An t-Óglác

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THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

A study by Frank Leah from a special sitting.

GUARD DUTY.

Guards are for the purpose of ensuring security; to secure Government property from molestation; to secure the observance of military regulations, police and sanitary; to secure military prisoners; and to secure undisturbed rest and the impossibility of surprise for troops in service.

Duty as a sentry is the most responsible, dignified and serious individual duty that a soldier may be called upon to perform. He must be taught to look upon the duty in that light. Delinquencies, such as temporary absence, drinking intoxicating liquors, or neglect, which might not be serious in ordinary circumstances, become grave offences when committed by a soldier who is on the guard detail.

SENTRIES' DUTIES.

The following are the general orders applying to all sentries, who should memorise them. Every soldier should thoroughly digest their meaning, so that unexpected guard duty might be performed intelligently.

To take charge of this post and all Government property in view.

To walk my post in a military manner, keeping always on the alert and observing everything that takes place within sight or hearing.

To report all violations of orders I am instructed to enforce.

To repeat all calls from posts more distant from the guard-house than my own.

To quit my post only when properly relieved.

To receive, obey, and pass on to the sentry who relieves me all orders from the commanding officer, officer of the day, and officers and non-commissioned officers of the guard only.

To talk to no one except in line of duty.

In case of fire or disorder to give the alarm.

To allow no one to commit a nuisance on or near my post. In any case not covered by instructions to call the corporal of the guard.

To salute all officers, and all colours and standards not cased.

To be especially watchful at night, and during the time for challenging, to challenge all persons on or near my post, and to allow no one to pass without proper authority.

In addition to the foregoing sentries posted at the guardhouse will be required to memorise the following :—

Between reveille and retreat turn out the guard for all persons designated by the commanding officer, for all colours or standards not cased, and for all armed parties approaching my post, except troops at drill and reliefs and detachments of the guard.

A FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLE.

A fundamental principle of guard duty is that the sentry shall **observe everything** that takes place within sight and hearing of his post. Even if same appear at the time so trifling that the sentry does not consider it of sufficient importance to report to his corporal, nevertheless a later investigation would expect to find him able to give a clear statement of the facts, including a fairly accurate idea of the time of the occurrence. Sentries are the eyes and ears of the commanding officer, to see, hear, and mentally record everything. Through them post and camp regulations are enforced whilst the garrison sleeps.

It is also fundamental that sentries are given dignity and authority fully commensurate with their great responsibilities. Officers of all grades as well as enlisted men are required to respect their authority. They take orders from no one except those officers directly connected with the guard. Such dignity must lend grave seriousness to the performance of their duties.

In addition to the above general orders which apply to all sentries each sentry is invariably given certain " special orders." These special orders always define the sentry's post and then tell him what he is there for, what his special duties are as sentry on this particular post. These should be explicit, simple, common sense, and clearly understood by all. In inspecting the guard it is of first importance to see that the sentries have a clear working knowledge of their special orders.

Responsibility for the proper instruction of the members of the guard, and for the proper performance by them of all their duties, rests first on the officer of the day, and then down through each of the subordinate commanders to the corporal of the relief, who must make it his personal business to see that the members of his relief are properly instructed.

QUESTION OF GRAVE IMPORTANCE.

In strict duty the question of guards assumes grave importance. Even here, however, it will be the faithfulness and efficiency with which the sentry carries out his special orders that will count, rather than his observance of prescribed formalities.

Do not misunderstand that it is intended to make too light of formalities; understand rather that where time necessitates selection, you could choose, **first, efficiency,** and then, if time permits, take up a study of the formalities. But do not feel that it is impossible for you to perform efficient guard duty in case emergency arises because you have not had time to learn the formalities.

Earnestness and faithfulness on the part of the sentry in carrying out intelligent special orders covering the duties that he has been posted there to perform will result in the necessary efficiency in actual service. Earnestness and faithfulness you must have but with your personnel it is believed you can get them as surely by an appeal to an intelligent understanding of their necessity as by the slower regular service process of great attention to detail, formality, and all the dignity of ceremony and occasion.

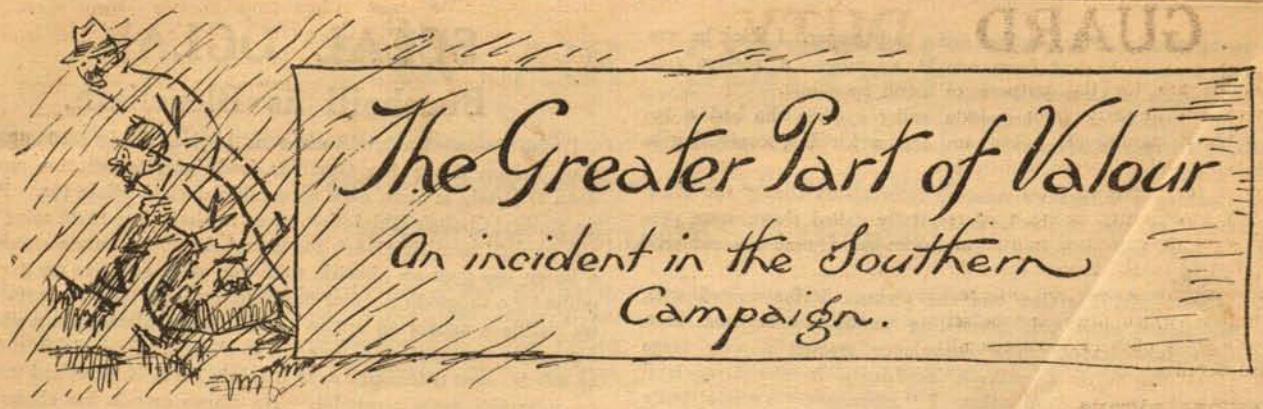
AN INDISPENSABLE FORMALITY.

While you may dispense with the ceremony of Guard Mount you may not dispense with the formality of inspection of the guard detail before it enters upon its tour. The guard detail should be formed and you should inspect its members thoroughly to see that they are properly clothed and equipped, their arms in good condition, and that all are in physical condition for the work, observing particularly any signs of their having been drinking, and then formally assign the officers and non-commissioned officers to their respective offices of command in the guard.

While it is not necessary that the sentry be posted with the formalities prescribed, you must, nevertheless, see that he is posted with such formality as will impress him with the seriousness of his duties, a knowledge of the limits of his post, and an appreciation of what he is put there to do.

The dignity of the sentry on post should be reflected in the highest degree by smartness in dress, equipment, and military conduct on the part of the sentry. He stands alone, under the eyes of all who pass. He should be an example in soldierliness. He represents your organisation, whose efficiency is likely to be judged by his conduct and appearance.

It is the custom for guards to be mounted for a twenty-four hours' tour, and for the individual sentry to be on post for two consecutive hours, alternating with four hours off, during which he remains at the guard house as a member of the guard under certain regulations.



As we tramped along in the rain, one hundred yards behind the Ambulance, two things were borne in upon me—the remarkable adhesiveness of a County Cork limestone road on a wet day and the preternatural caution of the Commercial Traveller.

"It is not a question of courage or cowardice," he explained to me. "You and I are non-combatants and it is not our job to run any unnecessary risks. To do so would be merely foolhardiness. To avoid them is merely commonsense."

He elaborated the idea with obvious relish. I gathered that it was our duty to keep well behind the Ambulance which was bringing up the rear of the column of green-uniformed troops.

"In these ambushes," my companion pointed out, "they usually let the head of the column get past and strike at the middle. A hundred yards behind the Red Cross is the place for us."

"I see," said I. "And I suppose the apotheosis of wisdom would be to start running back towards Cork the minute we hear any firing ahead of us?"

"It is too serious a matter for joking," said he, severely. "We would, of course, take cover."

"I'm with you there," I assured him heartily. "You will find me diving into the nearest hole and pulling it in after me."

He relapsed into aggrieved silence.

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When the Army Authorities in Cork City gave us permission to accompany the little party of troops on its march to the town of X———, they stipulated that we should not take a car.

Doubtless they had some good reason for this stipulation, but after tramping six miles through the glutinous mud and never-ceasing drizzle, I felt sorry that I had not argued the question with them.

However, the officer in charge of the expedition took pity on us when he caught sight of the two draggled figures plodding along at the tail-end of the procession. He invited us into his motor.

I began to feel a warm affection for that Commandant though I had never met him before. It was very soothing to sit in that comfortable car and dash past the trudging troops to the head of the column, amble along there for a time until a cyclist scout reported, and then toddle back a bit to keep an eye on the rest of the army.

But the Commercial Traveller was not happy. Quite the contrary.

He confided his trouble to me when the Commandant alighted to make some enquiries.

"We should not be in this car at all," he said. "He's taking too many risks. Did you notice that in that last dash to the front he went beyond the cyclists?"

"I'm willing to take the risk for the sake of the comfort," said I.

Just as the officer was about to re-enter the car one of the scouts reported:

"Found a land mine in the road five hundred yards ahead, Sir. We cut the wires."

A very white-faced Commercial Traveller hurriedly alighted.

"I think," he told the officer, "I would like to stretch my legs for a bit."

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It became evident that we were treading close on the heels of the Irregulars. We found some of their nests warm. Signs of hurried evacuation were frequently encountered. We acquired two motor cars and one motor lorry which they had abandoned without even delaying to put the vehicles out of action.

The column proceeded more warily with frequent halts. Flanking scouts were thrown out. One of the latter presently brought

in a young man in civilian clothes and a bad temper. I think he was annoyed because he had been caught napping. A service rifle and 150 rounds of ammunition were found upon him.

A little further on we bagged a sulky cyclist who had a revolver, fifty rounds of ammunition and a kit bag containing a soldier's uniform.

Approaching a village we received information that "the other gentlemen," as some of the locals tactfully called them, were preparing a large and enthusiastic ambush "just around the corner," so to speak.

The Commercial Traveller and the present Scribe waited with the Ambulance until this interesting announcement had been thoroughly investigated. The Ambulance erected a very large Red Cross flag with a pathetic confidence in the Irregulars' regard for the Geneva Convention. I "scrounged" a tin of bully beef from one of the doctors and sat by the wayside to demolish it.

The rain had ceased and the sun was making a pretence at Midsummer. We had halted in the midst of a peaceful pastoral landscape with fields of waving corn shining golden on either side of the road.

And, at the sides of the cornfields, green-uniformed figures advancing cautiously towards the hilly fields in the middle-distance.

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Nothing exciting happened. The "other gentlemen" apparently decided to postpone the ambush, being assisted in arriving at this decision by the unexpected arrival of reinforcements for our little party—an armoured car and a lorryload of troops which had followed us from Cork.

So, having administered severe damage to the tin of "bully," I followed the troops into the village in search of the wherewithal to wash it down.

We tarried there for about two hours and it was rumoured that we would have to fight our way for the rest of the journey. (As a matter of fact we encountered no opposition save from broken bridges and barricaded roads).

When we were ready to move off again I discovered that I had lost the Commercial Traveller.

We searched the village hostelries without result. We made futile inquiries at various houses.

The soldiers seemed rather amused. "Lost, Stolen or Strayed, one small commercial traveller," was a notion that appealed to their sense of humour.

The officers were very nice about it. They waited whilst we had a last look round.

We gave it up! Reluctantly we decided that we would have to continue our journey without him. It was getting dusk and the journeying would be hazardous—to put it mildly.

I elected to ride on the outside of the armoured car with a non-com. for whom I had taken a liking during the searching operations. As we took our places we discussed the probable fate of the little Commercial.

"Oh, I expect he'll be all right," said my soldier friend. "Probably got friends near the village and will stay with them."

"He didn't say anything about having friends near here," said I.

One of the car's crew clambered aboard.

"Who were youse looking for?" he asked, overhearing us.

We explained.

"Foxy little chap with a beard?" asked the soldier.

"Yes."

"Him!" said the soldier, scornfully. "He's in the tin. Been in it almost since we come to this place."

And, opening the door, he revealed the lost one squatted on the floor of the turret.

SCÉAL ÓGLAIG.

Buachaill as Bleacliath.

Duine desna sean-óglaig mise, na hóglaig déirig i 1916 agus a thug ifrionn dearg don Ghall ar feadh aon tseachtaine amháin. Seán O Briain is ainm dom agus nílim dachad bliain fós. Póilín, de Phóilíni Chahair Bhleácliah, ab ea m'ahair, fear réidh soineannta nár ghaibh énne riamh ach aon lá amháin nuair diarr meisceoir air e bhreh leis godi an bheairic toisc gur chuir se náire air a rá gur póilín óg a thógfadh e. Dar liom, chím arís ag teacht isteach doras na cistine e agus e ag croma a chinn sara mbuailfadh a chlogad i gcoinniv an fhardorais, mar bhi sé chúig troihe is deich n-órlach ar aoirde, agus dféachadh se ní b'aoirde fós fé chlogad árd maisiuil na n-órnáidi geala airgeadai. Do rihinn amach ina choinniv le háhas agus do ghlacadh se mise chuige leis an áhas gcéanna. Ni thagainn corha choíche de veh ag féachaint ar an édo áluinn gorm, agus ar na cnaipí soillseacha san a ghlanadh sé gach aon lá le cré sheana-phopa. Ni raibh meas madra agam ar shaighdiuirí beaga an airm Ghallda. Bhi fuah agam don chóta dearg agus dosna cnaipi buí práis—an fuah céanna san atá agam fós do bhríceana dearga, fuah fhanan agam dóibh godi go dtagan an dah bui-dhonn orra le haois. Nuair a rinnceadh se ar a ghlúin me bhínn ar mo shástacht mar do mhohaínn an neart a bhí ina ghéagaiv agus an fhéle mhór agus an oscailteacht a bhi ina chroí. Esean a thug tús gach eolais fhónta dhom—fiu an eolais ar bhlas an tobac. Níorbh fholáir liom, lá, an popa cré thógaint uaidh chun triail a bhaint as. Ú! nách láidir an balaihe a bhi ar an tobac san! Ba dhóbair go dtachtfadh an deatach me ach baochas le Dia gur fédir dom mo leah-dosaen únsa do chaiheamh gachaon tseachtain anois—cho maih le taoscán biotáille d'ól gan dul thar teorainn.

Se a mhúin an Phaidir dom agus de bhárr na suime chuireadh se ionam bhíos ábalta ar m'ainm is mo sheola do scríobh sara raibh ainmneacha na letreacha féin ar eolas agam agus, ar feadh i bhfad, bhíodh tosach aige ar an máistir i múine airitmetice chom. Aon lá amháin do thug an driháir ba shine agam—bhi, agus tá fós, ceahrar acu ann, beirt níos sine agus beirt níos óige ná me, maraon lem aon-drifir, atá ar shlua na marbh le haon bhliain déag ach cúpla mi, beannacht Dé lena hanam!—thug Séamas isteach leis, mar b'iné b'ainm do, thug se isteach leabhar breá mór fé chlúdach uaihne. Bhi cruit óir ar an dtaov amuich de agus bhi pectiuiri breáha laistig. Leabhar mórchlú an tSúilleabhánaig, "Scéal na hEireann," a bhi ann: duais a bhuaidh Séamas ar scoil. Bhíos sínte ar mo leabaidh an uair sin toisc slaghdán no rud égin den tsaghas san a veh orm: go deimhin, ba mhinic breoite me—ni fhéadadh gaoh éadtrom an tsamhraidh séde gan easláinte do bhreh ag triall orm agus ba mhinic mo chóta mór is mo chaipín orm istig sa tig, le heagla an fhuachta. Bhi ana-dhúil ag am' ahair sa léhóireacht ach, in ionad an leabhar so do leumh os iseal do féin, is amhlaidh a leudh se amach go hárd dúinn e gachaon tráhnóna cois na tine—is dó liom anois gurb amhlaidh a bhi an Béarla a bhi ann ro-chruaidh don bheirt ba shine agus gur iarradar air leumh dóiv. Bhi móráil cheana féin orm toisc a fhios a veh agam gurb e Bleácliah ba chahair dhúchais dom agus toisc me veh ábalta ar an ainm Béarla atá air do scríobh. Tháinig tuille mórála orm, móráil nár thuigeas in aon chor an uair sin, o veh ag ésteacht le glór láidir doimhin solamanta m'ahar agus e ag leumh na staire dhúinn. Bédir gurb amhlaidh a bhi, ni hea, ach is dócha, is deimhin, go mbíodh móráil agus mórtas air féin agus e ag leumh scéil a thíre mar an gceud uair riamh, agus gur fhág san a rian ar aigne agus ar chroí an gharsúin bhig a bhíodh ag ésteacht leis agus ná tuigeadh an chaint bhreá Bhéarla san. Ni thuiginn an chaint ach dféachainn ar na pectiuiri agus bédir go mberinn liom roinnt égin dá mbri.

(Ni críoch).

AODH RUA.

THE AIR SERVICE.

Remarkable Development at Baldonnel—Air Patrols Over Ireland—The Making of Pilots and Observers—Aerodrome Object Lessons.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL COMMISSIONER.]

It was an optimistic spring day. From a blue sky, thinly peopled with little cotton-wool clouds, a sun that yielded almost the warmth of summer, poured a golden radiance on the circling hills of Dublin and Wicklow, and the broad acres of the aerodrome.

Ordered activity prevailed in the vicinity of the great hangars. At one point a group of soldier mechanics were testing the engine of an Auro biplane machine which had just been repaired in the Baldonnel Works. In the cockpit sat one of their number, whilst another seized the propellor.

"Contact," and the latter swings the big blades and leaped clear.

Nothing happened. Again they tried, and again. At last the propellor whirled round until its blades were lost in a circling blur.

And then, without warning, the engine was enveloped in leaping flames.

There was no excitement, no flurry. The man in the cockpit switched off, and two young soldiers went swiftly forward with patent extinguishers, with which they sprayed the flames. In a moment the blaze had vanished and the men were cooly carrying on as if nothing untoward had happened.

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Out on the sunlit aerodrome another group were preparing a five-seater Martinsyde. "The Big Fella," for a trial flight. It had been resting in the hangar for a considerable time, and the officers and men were keenly interested in the trial. On this occasion, however, it was going up with only a pilot aboard.

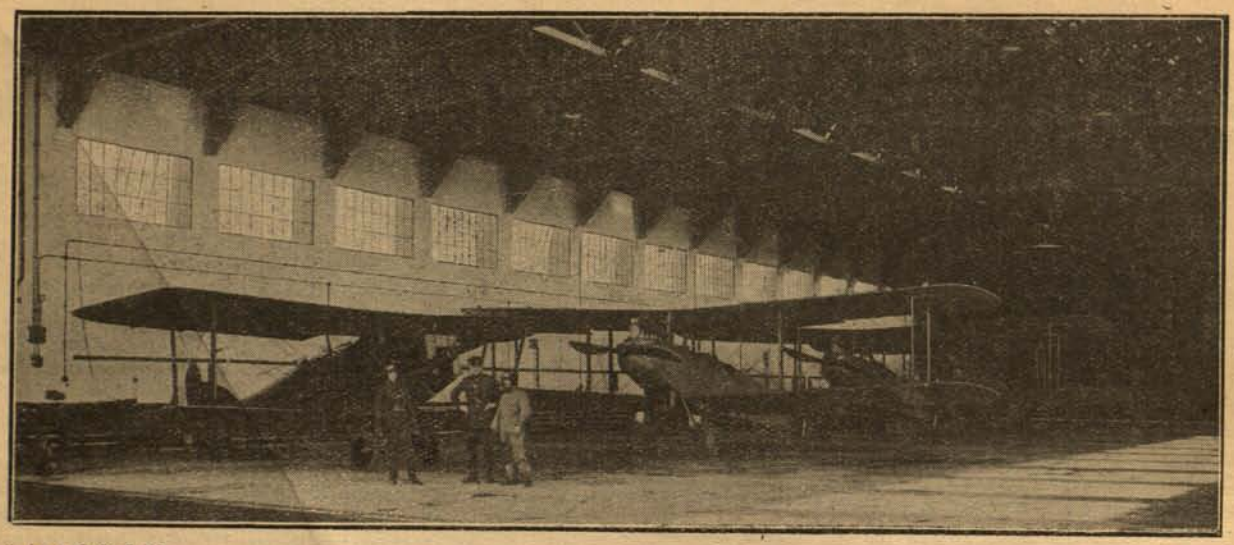
While we watched the preparation for the ascent of the big Martinsyde, there came a droning 'way down in the Southern sky, and another machine was seen heading for the aerodrome. At a height of about two thousand feet it circled the camp and proceeded to plane down—one mile for each thousand feet.

It made a fine landing about one hundred yards away from where we were standing around the five-seater, and the pilot and observer climbed out. There is a picture of them on next page, taken exclusively for "An t-Oglach," just as they stepped to earth.

The machine was a Bristol fighter, and **it had come all the way from Tralee.**

"An t-Oglách"]. [*Exclusive Photo.*

The Church at Baldonnel, constructed out of an old sleeping hut. On the left side of the Altar is the Crib.



"An t-Oglách"] [Exclusive Photo.

Interior of one of the Hangars at Baldonnel.

That is a little incident that emphasises the wide scope of the Air Service, which, young though it is, has done and is doing remarkable work in all parts of the country.

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Having seen the Martinsyde climb up into the sky for a few thousand feet—we left the aerodrome—a 300-acre field—to visit other points of interest in the Air Service Headquarters. On the way, the officer who was acting as my guide, philosopher and friend, pointed out the goal posts—there are no less than four gaelic football teams in the camp—and mentioned that as the aerodrome was also the playing field the two posts were sunk in specially prepared sockets and could be removed and replaced at a moment's notice.

Sport is receiving close attention at Baldonnel. In addition to the football teams there are three hurling teams, and it is hoped to form harriers and go in for cross-country work in the near future.

In addition two covered racquet courts have been converted into handball courts.

No foreign games are permitted at Baldonnel, and the Irish atmosphere of the camp is further emphasised by the fact that every soldier has to attend an Irish class for one hour every day.

Indoor amusements also are provided, and there is a cinema constructed by the men themselves, where programmes lasting two-and-a-half hours are given on four nights in the week, and sometimes on six nights out of the seven. The programme is changed twice a week.

This cinema (including a first-class Gaumont projector) has been subscribed for by the officers and men, and a small charge is made for admission to cover working expenses. The two operators are Air Service electricians.

"An t-Oglách"]. [Exclusive Photo.

A Bristol Fighter, with its Pilot and Observer, photographed at Baldonnel immediately after its arrival from Tralee.

The great folding front of one of the hangars was open and we stepped in out of the sunlight to view the covey of mechanical birds resting therein.

An imposing flock they were. Nearest the entrance was a black-avised single-seater Scout, with a 300 h.p. engine, capable of doing 150 miles an hour.

Behind it was a big brother of the air, for pilot and observer, equipped with a Vickers machine gun, so timed as to fire through the whirling propellor without hitting the blades, whilst at the back was the carriage for another machine gun. Most of the other aeroplanes in the shed were duplicates of this second craft, each capable of at least 100 miles an hour.

They have done some surprising feats with these machines, have these intrepid Irish airmen. On one occasion they put a 400 h.p. engine into a machine that was not built for such a heavy-weight genie, and succeeded in flying safely from Mungret, which is a mile or so outside Limerick City, to Baldonnel **in forty-eight minutes!**

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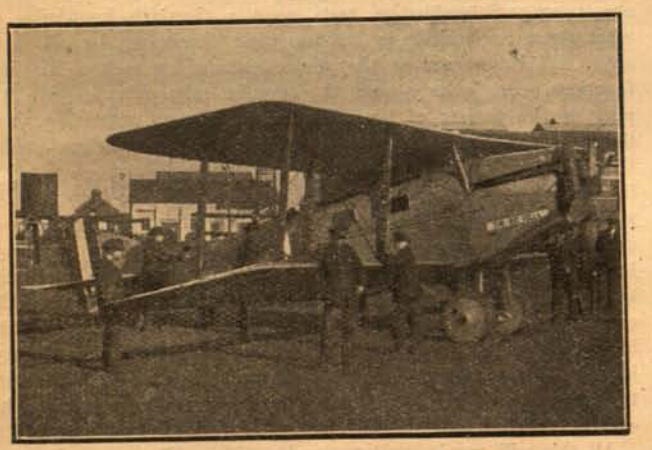
Other machines went aloft whilst I was at the camp, and one or two which had been curvetting in the ether came to earth for lunch. Nobody at Baldonnel is allowed to get rusty for lack of work, neither officers nor men. If they are pretty well provided with sports and amusements they earn every moment of



"*An t-Oglách*"]. [*Exclusive Photo.*

A five-seater Martinsyde about to ascend for a trial flight at Baldonnel.

recreation that they are allowed. The whole camp has an atmosphere of strict discipline and unflagging work.

They have just established a meteorological department. When it is in full working order it will be able to perform miracles of prophecy. For instance if I was flying South—which Heaven forbid—they would be able to hand me out a spicy bit of information like this :—"At Athlone you will run into three miles of cloud at a thousand feet," which would buck me up no end, as the former occupants of Baldonnel would say.

And if I was starting back from the wilds of Kerry and wanted to know what sort of a passage I would have I would send them a wireless—they have wireless of course at Baldonnel—and say, "Flying back in three days. What will the going be like?"

And they would wireless back and tell me the sort of weather we were going to be afflicted with on the day I set out for Dublin.

Yes, meteorology is a great science, and it is becoming more accurate every day.

The history of Baldonnel Aerodrome under the National Army is a truly remarkable record of difficulties overcome by pluck and persistence combined with technical skill and military knowledge.

The National Army took over the Aerodrome in April last year. At that time the Army did not possess a single aeroplane nor any of the essentials necessary to building up an air service. Yet aviation was started in September of the same year—with the grand total of two pilots.

A week before the Four Courts fighting, at the end of June and the beginning of July an instructional machine to train pupils was ordered. In the following week a second machine was purchased, and General MacSweeney (at present in command at Baldonnel) flew it over from England with 2nd Lieut. Nolan as observer.

Between July and August six other machines were purchased, but there were still only two pilots.

In September the first three pupils commenced to train, and the training of pupils has been carried on without a break since that time. Applicants were taken from the Army and were made observers, being sent down the country with machines. Others were being trained as pilots at the same time.

In July and August last year the Air Service had bases at Waterford Racecourse, Kilkenny, and Limerick. But as the full strength was still only two pilots and twenty mechanics it will be realised that the mechanics had to operate from those bases under the greatest difficulties. During the occupation of the areas in question by the Irregulars the machines shifted from base to base. It is worthy of mention that, at this period, Colonel Russell flew over Cork on the day before its evacuation by the Irregulars.

In October Fermoy Aerodrome was established as a base. The original aerodrome buildings had been completely destroyed by the Irregulars, and the National Air Service had to start and build hangars, &c., for themselves. Two machines which flew down to Fermoy, found no shelter ready, and **a shed had to be built around them.**

A reserve company was enlisted and proceeded with the erection of proper hangars. When the buildings were completed more machines were sent down.

"Our greatest difficulty at this period," one of the pioneers of the Air Force informed me, "was due to the inexperience of mechanics. Aeroplane engines were constantly breaking down and the mechanics had not sufficient experience to get them running again. Gradually we secured mechanics at H.Q., Baldonnell, who were fully qualified, and we sent them down to Fermoy.

"In the beginning, whereas we could only do one or two patrols a week, we gradually reached a stage when we could do daily patrols. The whole area from Waterford to Kenmare was constantly patrolled by aeroplanes, and finally bases were established in Tralee and Kilkenny, which are still in being."

Before Christmas last the Air Service realised the necessity of having their own troops for garrison purposes in order to train them eventually for co-operation with aircraft and in handling machines. Accordingly a battalion was started and is in training at present.

In spite of the fact that owing to the unpractised pilots, machines were constantly being crashed, necessitating perhaps a week or a fortnight's delay for repairs, the Service can proudly point to the fact that they have lost only one machine up to the present. All others which were damaged have been so efficiently repaired that they are as good as new.

"Except," said the Air Officer, "in a case where a machine has crashed so badly as to be totally ruined, we find we can do practically all the repairs and practically rebuild the machine!"

It was suggested that the bad weather had retarded the training of pilots and observers.

"The weather since last September," I was told, "has been exceptionally bad. There were periods of weeks when only the most experienced pilots could fly. That hindered greatly the training of pupils. Often when pupils were ready to go up alone bad weather would come along and throw them back."

However, instruction is proceeding, and with the lengthening of the days and the coming of better weather the next few months should see a big advancement. When the weather is unfit for flying the pupils are given instruction in machine guns, wireless, navigation, engines, &c.

Yes, Baldonnel Aerodrome and all connected with it leave a most favourable impression upon the visitor.

And the Air Service is open to accept candidates for piloting from the Army provided they have the requisite qualities and a good Army record.

MILITARY SERVICE.

Guiding Principles—Training Unit Leaders—Individual Responsibilities.

Military service is our most ancient public institution. In the history of the world no free people have ever existed without it. Older than the Church, older than taxation, this honoured institution has always demanded of membership in a community, of citizenship in a nation, that the most worthy members should give military service in time of need.

Far from being a characteristic of imperialism universal military service is the very corner stone of the edifice of Democracy. Where the liberties of the people are the one aspiration of Government the people must be trained and ready to defend these liberties. And that Democracy alone may hope to thrive, whose citizens recognise the obligations of citizenship therein, whose citizens seek not what they may get out of the State, but rather to fit themselves to give individual service to the State.

PUBLIC OPINION.

When public opinion comes to measure the success of a man's life by his service to the State and to his fellows, rather than by the fortune he has amassed for selfish aims, then public opinion is worthy to control a great Nation and may hope to hold that Nation in the highest place in the councils of the world.

Our Nation to-day feels the stirrings of such an opinion, its best citizens are seeking means to give it unselfish individual service. If that spirit grows, particularly in the youth of the Nation, there is high promise that we may accept a standard of service that will assure for the Nation a glorious future.

The first step in considering the military service is to appreciate something of its meanings. You are entering a system as old as history, whose tenets are unchanged by time, whose service to-day requires the same high qualities of manhood, leadership and morale. Its tremendous responsibilities, for the lives of your fellows, and the safety of your Nation, appeal to a man of red blood; yet give him pause if he feels unfitted to meet them worthily.

GUIDING PRINCIPLES.

The guiding principles of this military machine are "unit work" and "subordination." Its animating soul, is discipline. In battle, and in preparation for battle, there are but rare occasions for "individual plays." Success may be attained only through the most unselfish playing for the unit. And not only must the elements of each organisation thus work together, but the different arms, infantry, cavalry, and artillery, must often sacrifice brilliant opportunities and even meet local defeats, loyally working for the common good of the whole unit.

Thus each unit, from an army down to a squad, is considered and trained as a unit, each under its own unit officer. The elements are taught to work together for the common good, each under its appropriate leader; and these leaders are taught not alone the principles of good leadership, but the spirit and technique of co-operation and loyal unit work. Thus the Company Commanders train and handle their Company Units as individual units, yet all work together for the success of the Battalion Unit to which they belong.

INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITIES.

And thus, in the last analysis the squad leaders train their men into efficient squad units and these squads are the elements which the Captain handles in his Unit, the Company. These squads are the small units, and by successive grouping into larger units they ultimately make the Army Unit with which we face the enemy in battle. They are the prime consideration for the individual soldier. Here he learns the elements of the military game, co-operation, discipline, and leadership; and any one member may properly aspire to the leadership, may have it thrust upon him, and therefore should strive to fit himself to meet it worthily.

The individual in each grade of office has his own peculiar responsibilities, and must be held accountable for their strict observance. Subordination rests upon a thorough knowledge of what these responsibilities are, on their observance by all, both above and below, and on the proper exercise by each of his own functions. Particularly must the superior take pains to give full play to the powers of his subordinates, always sustaining them if possible in the proper exercise of the function of their grade; thus emphasising their authority over their men and encouraging initiative and willingness to take responsibility, so necessary to success in campaign and battle. They should not be corrected or criticised in the presence of the men unless absolutely necessary, lest their authority be weakened. If a subordinate has used mistaken judgment correct him in private and let him make the correction himself before his men. Hold the sergeant, not the individual private, responsible for failure in performance of duty, in care of equipment, etc. This will make the soldier appreciate the authority of his squad leader, and the leader appreciate his own responsibilities.

All this will require patience and resource. But remember that you are training unit leaders whose efficiency will be of inestimable service to you later, when work is to be done.

A Word from an Old Soldier

"The Corps of Officers is the barometer by which the stranger judges the Country's worth, for its Officers ought to be the cream of a nation's gentlemen."

GENERAL MULCAHY.

A Brief Biography of the Commander-in-Chief.

General Richard James Mulcahy was born on the 10th May, 1886, at Waterford, and was educated at the Christian Brothers' Schools in Waterford and Thurles.

Prior to 1916 he attended the session each winter at the Technical Schools, Kevin Street, for mathematical subjects, and obtained a Scholarship in the College of Science. He was unable to take up this Scholarship as the Post Office authorities refused to grant him leave (without pay) to do so.

He became a postal telegraphist in Bantry and later a clerk in the Engineering Department of the G.P.O. at Wexford and Dublin. In consequence of his activity in Easter Week, 1916 (he took a prominent part in the Battle of Ashbourne), he lost his position in the Post Office and was interned in Knutsford and Frongoch from May to December of that year.

Subsequently he took up the study of medicine at University College, Dublin, but his studies were interrupted by his military activities. Organiser of the Irish Volunteers and a Lieutenant in that organisation from 1914 to 1916, he became Chief of Staff, I.R.A., during the Anglo-Irish war. He had many sensational escapes during the Black-and-Tan regime.

When the I.R.A. became merged in the National Army he was appointed Minister of Defence and Chief of Staff, and on the death of General Collins became Commander-in-Chief. He was elected T.D. for Clontarf West.

A fluent Irish speaker, he did splendid work as a Gaelic League Organiser. He is a teetotaller and a non-smoker.

On the second of June, 1919, he was married to Miss Marie Ní Riain, and is the father of two sons and one daughter.

THE ARMY AND ITS READING.

"A Man is Judged by the Company he Keeps."

Many months ago I was talking to a bookseller in one of the largest of our Garrison Camps, and he bemoaned the fact that since the British Army left the Camp his trade had decreased by some 75 per cent., and I left him, wondering whether we **do** really avail ourselves of the books on sale at practically every shop at such low cost. I'm very much afraid that writers and publishers would be eating dry bread had they to depend upon us for their living. I wonder why this should be so. Are we forgetting that the title of our land is:—"The land of Saints **and Scholars.**" A scholar **must** be a well-read man, and, as such, he demands respect from all he meets.

I'm not going to presume so far as to suggest a reading season, but would glory in seeing a book in the hands of each one of us once per week. Just ask yourself the question: "What have I read this week?" What's the answer? Perhaps, the daily paper, possibly "Our Boys," certainly "An t-Oglach." But what else?

Oh, can you not realise that every book you see on a bookshelf contains, to some extent, the brain and skill of a clever man, and that a portion of his knowledge is yours for the reading?

Don't let brains be a monopoly. Take hold of a book. Read it, and reason with yourself as you read whether this view expressed is quite right, and where, in your opinion, it could be bettered. Work it out yourself, and you'll be surprised how you find that you are living in the book yourself.

I remember, years ago, being seated on an old box near an oasis in the Algerian desert plains, with the sun very slowly sinking away in the West, listening very interestedly to a number of the blue-clad French Foreign Legion.

Theirs is a very monotonous sort of existence, and their numbers are recruited from all sorts and conditions of men. Possibly the man seated on my right side was, in civilian life, a banker, who killed in a moment of frenzy. I knew not, and by the unwritten law I dare not ask, because every man sinks his past in the Legion. But that night a discussion was raging on the wanderings of "The Three Musketeers," and each man elaborated his own views, and was politely criticised by the remainder. It was, in itself, an education, and I realised that friends are made quickly through the book-reading medium.

Think of this:—Books make friends. Friends make happiness. BE HAPPY.

THE WANDERER.

The nom-de-plume of our contributor conceals the identity of an officer at present on active service in the South.

COPIES OF "AN t-OGLACH" EXCLUSIVE PHOTOGRAPHS CAN BE OBTAINED AT A NOMINAL SUM ON APPLICATION TO THE OFFICE OF THE PAPER.

A COMPASSIONATE FUND.

To the Editor of "An t-Oglach."

A CHARA,—Some little time ago there appeared in the "Irish Independent" a letter from a correspondent suggesting the possibility of a voluntary levy from the National Army of one day's pay per month for the establishment of a Compassionate Fund which could meet and help those cases of distress which no Government measure can cover. The letter was obviously cold-shouldered, and I have since wondered whether it were not possible for your valuable paper, circulating as it does in all camps and garrisons, to give us a lead on the subject.

Let us for one moment consider the case of, say, Mrs. Patrick Murphy, who, with three children respectively aged 5, 7 and 9, mourns the loss of her husband, Volunteer P. Murphy, killed in action in October. One of the youngsters has somehow developed a disease which calls for a rather expensive treatment. We must grant that any help which she may be receiving Governmentally cannot provide for these contingencies. Would it not be a great boon to her in her trouble to receive help from such a suggested source as the Compassionate Fund?

Of course, instances innumerable could be cited in which such a fund would be useful and which would at once obey the Divine Teaching that the "Greatest of these is—Charity."

Lest any misapprehension should occur, I would assure you that my letter is not prompted by thoughts of self, but I would think very, very greatly of the formation of such a fund.

Will **you** not open your columns to this matter, and invite from our own lads an expression of opinion with a view to ultimate concerted action?

Please do, and permit me to sign myself, for very obvious reasons.

Mise,

"HELPER."

An t-Óglác

FEBRUARY 24, 1923.

A BIG NEW FACT.

After years of hard work against enormous difficulties and perils we have at length an Irish National Army in the fullest sense of the term.

The building up of our new Army is, in itself, a great constructive work and a fine training for many in the difficult arts of organisation and administration.

Few people outside the Army realise what a vast amount of work has been accomplished in the face of enormous difficulties, and what an elaborate and effective machinery has been built up, starting *de novo*.

The Army is now a big new FACT in the life of the Nation, a thing with many facets. It is a fact which cannot be got away from.

What the Army is destined to be in the future remains to be seen, but that it must play a big part in the national existence is certain. *It has not yet become vocal.* "An t-Oglách" *will try to make it so.*

The mentality of the new soldier of Ireland remains to be interpreted. It is something new and at the same time all our own—"Kindly Irish of the Irish, neither Saxon nor Italian."

No doubt at some later date the Irish soldier of to-day will be the theme of novelists and poets; perhaps an Irish Kipling will give us an equivalent of "Barrack-room Ballads" with an Irish flavour upon it.

The soldier of to-day is typical of the people of Ireland; he is of the people, from the people; by nature he is neither worse nor better than his neighbour.

The Army represents the Irish people, but it also represents unity, organisation, discipline, the things the Irish people stand most. The finished soldier represents the plain Irishman who has "been through the mill," who has been handled by a machinery which trains him in these essential virtues.

The Army represents order opposed to chaos, law opposed to anarchy, the right of the people against armed intimidation.

It is the expression of the vital energy of the people, the self-protective instinct of the nation which has built up a machinery to defend its national existence.

Those outside the Army hardly realise the magnitude of the work that has been accomplished in the past few months. Visits to the various centres of Army activity would be a revelation to them and they would realise what a remarkable thing this new Army of ours was, how much intelligence, energy, ability and organising power had been developed in it. "An t-Oglách" will bring under public notice these various branches of Army activity and all that is interesting and striking in regard to them.

The task before the Army of restoring and maintaining order is being faced cheerfully and courageously. *The Army is working steadily towards its objective—internal peace, order and stability which will give an opportunity for the constructive work which the nation so much needs.*

Nothing will be said in these columns to stimulate bitterness, but much will be said to stimulate a lawful pride in ourselves and a lawful desire for improvement.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

An interesting letter reached "An t-Oglach" this week from a soldier who hails from the Western seaboard. It is a very well-written communication, but the author seems to think that the English of it is not all it might be and explains this by the fact that all his life he has been accustomed to speak and write Irish. English is really a foreign language to him. A good many citizens of the new Ireland would like to be in a similar position. Such a man is a valuable asset to the Army, if his knowledge of the Gaelic is properly utilised.

* * * *

In this connection might "An t-Oglach" suggest that the officers in each barrack should form Irish classes for the men. As will be seen by an article elsewhere in this issue, they have already done so at Baldonnel, where the men attend an Irish language class for an hour every day. More initiative might be shown in this and similar directions. Why not debating societies, reading rooms, and reading circles?

* * * *

"An t-Oglach" is most anxious to co-operate in every movement on behalf of the men, and will always be glad to publish properly authenticated reports of social happenings, sports, athletics, &c. This Magazine is published in the interest of the Army and we want the Army to take an interest in it. There are many wearers of the green uniform who could contribute short articles on military matters, or send us clear, concise news reports. We hope they will do so, always bearing in mind that the fresher the news the better chance of its publication. Let us know what you are doing, for only in this way can "An t-Oglach" become a real newsy journal for the Army. Do it now!

* * * *

It is to be hoped that the soldiers will not hesitate to use our "Information Bureau" which has been established solely to help them. The answers to queries published in this issue give some idea of the scope of the Bureau. Therefore, when puzzled or in doubt regarding any aspect of Army life, take pen and paper and send your problem to the department of the paper in question. In every case the soldier must send his name and address, but these will not be published unless he wishes them to be published. The name and address proviso is simply as a guarantee of good faith. A pen-name can be used in the paper if the correspondent desires. We would urge, however, that some other pen-name than "National Soldier" be chosen. It is naturally a very popular nom-de-plume, but when several people use it in the same issue it is apt to lead to confusion.

* * * *

Rev. Robert Concannon, who was the first Chaplain appointed to G.H.Q, is leaving Portobello, where he was stationed, having been appointed C.C. of St. Mary's, Rathmines. He was exceedingly popular with the officers and men in Portobello and his departure from amongst them will be keenly regretted. Rev. Eugene Traynor succeeds Father Concannon as G.H.Q. Chaplain.

COMMUNICATION RECEIVED.

P.O.M.—Your idea has much merit and would undoubtedly conduce to *esprit de corps*, but it is better to make haste slowly in these matters. When the time comes your suggestion will, doubtless, receive due consideration.

Portobello.
20:2:1923

What did I do yesterday - today. to make myself a more effective soldier at my work — a more tolerable person in ordinary barrack life — a more welcomed person in an "Off duty" group

— To help in that grand achievement that causes people to remark as they see our men pass individually or march in bodies thro' our streets or around the country "They're certainly making a job of the Army."

Am I thoughtful as to what an army means for the country - what the country wants it for - what it can effect for the people and their character

Am I working in the dead spirit of Service of Pearse and Tom Clarke and Sean MacDermott

These are thoughts that must find a place in the minds of every officer and man who wishes his work of today to be a source of happiness to himself and of usefulness to his country

Richard the Mac Deas General Commander in Chief.

WEEK-END RETREAT FOR OFFICERS.

(From one who was there.)

February 17th to 19th saw the start of a great work—one destined with God's help to accomplish great things for Ireland and for God. On February 17 eighty-two officers assembled at the old Hibernian Military School, Phœnix Park, Dublin, for the first week-end Retreat for Officers, under the guidance of the Rev. H. Fegan, S.J. They devoted the week-end to God and the things of God. With the Father's help they examined their lives in the light of the Eternal Truths, and strengthened by the Grace of God they resolved every one of them to leave that Retreat better Irishmen and better Catholics. From the opening sermon on Saturday night the fervour of the retreatants was manifest. The majority had clearly come for business. They saw there was a big work to be done; they meant to do it, and they did it. In the church they were earnest listeners to Father Fegan's straight, homely talk, and as afterwards they silently paced the grounds, they were clearly pondering the truths set before them. During the Retreat strict silence was of obligation, and magnificently was it observed by the overwhelming number of the retreatants.

To many the idea of Retreats for soldiers is novel; not to say revolutionary. People have heard of priests and nuns making

Exclusive " An t-Oglach " Photo of the Retreatants taken at the old Hibernian Military School.

Retreats, but very few have heard of men leaving their business, or their workshops, and still less of soldiers laying down their arms, in order to give a continuous time to the great business of their Eternal welfare.

Yet the idea is not a new one. The experiment, if such it may now be called, has been tried again and again, and its wonderful success has more than justified the efforts made in the work. Please God success will reward this effort, too! Five other Retreats for Officers have already been arranged, and it is hoped that these five will be the first of a long series, and that soon, too, opportunity may be found to give the men the same glorious chance.

But the beginning has been at the right end. All depends on the officers. The Army will be what the officers make it. And that making, as far as conduct in clean, sober living and true Catholic spirit is concerned, will depend not on the lesson the officers teach, but on the lives the men see them lead. Hence the value of those Retreats. God bless those responsible for them.

"An t-Óglách" marches with the Army

SMOKING.

Smoking is harmful, but the harm it can do varies. Some people can smoke more than others and suffer less. As a general rule, heavy smokers damage their eyesight, hearts and digestions as well as their muscular fitness. To be a good, sound soldier, you should, therefore, smoke in moderation and with certain rules. Preferably smoke a pipe: it is less harmful than cigarettes. The eternal cigarette smoking that some men go in for is ruinous.

Smoke after meals only, not before. Don't smoke while working or taking exercise. If you smoke indoors have the room well ventilated. Don't smoke a foul pipe. Don't smoke until you are twenty-one.

KIPLING'S HINT TO YOUNG SOLDIERS.

" When first under fire and you're wishful to duck,
Don't look or take heed at the man that is struck.
Be thankful you're living, and trust to your luck,
And keep to your front like a soldier.

When your officer's dead and the sergeants look white,
Remember it's ruin to run from a fight,
Take open order, lie low and sit tight,
And wait for supports like a soldier."

AEROSTATION.

The Efforts of the Early Aeronauts.

II.

In our first complete article on this subject the initial attempts to conquer the air were told. The balloon was the first successful effort, but, until a strong light material to form the envelope of the gas was made, the balloonist ran great risks, and few noteworthy flights were made without loss of life or limb. This can be readily understood when we know the air is full of currents just as the sea, but, unlike the sea, these currents are ever-changing and we are uncharted. Thus a balloon may float steadily in a gently moving stratum or layer of air, and on rising some yards higher may get into another layer, in which the air is travelling at a high speed, and as the balloonist has no power to alter his course, he is at the mercy of this wind to carry him whither it may. Of course, he can get out of it by two different means, viz., drop some of the sand he carries for ballast—which allows the balloon to rise—or, he may open the valve of the balloon and allow gas to escape—thus lowering the supporting power of the envelope, which will then drop. The disadvantage here is, however, that ballast thrown out cannot be recovered, and gas allowed to escape is also gone for good. And by either rising or falling the balloonist may be letting himself in for other more dangerous currents.

EARLY EXPERIMENTS.

Some interesting experiments were tried with huge balloons when the idea was popular. An English Aeronaut, Greene, in 1836, travelled from London to Germany in twelve hours, or, in other words, at the rate of sixty miles per hour. The idea of crossing the Atlantic was present in the minds of aeronauts sixty years ago. A huge balloon was constructed in New York for this purpose, but, fortunately for its would-be occupants it split in ribbons before it was quite filled with gas. Another such monster balloon was constructed in 1863, and, instead of the usual basket to carry the occupants, it carried a two-storied house, with every domestic convenience inside. It started its first journey from Paris, and, after sailing over Belgium and Holland, collapsed in Hanover, Germany, but its thirteen passengers escaped uninjured. This same balloon, which was named the "Giant," accomplished one other journey, which was even more disastrous than the first. It descended nearly to earth in a high wind which the balloonists were endeavouring to escape, and it travelled along at a terrific pace, the grappling irons which were thrown out to stay its course dragging telegraph posts, wires, and every obstacle that came in their way. It eventually stopped by becoming entangled in a wood. The nine occupants were all seriously injured.

BY BALLOON TO THE POLE.

The largest and most perfect balloon was that exhibited at the Exhibition in Paris in 1878. It measured **more than one hundred feet in diameter, and over one hunderd girls were employed for one month in stitching its parts together.** It was filled with **pure hydrogen,** was powerful enough to lift twenty-two tons, and could accommodate fifty passengers. It cost £20,000 to construct. Some attempts have been made, also, to reach the North Pole by balloon. A Commander Cheyne attempted and failed, and a Swedish engineer, Andrëe, tried twenty-five years ago, but, having left Norway, was never heard of again.

The principle of flying in the air depends, like sailing on water, on the difference between weight of a certain bulk of the vessel which is to ascend and the same bulk of the atmosphere. **A wooden boat floats, because wood is, as is commonly said, lighter than water.** What is really meant by this is that if a certain quantity (volume) of wood is taken and put on one side of a weighing scales and the same quantity (volume) of water on the other, the side on which the water is placed will weigh down the side on which is the wood.

But, then, how does a warship, which is made of iron, float? Iron is heavier than water! The answer is, that the iron vessel displaced a volume of water the weight of which is heavier than the whole weight of the boat. Thus, if a Dreadnought weighing 100 tons can displace a quantity of water, in which it is placed, greater than this, say 150 tons, it will float.

THE MASTERY OF THE AIR.

Now, in the same way air-vessels can be divided into two classes, viz., those lighter than air, e.g., the balloon; those heavier than air, e.g., the aeroplane. The balloon in the air corresponds to the wooden boat in the water, and the Aeroplane to the Iron-clad.

And this is how the air has been properly mastered. The propeller of an aeroplane revolves at a terrific speed and displaces the air; when an amount of air is displaced, the weight of which is greater than the weight of the aeroplane, the latter will rise. The wings give it balancing power, and the vanes, or small wings forming the tail, enable the machine to be guided just as the rudder is used to guide the ship. **But without the body the propeller of an air machine, if set going, would rise itself.** This can be proved by making a tin propeller and placing it on two wires twisted together with a small cylinder free underneath to propel the wings upwards, and, when given a good push up the wires, the little propeller will float off until the impetus is expended, **and it is not revolving sufficiently fast to displace a quantity of air heavier than itself, when it will fall.** Such a toy is easily made, and it was common some time ago in every toy shop.

In the next article on this subject you will be told how, 260 years before the birth of Christ, a scientist made a simple discovery without which we could not have our perfect fiying machines of to-day.

"A. Cl."

[The first article on this subject appeared in the issue of "An t-Óglach" dated February 3rd.]

CHURCH AT G.H.Q.

Ceremony of Blessing at Portobello.

Renovated, beautifully decorated and furnished as a Catholic chapel, the church at Portobello Barracks was solemnly blessed at 11.30 on Saturday morning by Rev. Eugene Traynor, who has been appointed Chaplain to G.H.Q. in succession to Rev. Robert Concannon, appointed C.C. of St. Mary's, Rathmines.

The ceremony was simple but impressive. Father Traynor, accompanied by acolytes bearing lighted candles, walked around the exterior of the edifice sprinkling the walls with Holy Water and reciting the prescribed prayers.

Behind Father Traynor came the brass band attached to G.H.Q. and a company of unarmed soldiers under Captain Fitzgerald in column of four. The band played sacred music as the procession slowly circled the building.

The door was then unlocked by Father Traynor and all filed into the church, where the ceremony was completed, the inner walls also being sprinkled with Holy Water. Inside the church the band also discoursed sacred music.

Following the brief ceremony a parade of the Troops was held before dismissal.

PAGES FROM A SOLDIER'S DIARY.

(Readers who followed with interest the contributions from "A Guardsman," which have been appearing in "An t-Oglach," will, we have no doubt, welcome the continuance of this popular feature, under the above title.—Editor, "An t-Oglach.")

Killarney,
Feb. 14th, 1923.

Dear Sean,

I cannot express in words the pleasure I experienced when I recognised your well-known scrawl on the envelope of yours of the 4th. 'Twas like a message from the dead; for, dear Sean, we had given you up as lost. You'd want to get a much larger cap if I were to describe to you now the scenes on all fronts when the news first arrived that you were mortally wounded. And the men by all accounts were worse than the women.

I had a letter, too, from your old friend the Commandant of the Cuman-na-mBan—no names in letters, as requested. Dtuigeann tú?—She appeared to be very badly cut up over you, poor girl. I have since heard she has become less blood-thirsty and has modified her war-to-the-knife attitude a lot.

Truly, you're an unexpected resurrection. I whooped for very joy on receiving your letter and, of course, this brought a crowd of the boys around me at once. They indulged in the usual speculations as to the writer of the letter. But I had no ears for this chaff and beat off their attacks by at once informing them that the letter came from you. I'm not to tell you all the nice things they said, nor will I attempt a description of the eagerness they displayed to hear the latest concerning you. You're spoiled enough already, God knows.

And now that I've given you the flattering side of the picture, I must tell you candidly that your latest epistle was horribly disappointing to all who were obliged—owing to their desire to hear from you—to listen to some of your Ráméis. What in the name of the seven wonders of Dublin has come over you? Look here, my boy, to plead dumps is no excuse for inflicting a dose of that kind on your friends.

What a political philosopher we have in you! In the Dáil or Seanad, or at least on some County Council or other, you ought to be. And, by the way. As you're fixing up the Irish question at all, why not try your hand with, say, Smyrna? And then there's the question of the Ruhr valley awaiting solution. These should give you something to kill time with. Of course things would not be too bad anywhere if it were only a question of killing time, but unfortunately it means a deal of killing of a more hurtful kind. So look you here, in your next you just drop your political stunt and write us one of your old letters.

And now that I've brought you down a peg or two, I don't mind admitting that your fiery tirade directed against the new type of warrior tittled us all somewhat.

So you're learning to walk again! If your mother is seeking to procure a nursery governess for you, I know several cailini who'd be very anxious to undertake the task.

And here I am at the end of all the available paper in the place and half the things I'd like to say still unrecorded. Anyway, I'm only paying you back in your own coin. Write a decent respectable letter next time, and I will try to return the compliment.

All the boys wish to be remembered to you. Don't forget to write soon. I'm inclosing some letters received recently. The references to yourself will amuse you.

Mise, le meas, do Chara,

TOMAS.

MARCHING SONGS.

Airs that make the Heart Lighter and the Miles Shorter.

The Army is in need of marching songs. Nothing shortens the miles so effectively as a good, rousing air which sets a quick, steady rhythm for the feet.

But the marching songs of our Army must be, if not Gaelic, at least in the Irish spirit. It is to be regretted that, on occasion, our men have swung along to the lilt of an English or American music hall ditty. This must not continue.

Every week we purpose publishing the words of a song eminently suitable for use by soldiers of the Army on the march—works that breathe the true spirit of the Nation. We inaugurate the series this week with M. J. Barry's famous "Step Together," and we think our readers will admit that it would be difficult to make a better initial choice.

STEP TOGETHER.

By M. J. Barry.

Step together—boldly tread,
Firm each foot, erect each head,
Fixed in front be every glance—
Forward at the word "advance"—
Serried files that foes may dread;
Like the deer on mountain heather,
Tread light,
Left, right—
Steady, boys, and step together!

Step together—be each rank
Dressed in line, from flank to flank,
Marching so that you may halt
'Mid the onset's fierce assault,
Firm as is the rampart's bank
Raised the iron rain to weather—
Proud sight!
Left, right—
Steady, boys, and step together!

Step together—be your tramp
Quick and light—no plodding stamp;
Let its cadence, quick and clear,
Fall like music on the ear;
Noise befits not hall or camp—
Eagles soar on silent feather;
Tread light,
Left, right—
Steady, boys, and step together!

Step together—self-restrained,
Be your march of thought as trained,
Each man's single powers combined
Into one battalioned mind,
Moving on with step sustained;
Thus prepared, we reck not whether
Foes smite,
Left, right—
We can think and strike together.

BATTALION ADMINISTRATION.

Orders—Training Programme—Duties of Orderly Room Sergeant.

(Excerpts from the Official Staff Notes.)

Battalion Orders are divided into three classes:—(a) Routine, (b) Operation Orders, (c) Standing Orders.

Battalion Routine Orders are published daily. A serial number will be given to each throughout the year. Routine Orders are divided into two parts.

PART I. contains:—

(1) Name of Orderly Officer and next for duty.

(2) Battalion Orderly Sergeant and next for duty.

(3) Time of "Orderly Room."

(4) All details of training, manœuvres, parades.

(5) Details of administration.

(6) Any General Routine, Defence, Command or Regimental Orders intended for communication to all ranks.

(7) Every Saturday a "Fire Picquet" for the following week.

PART II. orders contain all circumstances affecting the pay allowances or services of any officer or man, or affecting the allowances of any dependent, *i.e.*, attestation, arrival of recruits, arrivals and departures, promotions, appointments to special duties, transfers, extension of services, discharges, deaths, absences, leave, Courtsmartial, summary punishments, fines, civil arrest and conviction.

At the end of Part II. Orders all "Notices" should appear, *i.e.*, Notices of amusements—changes in train services or any such matters of interest to the troops.

Copies of Part I. and II. Orders should be sent to Command Head Quarters. A copy of Part II. Orders should also be sent to Adjutant General (Records Branch), and to the Command Paymaster.

Operation Orders deal with movements of troops and operations, and should be numbered consecutively and copies filed.

Battalion Standing Orders are issued by each Battalion Commander and will be known to all ranks. The following are the most important subjects to have Standing Orders on:—(1) Range Orders. (2) Fire Duties. (3) "Bounds." (4) "Guards" (where mounted and detail of duties). (5) "Dress."

TRAINING PROGRAMME.

The Commanding Officer should draw up at the beginning of each month a definite training programme, keeping clearly in view the objects he wishes to attain in this month.

A scheme of training should be issued on the Saturday of each week showing the training to be done during the following week. In this programme the Range can be allotted at various hours to the different companies.

Work in the afternoon should mainly be of an instructional character. The Commanding Officer should discuss with the Company Officers at Orderly Room the points he wishes emphasised or any defects noted.

Two evenings per week should be devoted to lectures by the Commanding Officer to all Officers, bearing on the work in hand, or on subjects set for reading up by the Officers.

The Commanding Officer should bear in mind that he is responsible for maintaining an adequate reserve of trained scouts and signallers, machine gunners, bombers, stretcher bearers, cooks and transport, and arrange that classes for training men are held under specialists. He should require all specialist Officers to submit a definite monthly scheme of training for his approval.

ORDERLY ROOM SERGEANT.

The Orderly Room Sergeant acts as Assistant to the Adjutant in the performance of his duties in Orderly Room.

He is responsible that the clerks are present during office hours, and for the cleanliness of the Commanding Officer's and Clerks' rooms.

He will attend Parades only when specially ordered.

The non-commissioned officers and men of the battalion will be respectful towards him, and address him as they would an officer.

(a) He is responsible for the safe custody of all books and papers in Orderly Room.

(b) That no unauthorised persons enter Orderly Room.

(c) That no papers are taken away except on proper authority.

(d) He will daily check Parade States and bring any errors to the Adjutant's notice.

(e) He will enter up and prepare the Charge Sheet for the Commanding Officer before Orderly Room, and will record all fines, leaves and punishments for publication in Part II. Battalion Orders.

(f) He will open all official communications (unless marked confidential) for the Commanding Officer and Adjutant, and file them for these Officers' reference. He will bring them to their notice on the first opportunity.

(g) He will keep a chart showing all:—

(1) Returns due from Companies—date and hour.

(2) Returns due by Battalion,

and will prepare the latter in due time.

(h) He will prepare from the Adjutant's directions all orders and will see that they are duly distributed, and will file a copy on Orderly Room file.

(i) He will arrange for ready reference all books and papers in Orderly Room.

(j) He will amend Orders, Manuals in accordance with any changes made from time to time.

(k) He will assist the Adjutant in preparing "Summaries of Evidence," etc., as required.

(l) He will register all outgoing and incoming correspondence in books kept for that purpose, and will frequently check the Orderlies' Receipt Books.

(m) He will ensure that the index to files is duly posted up to date.

He is bound to regard all information which he obtains as confidential, and to prevent the clerks talking about confidential matters.

NEXT WEEK:—Discipline—Organisation and Responsibility.

AT THE GATE.

It has been suggested (strictly unofficially) that the following Shakesperean inscription might be placed at each barrack gate for the consolation of the guard during the wet weather—that is to say, all the year round:—

"'Gainst rogue and knave men bar their gate,
For the rain it raineth every day."

OUR INFORMATION BUREAU.

When in Doubt write to "An t-Óglác."

Soldiers are cordially invited to make use of this column. All queries should be addressed to the Editor of "An t-Oglach," G.H.Q., Portobello Barracks, Dublin, and should be accompained by the name and address of the writer, which will not be made public unless desired.

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NON-EXISTENT RANK.

A soldier at Beresford Barrack, Curragh, asks:—"What is the proper decoration for a Barrack Quartermaster-Sergeant (i.e., Stripes and Belt)?"

There is no such rank.

THREE QUERIES.

"One of the Old Flock," stationed in Tipperary, forwards three questions:—"(A) Does a Staff Sergeant still wear three green stripes under the new Regulations as under the old Regulations? (B) Is a soldier due back in Barracks before First Post, as we have to be in before First Post? (C) How is it that Reserve soldiers can get dependants' allowance and a soldier of the Regular Army cannot? Mine is due since March."

The answers are:—(A) There is no such rank at present. (B) A soldier must carry out the Standing Orders peculiar to his Barracks or Battalion. (C) The portion of your letter dealing with this matter has been passed to the Pay Office whence a Dependants' Claim Form will be sent to you in due course. Fill in this form and return as soon as possible, when your case will be dealt with.

RATION MONEY.

"National Soldier" writes:—"I got a month's sick leave some months ago from Cork. I did not get ration money at the time, not through my own fault as I asked for it. I can get it on presenting my leave voucher, but unfortunately I have lost it, like many other fellows. Can you tell me how I can get the money? My people are not getting dependants' allowance."

With regard to the last sentence in your letter (dependants' allowance), see answer (C) to "One of the Old Flock," given above. As regards the other part of your letter you should secure a duplicate medical certificate and forward it direct to the Pay Office, Portobello, stating where stationed at present, mentioning that you have been in communication with "An t-Oglach," and giving full details as regards name, &c.

DEPENDANTS' ALLOWANCE.

M. Connolly, Limerick, is referred to answer (C) to "One of the Old Flock," published above.

CADET CORPS.

Private A. O'C., Portobello Barracks, writes:"Will you kindly inform me where I would apply for an application form to join Cadet Corps?

No regular Cadet Corps have been created as yet in the Army. An Officers' Training Corps is in operation at the Curragh Camp. You should aim at promotion from the ranks through efficiency, initiative, and smartness as a soldier. This procedure towards higher rank seldom fails.

VOLUNTEER'S LOST RANK.

Volunteer G. L., Curragh Camp:—We sympathise with you, as you appear to have given good service, but many Volunteers were obliged to lose rank on joining the Regular Army, and have since made good. Proficiency is the test of any soldier's fitness for promotion. Aim at being a smart, efficient soldier. Promotion follows quickly upon merit. We are posting you a copy of "An t-Oglach" as requested.

PAY COMMISSION, &c.

In reply to a query from a soldier in County Louth.—The Pay Commission has not yet concluded its sittings and no findings have been announced. Men engaged on salvage and pioneer work are not entitled to extra pay. No replies to questions can be sent by post.

DISCHARGE AFTER SIX MONTHS.

A private stationed in Galway, who joined for six months, wishes, for domestic reasons, to obtain his discharge, and asks how he should proceed in the matter.—You should hand in a written statement of your services to your local O/C., and ask that you be discharged on the expiration of the term for which you enlisted.

PAY FOR CLERICAL WORK.

"Anxious" asks:—"Is a communication clerk entitled to more pay than the ordinary infantryman? If so, to whom do we apply?"—A soldier engaged in purely clerical work is, on verification by the O/C of the particular unit to which he is attached, countersigned by the head of his department, entitled to proficiency pay.

DISCIPLINARY POWERS.

"Old Volunteer," Nenagh.—You have not enclosed your name for our information and we cannot, therefore, deal with the matter raised in the second paragraph of your letter. In reply to your first paragraph we would point out that full information as to the disciplinary powers of C.O.'s will be found in Section 26, Sub-section 1, of the "General Regulations as to Discipline." Briefly put, an O/C. has power in all minor offences not calling for Courtmartial to award up to twenty-one days' detention.

DRESS AND MARKINGS.

A Sergt.-Major, Curragh, writes asking information as to the dress and markings of all ranks. In the last issue of "An t-Oglach" (4-page series) the extract from a G.R.O. giving new insignia was published. In the near future we hope to give an artistic coloured supplement showing all markings.

EVERYTHING that concerns the Army concerns **"An t-Óglách."**

News Items

are specially welcome, but should be forwarded at the earliest possible moment.

Send reports of sports, social functions and general happenings to the Editor, Portobello Barracks, Dublin.

DRILL.

Its Development and its Objective.—The Keystone of Army Training.

Drill is the preparation of soldiers for their duties in war by the practice or rehearsal of movements in military order and the handling of arms.

Psychologically it is the method of producing in the individual soldiers habits of self-control and of mechanically precise actions under disturbing conditions and of rendering the common instinctive will of a body of men, large or small, amenable to the control of and susceptible to a stimulus imparted by the commander's will.

BASIS OF ALL TRAINING.

Drill is the basis of all training and the means of training commanders to assume control under the most adverse conditions, and to teach the men to look for this control. When a battle has reached a certain stage it becomes irregular swarms of individual fighters and of higher control there is little. To organise disorder (Bulow's phrase) the only method is drill.

"Drill is the military form of education by repetition and association." It takes the form of frequently repeated exercises performed by soldiers to ensure the harmonious action of individuals in the work to be performed by the mass, in short, rehearsals.

Physical drill is based on physiology and gymnastics, and aims at the development of physique and the strengthening of individual will power.

SELF-CONTROL IN FACE OF DANGER.

Drill is the instilling of discipline.

Taking men as a mass, self-control in the face of great danger is lacking. In modern battle men are under a long nerve strain (in old times safe even on battlefield). Shell fire on back areas, approaches and forming-up points cause a long lasting strain, so much so that the actual attack is a relief. The man in the fighting line is a slave to the unconscious. Men become dazed, some go mad, and ordinary exhortations are of no avail. At the end of a long war men accustomed to danger become hardened, more careful and skilled fighters.

In peace, however, some method must be found to ensure that the soldier will carry out his duties even if suffering severe nerve strain, and his reason paralysed. Now the constant repetition of a certain act, whether on one's own volition, or on that of another, will eventually make that become a reflex action. These actions, this mechanical performance of movements to orders must be made pass from the conscious into the unconscious.

INSTINCTS ENDANGERING EFFICIENCY.

Drill must aim also at rooting out all instincts that will militate against efficiency. According to the race we belong to we have race or national feeling. Impulsiveness, for example, must be rooted out, and by constant repetition the more useful instincts and qualities must be developed. "Habit is the tendency of certain actions to repeat themselves," and soldierly habits must be cultivated by drill.

Drill is not repressive, except in repressing weaknesses, but is truly educative in that it developes strength of character. It is an intensive form of education. The French have specially studied this.

A military body is like a crowd in that it generates a collective will that dominates the will of the individual composing it. It acts together in waves of impulses. Furthermore, a crowd aroused reacts to a stimulus—a shout, a cry sets its activities in one direction.

THE OFFICER'S PART.

This susceptibility of a crowd to a suggestion or stimulus is the keynote of military training. The officer is more or less akin to a hypnotist playing upon the sub-conscious activities of his subject. He must dominate his "crowd." Drill "tunes," or makes more ready the crowd to respond to the stimulus.

A well-drilled battalion is always a good fighting battalion. The consciousness of smartness raises the self-respect of the men. It cultivates *esprit de corps* and each unit within the battalion should vie with its neighbour in smartness. Drill competitions are especially to be encouraged. In everything in the battalion certain methods should be laid down and followed. There should be a method for everything. Little things should not be neglected. "Falling in" men, parading for fatigues, drawing rations, &c., should be on correct lines and always followed.

Officers must never overlook faults, it weakens their influence and in a test they will regret it.

Officers should know their drill thoroughly. Instruction should always follow the order. Explanation—demonstration—practice—criticism.

INCULCATING SELF-RESPECT.

The worth of a battalion is often judged solely from drill.

Drill is, in short, as already indicated, the keystone to army training. It inculcates self-respect in the men, strengthens their moral character by eradicating degenerate tendencies and inculcating good ones. It teaches prompt obedience and *esprit de corps*. Ceremonial drill is very valuable as it pleases the men, and is a good test of their training. It furthermore impresses the public.

In conclusion, a well drilled battalion is a self-respecting one, is invariably a good fighting battalion and one which makes itself popular with Generals and the public because the men are a credit to the army to which they have the honour to belong.

THE TROOPS POPULARITY.

Tribute from a South County Dublin Priest.

Recently a priest in a South County Dublin parish addressed the following letter to the Army Authorities:—

> "If it possibly can be done would you consider leaving the present Company of troops in ———, as we all like them very much, and they are so well conducted and so disciplined. By their excellent behaviour and spirit, they are doing good in the district, and I hope you will find that it may be possible to leave them longer with us."

It is but fitting and in the order of things that such relations should grow and thrive between the people and their own lads "in their Jackets Green." In South County Dublin, and in the particular centre from which the clerical correspondent quoted above writes, the trust and affection between the troops and the people has grown out of the mutual realisation that the Army of to-day is truly of the people.

An Irish Triumph

That superb Irish Relish, Terry's L.K. Thick Sauce, can justly be described as an Irish Triumph because it supplants any other sauce, foreign or otherwise, in the favour of all who have tried it - - - - - - - - - - -

Terry's **L.K.** *Thick Sauce*

Lamb Bros. (Dublin), Ltd.———Inchicore, Dublin

It is easy to remember the name—just think of the Lakes of Killarney, Ireland's Premier Beauty Spot, and it will remind you of L.K., Ireland's Premier Sauce. - - -

If you like a thin Sauce best
KILLARNEY RELISH
Is Second to None

10 for 6d.

20 „ 1/-

Try them!

Made in Dublin by Irish Labour

PRIMROSE CIGARETTES

GOODBODY'S

Gaoluinn Do'n Arm.

(Gale linn dun norrum.)

Gaelic.	Phonetic Rendering.	Translation.
Óglaigh na hÉireann.	Oag laug nu hare run.	Irish Volunteers.
An Gnáth Arm.	Agg gun naw orrum.	The Regular Army.
Fianna Fáil.	Feeunna fall.	The Fenians of Erin.
Óglác, An tÓglác.	Oag lauk, ann toag lauk.	A Volunteer. The Volunteer. (The paper of that name).
Saighdiúir, Athbar Saighdiúra.	Side dyoor, Our hide dyoor.	A Soldier, a Recruit.
Corparál, Sáirsint.	Kurpurall, Saur Shint.	A Corporal, a Sergeant.
An Ceann, Ceann an Gnáth-Arm.	A Kyoun, Kyouna gun naw orrum.	The Chief. The C. in C.
Comhairle an Airm.	Core lun norrum.	The Army Council.
Ceann Fuirinne.	Kyoun fwirrina.	The Chief of Staff.
Congantóir, An tArd-Congantóir.	Koon thoar, at taurd Koon thoar.	An Adjutant, The Adjutant-General.
Soláthraithe, an tArd-Soláthraithe.	Sull law ree, at taurd hull law ree.	A Quartermaster, the Q.M.G.
Ard Árus an Airm.	Aurd Aurussa norrum.	The Army Headquarters.
Barrac an Coileánaigh.	Borricka Kil lawn nee.	Collins Barracks.
Barrac Mhic Eochaidhe.	Borrick vick Keogh kee.	Keogh Barracks.
Barrac Sgeach na mbacach.	Borrick Shgock num mock kock.	Beggars Bush Barracks.
Roinn Bhlath Cliath.	Rine Vlaah Kleeh.	Command.—Dublin.
,, Chorcaighe.	,, Kur kee.	,, Cork.
,, Chiarraighe.	,, Keer ree.	,, Kerry.
,, Phortláirge.	,, Furth laurga.	,, Waterford.
,, Luimnigh.	,, Limnig.	,, Limerick.
,, Átha Luain.	,, Auha Loon.	,, Athlone.
,, Clair Chloinne Mhuiris.	,, Klaur klinna wirrish.	,, Claremorris.
,, Dúna na nGall.	,, Doon nung owl.	,, Donegal.

ATHLETICS IN THE ARMY

A Plea for Native Games.

By "OSCAR."

Once I loved my old Camán,
Its serried ashen grain,
Where twilight fell on a velvet lawn
In the heart of a Southern plain;
Now it rests near my humble bed
In a peaceful Munster town,
Whilst I shine the steel and store the lead
Of a darling Rifle Brown.

When we were threatened with a great exterior National calamity some years ago these lines were written. Conditions have changed immeasurably since then and, though need for the rifle still, unfortunately, continues, there is no reason why manly exercises should not at once form an important part in the Irish soldier's life.

Every army with any pretence to high efficiency devotes considerable attention to physical development of its units. Field games are fostered and subsidised by all progressive Governments to-day, and, under normal conditions, one can readily imagine what a high standard of excellence our Army could reach, with all their long racial traditions of athletic supremacy. Children of the Gael have always been devoted to field sports, and, since Modern Athletics reached world-wide importance, Irishmen have distinguished themselves at home and abroad, winning scores of International Championships at Greece, Stockholm, St. Louis, Paris, London, and Antwerp in successive Olympics.

Whilst I have no objection to other codes, and believe a man has the right to play any game he chooses, I think the Irish Army owes first allegiance to our own Grand Games. It is difficult to imagine a pastime more admirably fitted to a soldier's physical and mental equipment than our National game of Hurling. Courage, speed of hand, foot and eye; quickness of thought and action; resolution, dash and stamina are all equally developed here through the medium of the ash and leather. The Army holds hundreds of skilled hurlers in its ranks; opportunities for practice are numerous, and playing pitches available in every camp. When the game is taken up enthusiastically, when inter-company, battalion, brigade and division games are played, I see no reason why the Army should not produce the finest teams of hurlers in the world. I learn that Gormanstown, Curragh and Baldonnel Camps (to mention a few) hold good teams, and other barracks should follow suit immediately. Gaelic Football is another game for "a man"—requiring speed, pluck and resource. Many of our best Gaelic footballers are in the Army, including one of the most finished exponents of the game in Ireland to-day—"Johnny" Murphy, of Dublin Inter-County fame.

Another grand old game might be mentioned, and its equipment is in being already, for few barracks are without a Handball Court. The advantages of Handball are well known to the wily American trainer for any athletic branch, and budding athletes would be well advised to get into their togs and rubber shoes at the different Ball Courts on all available occasions.

Scores of magnificently equipped Gymnasia exist, and they are all too little used. In winter time, particularly, no horizontal bar or trapese should be idle. The Swedes are America's greatest rivals in the athletic world-to-day, and it is generally conceded that the North-European Nation reached its high physical standard through the gymnasium, where every muscle is developed in a symmetrical way. Later I may write more minutely on these general views, but enough has been said to show our Army how helpful to high efficiency are games in general, and our own pastimes in particular.

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Purity and Flavour

Pure fruit, hygienic handling, modern machinery and methods all combine to make Lamb's Jams what they are—the acme of perfection in flavour and health giving properties. Jam is included in the Soldier's Ration for its health value. Lamb's Jams are selected because they are equal to the finest produced in any part of the world.

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An t-Óglác

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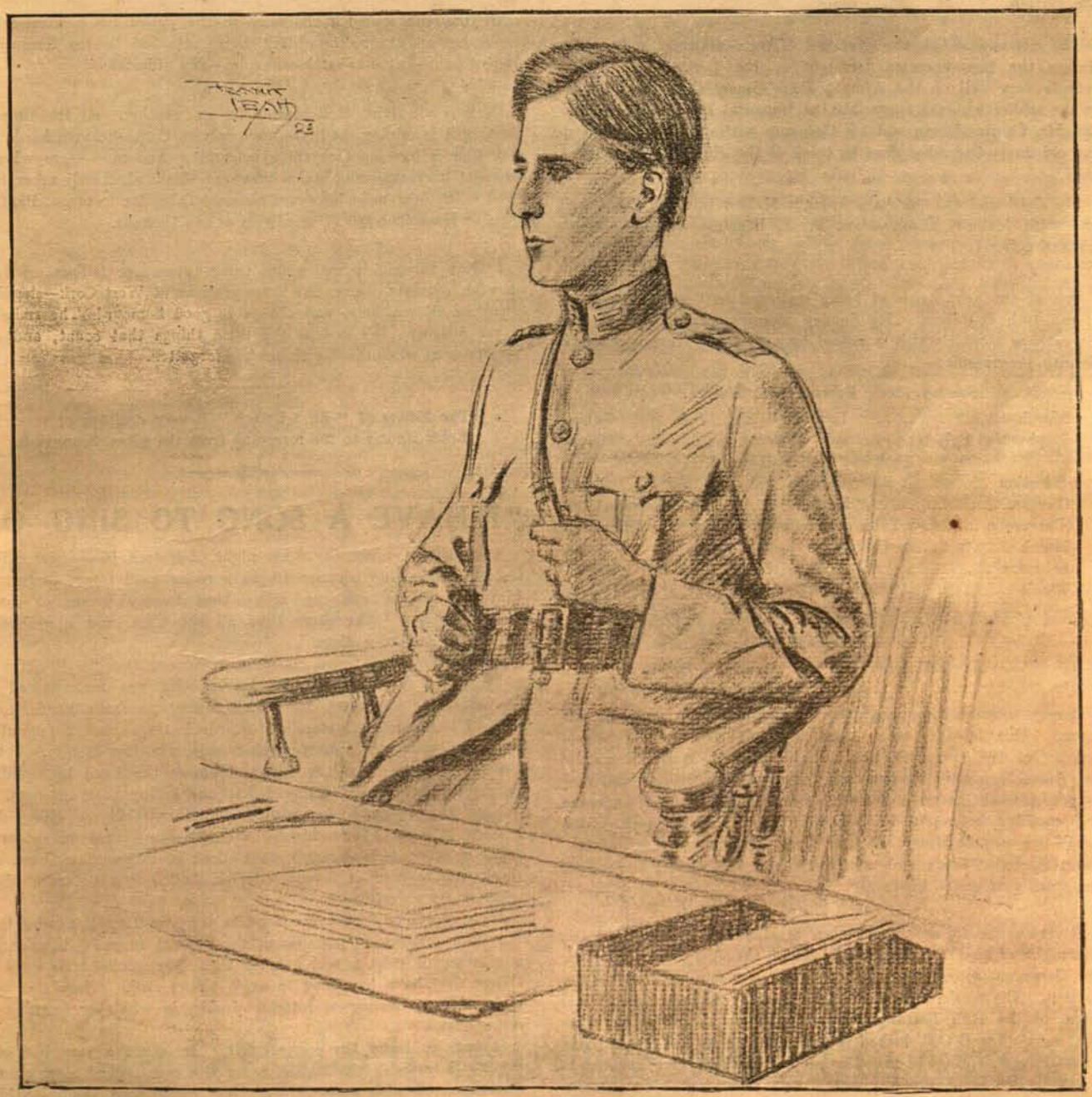

THE CHIEF OF STAFF.

A study by Frank Leah from a special sitting.

CORK COMMAND NEWS.

On the night of the 15th ult. Officers stationed at Command H.Q., Micheál Barracks, enjoyed a musical treat. Artists from the O'Mara Opera Company were guests, and the Mess Anteroom was the scene of a delightful concert. Mr. Flintoff Moore, Mr. Tom Bevan (who, by the way, was "out" in 1916), and Mr. McCarthy were heard at their best. A cheery supper followed, presided over by Colonel Stephen Murphy. Thanks to the guests were tendered on behalf of the Officers present by Colonel O'Donnell. A spiritual rendering of the "Soldier's Song" by Mr. Bevan "rang down the curtain."

* * * *

The attendance of the National Troops—Officers and men—during the Shakespearian fortnight at the Cork Opera House, reflects very well on the Army. There's more than the ordinary in the soldier who can appreciate the Immortal Bard. We wonder did Mr. Charles Doran and his Company notice as much khaki in the old days—and what does he think of the difference?

* * * *

The Command changes have brought Mallow into our Command, and with Mallow, Commandant P. J. Higgins—whom we think we are going to like.

* * * *

One of the advantages of being stationed in Cork is the Band of the 10th Battalion. Its Sunday morning performance in the Barracks is a treat which is missed by very few. Here is a recent Sunday programme:—

Sunday, 10th February, 11 o'clock.

March	"Lorraine"	Ganne.
Euphonium Solo	"Simple Aveu"	Thome.
	(Soloist: Vol. Sullivan).	
Selection	"Carmen"	Bizet.
Gavotte	"Konigs"	Herman Rea.
Barcarolle	"Tales oof Hoffman"	Offenbach.
March	"United Service"	Ord Hume.
Selection	"Bohemian Girl"	"Balfe."
Finale	"Soldier's Song"	——

Conductor—S. J. Gargan, Bandmaster, 10th Infantry Battalion.

The rendering of the "Barcarolle" was magnificent.

* * * *

Enemy activity throughout the Command is very much on the wane. This is due, more than anything else, to exceptional activity of the troops of late. Right throughout the Command they have been at it hammer and tongs. Mountains and valleys—everywhere; the green uniform has been plodding along, sweeping and combing before it—rain, hail or snow! Hard work. Yes, hard—but very necessary. It hasn't got the glamour of a "scrap" about it, but Officers and men know how essential it is—and so the work goes on!

* * * *

A very successful dance took place at Micheál Barracks, Cork, on the night of the 24th ult. Members of the Army from all over the Command attended, and there were over one hundred couples present. The music was provided by a string orchestra, the Brass Band of the 10th Battalion, and the Pipers' Band of the 10th Battalion. The G.O.C. looked in for a few hours, and took a lively interest in the proceedings. The proceeds, which were devoted to the Wounded Fund, should give that very deserving object substantial assistance.

* * * *

The next big dance on the programme is the Army Ball, at the Imperial Hotel, on St. Patrick's Night. A committee of Officers are at present perfecting arrangements for what should be the most successful dance of the season.

* * * *

Condolences from all his friends at Cork Command Headquarters go to Capt. A. A. Healy on the recent death of his sister.

* * * *

Rumour has it that Capt. Keogh is arranging a boxing tournament for St. Patrick's Day, which will eclipse anything he has yet done in this line. That will take some doing—but he'll do it!

* * * *

He has also issued a challenge to the public for a wrestler to come forward to meet a dark horse attached to the Transport Department—catch-as-catch-can rules—any sidestakes!

* * * *

Cork is all right, if it wasn't for its weather. At the time of writing it is raining, as it can rain only in Cork—heavens hard. A half gale is blowing everything before it. And mud—everywhere! Micheál Barracks—cold and wind-swept—looks absolutely miserable. And still, there must be worse places. Take, for instance, Bantry, . . . or Rosscarberry! One shivers at the thought.

* * * *

I often thought it was a fine thing to see our fellows on duty in wild, desolate places, like some portions of West Cork—slogging away in all weathers, and always in good humour! The smile is never missing. It's one of the little things that count, and are remembered when the big things are forgotten.

*****The Editor of "An t-Oglach" is very desirous of receiving Notes similar to the foregoing from the other Commands.**

"I HAVE A SONG TO SING—O."

At a Mess Concert the other night, Adjutant B—— was called on for a song, and commenced, in a really good tenor, to torture himself and his audience with about twenty verses of somebody's history. The same tune all the time, and it gradually seemed to be like a dirge.

It reminded me of my introduction at one time in Waikiki to a Prince of the old Hawaiian stock. He was accompanied by an old stager about 90, who, after seeing us shake hands, commenced to drone a rigmarole of words lasting about 20 minutes. I was subsequently informed that this was the history of the Prince's descent from the Flood. Thank the Lord he couldn't go any further back, because I felt like killing that old man.

Now why on earth do we Irish like these things. Every day I seem to hear a new history of some brave man who doesn't really deserve to be passed to history in dirges like these. I think that most of us favour more the ballad that strikes straight away at its objective.

Have you any "buckshee" poets in your Battalion who turn out little ditties and parodies of the popular songs? Occasionally one seems to meet a real gem of wit. They tell of all sorts of things that have happened in one's own crowd. They also promote a lively feeling of interest wondering whatever is going to come next.

It pays to foster the poetic spirit. It is not a very bad idea to offer a prize in the Battalion for the best topical song on the Battalion. I wish some of you chaps would send along anything really good that you have come across. I'm certain the Editor would welcome any gems.

THE WANDERER.

THE ADJUTANTS' COURSE.

Objects of the Instruction—Plans for the Future—The University of the Army.

The beginning of a series of short courses, which are intended to give Officers an opportunity of obtaining a general idea of their work, was made on the 9th of February, when the Battalion Adjutants were assembled at the Curragh for a course of instruction.

The time allowed for the course (fourteen days) was short, but it was considered, at present, inadvisable to keep Officers a longer period from their Units.

Particular attention was given to the teaching of sound methods of administration, and to the working out of a uniform system.

OFFICERS' ZEAL.

It was indeed pleasing to see with what zeal and intelligence the Officers applied themselves to extracting the last possible item of information from their Instructors. It augurs well for the future of our Irish Officers.

The course was a strenuous one, yet it is pleasing to note that the only complaint made by the Officers was, that it was too short. A library and ante-room have now been fixed up, and opportunities will thus be given to Officers to consult sound military works, and to note the books which they wish to obtain for their own library.

ANSWERING IN EXAMINATION.

The answering in the examination showed that the Officers had derived much benefit from the instruction, and that the knowledge acquired will be of much material assistance to them in their work. The marks given to each individual will be issued in due course.

It is the intention of G.H.Q. to pass every Officer and Non-Commissioned Officer through a short course, and issue a Certificate at the end of the course.

At present the Company Commanders are under instruction, and a large class of Non-Commissioned Officers.

UNIVERSITY OF THE ARMY.

It must be realised that these short courses are simply an outline, and cannot deal exhaustively with the work on any subject. When circumstances will allow, it is intended to put every Officer and Non-Commissioned Officer through a definite course of professional training, with an examination following. The Curragh will become, as the Commander-in-Chief aptly describes it, "The University of the Army." Through that University every Officer will pass, and will be thus given an opportunity of seriously studying his profession.

Many of the instructions given at the Curragh may seem at present impossible to carry out under the present circumstances. To that the writer must answer emphatically, "NO." Systems of administration for large Units can be applied to small Units, and modified to suit the circumstances. When conditions are difficult, then, indeed, the really good Officer is seen at his best, and he will always be seen to insist on system and method. He will master circumstances, not allow them to master him.

The following are excerpts taken from some letters written by the Adjutants regarding the course:—

EXTRACTS

Taken from Officers' Letters Regarding the Course.

"The Syllabus is complete with everything that will fit the men for administrative and training purposes."

"All the lectures are very clear and instructive."

"The system adopted is that used in the training of the ordinary recruit, i.e., in foot drill, arms drill, field work, etc. Every movement is explained in detail, step by step, from the very bottom, so that the Adjutant may get a thorough grasp of every detail of his work in this direction, and that he will be able to explain and give instructions clearly and in detail when he takes his own men in hand." "Lectures are given in every subject which comes within the sphere of the Adjutant's duties, comprising Battalion Administration, Military Law, Office Routine, Sanitation, Correspondence, Interior Economy Administration, etc. Each subject is treated in a very lucid and business-like way by men fully qualified in their departments, and who are masters of their subjects." "Interior Economy: The Adjutants were shown over model Guardrooms, Kitchens, Men's Dining Rooms, Men's Sleeping Apartments, Latrines, everything that goes to the making of a first-class barracks or post. Every detail in connection with each of the above was fully explained, to give them an idea of what is actually required in this direction, so as to enable them to employ the knowledge thus gained usefully in their own Battalions. Everything considered, I would wish to mention that it is remarkable the interest and pains the Training Department (Curragh) is taking in getting the men up in their subjects in the short time at their disposal."

"Speaking for myself, it was worth a year to me."

EXCELLENTLY ARRANGED.

"I think the course has been excellently arranged, and the sequence of instruction very good."

"I only wish it was much longer. I hope we may be given a chance to return again in the near future."

"As regards the results of the course, although, of course, no apparent result will be seen for some time, the training, morale and organisation of the Army should materially benefit if only the Adjutants take full advantage of what they have learned and seen throughout the short time, and I am sure that this will be, as, if not, it will be a poor reflection on themselves as well as on the training staff of the Curragh, who have spared no pains in any particular to make the course a success."

"On all the subjects that are gone through, I do not think there could be a more successful course, considering the short space of time allotted."

NOTES ON DRILL.

Instructions for Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers.

Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers will endeavour to make themselves perfect in drill. They must not only have a sound theoretical knowledge, but must be able to instruct men with confidence. This confidence can only be obtained by actual work in instruction on the parade ground.

Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers must be able to explain clearly the detail of any drill movement, and must be able to train the men in carrying out movements by numbers. In drill, faults must never be overlooked. Errors will be pointed out and the movement repeated until correctly carried out. If, however, an individual is unable to understand or carry out an order, the whole squad must not be held up for him. He will be fallen out and a Non-Commissioned Officer placed in charge to teach him individually. In correcting or checking faults, the name of the individual concerned will not be called out. He will be referred to by his position as "No. 4 rear rank" or "Second man from left of the front rank." Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers when giving words of command must stand to attention. Non-Commissioned Officers will stand with sloped arms.

SLACKNESS MUST NOT BE TOLERATED.

Drill is the means of instilling discipline. Prompt obedience and smart movement must be insisted on. Slackness on parade defeats the object of drill. An Officer or Non-Commissioned Officer who permits slack drill should be at once removed from his command. Slackness on parade encourages the men to despise the Commander who allows it, and he accordingly loses their confidence.

Officers under the rank of Captain should be drilled twice weekly under the Adjutant. They must learn to know what it feels like in the ranks. From experience in the ranks, the difference between a good and bad instructor is appreciated.

INSTRUCTOR'S NECESSARY QUALITIES.

To effectively instruct in drill, the instructor should fulfil the following conditions :—

(1) He must have a thorough knowledge of his subject.

(2) He must train his eye to pick out faults at once.

(3) He must have patience in correcting faults and must never abuse a man for a mistake.

(4) He must be able to give a good word of command, must know how and when to give commands.

(5) He must have acquired the power of command (*i.e.* of moving men as he wishes) and confidence in himself.

(6) He must himself be smart and soldierly in bearing and appearance and an example to his men.

WORDS OF COMMAND.

To obtain good drill, Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers must be able to give words of command correctly. Words of command can be improved by communication drill. Officers should be formed up ten minutes daily under the Adjutant and practised in giving words of command. Non-Commissioned Officers will be formed up under the Battalion Sergeant-Major. On Saturdays an hour may be given to this practice. The correct giving of detail should be taught at the same time.

METHODS.

(*a*) Squads may be formed in line and practise the words of command in turn, imitating their Instructor.

(*b*) Squads may repeat the commands in chorus after the Instructor, who may beat the time.

(*c*) Squads 100 yards apart, one rank drills the opposite rank in chorus, or individuals may drill their opposite numbers. This is especially suitable for Arm Drill.

INSTRUCTING SQUADS.

Squads will be practised in words of command. In practising the words of command, the sequence of movements should also be taught. For example—A Squad in file forming line on the left. "ON THE LEFT—FORM—LINE." A Squad in line advancing. "FORWARD BY THE RIGHT." A Squad in line changing direction. "CHANGE DIRECTION RIGHT; RIGHT—FORM."

Thus the sequence of words of command will also be learned.

Words of command are divided into two parts, the cautionary word or words and the executive word. The cautionary word should be clearly given and fairly slowly. The executive word must be short and sharp as a signal for action, thus, "ATTENTION" may be shortened to "SHUN." "DISMISS" cut into two syllables, "DIS-MISS." "FORWARD" given as one syllable.

A pause must be made between the cautionary word and the executive word. The pause should be equal to about two seconds. Words of command must always be given on the correct foot.

STEPS IN INSTRUCTION.

When a Squad is standing easy and receives the warning "SQUAD" heads must be lifted smartly and the Squad will stand properly at ease.

In teaching drill the following steps in instruction should be followed :—

(1) *Explanation* . . . of the movement to be carried out.

(2) *Illustration or demonstration* . . . by the Instructor of how to do it.

(3) *Practice or execution* . . . by the squad.

(4) *Criticism* . . . by the Instructor, of faults.

(5) *Repetition* . . . Movement repeated to give practice in rectifying faults.

POINTS TO BE STUDIED.

The following points in drill should be carefully studied, as by observing the methods described below smart drill can be obtained :—

(*a*) In marching on markers, the Unit should move from the rear on to the marker, and a command such as "AT THE HALT ON THE LEFT, FORM LINE," &c., will be given.

(*b*) "Distance" is the space in depth between units, *i.e.* from front unit to a unit in rear of it.

(*c*) The command "As you were" will be given to bring men back to their original position if so desired.

(*d*) The step will not be called out by the Non-Commissioned Officers unless they are instructed to do so by their Officer in charge of the parade.

(*e*) The caution "The (the unit, section, company, &c.) will advance" will always be given when marching off a unit in line, or a battalion or company in close column formations.

(*f*) In retiring the caution will always be given as "The Company will retire," "About turn," &c.

(*g*) In battalion, company, platoon, and section drill commanders should be frequently changed over and given temporary command of the next larger unit, as a squad commander will take over a section, &c.

(*h*) For instructional purposes either in musketry or in teaching detail of arm drill a Squad may be formed with the rear rank at right angles with the front rank. Thus "Rear Rank." "Into single file." "Right (or left) Turn." "Left wheel." "Quick march." "Halt." "Left Turn."

(*i*) In a squad standing easy with rifles, on the cautionary word "SQUAD" heads will be lifted. In a squad being stood easy from the "Stand at ease" the right hand will remain at the outer band and will *not* be moved up to the piling swivel.

(*j*) Dressing will be always carried out as laid down in "Dressing a Squad in Single Rank."

DEEDS OF DERRING-DO.

Experiences with a "Home Defence Force."

They called it the Home Defence Force, and it wore a uniform. That is to say, those members who could afford it, and thought it worth while, bought themselves the uniform.

There were a lot of us in the town of X—— at that time who wanted to know how to use a gun and pick up a bit of military formation and information.

So we joined up with the X—— Home Defence Force to do our bit in the great War, Daddy.

We drilled in the Potato Market. We also established a rifle range there, with the result that after some time all the "eyes" in the potatoes were bulls' eyes.

First we had dummy rifles, but later on we had real ones. The guns they issued to us were, I believe, Mausers of the pre-Boer War period.

THE "BOGEY" OF THE CORPS.

After some months we acquired a band—a real brass band with a full strength of half-a-dozen or so. It learned one tune, "Colonel Bogey." I have hated that tune ever since.

Sometimes we took the band out with us on route marches. After a while it was noticed that the "army" had developed a curious habit of losing the band when we got into rough country. The band said we did it on purpose, and were quite nasty about it.

At other times the band could not get off from work in time to start out with us. On these occasions a rendezvous was fixed. The members of the band would arrange to be at a certain point at a certain hour, and warn us not to keep them waiting.

And, with feelings of profound gratitude, we would set out on our route march, several hundred strong (and weak).

Hours later, when we were cautiously penetrating the heathery country at the back of the local hills, we would hear the band, a mile or so off, sending out the S.O.S. on the cornet.

When time passed, and we failed to come up with them (through some strange mischance) the other instruments, including the big drum, would join in the S.O.S. And when that didn't bring us, they would turn on "Colonel Bogey."

A GALLANT LITTLE "BAND."

We never could resist the appeal of "Colonel Bogey." We would picture that gallant little band, marooned at some crossroads, with only the birds of the air and the beasts of the field for company, putting all their soul into our regimental march, and we would make a determined effort to rescue them.

Sending out a strong advance party and throwing out flanking parties we would endeavour to track them by the sound.

And the sound would get up and move round in an erratic and bewildering fashion.

The explanation was that the perpetrators of "Colonel Bogey" had got tired of waiting, and had set out to look for us, still hammering at the Colonel.

Sometimes we would wander round for hours, the band and the army, looking for each other. Occasionally we discovered each other and went back to town together, enfeebled but dogged, leading the way with "Colonel Bogey."

When we became really proficient, and could tell which end of the rifle the bullet came out of, we took up the duty of guarding sections of the local docks at night.

Tell you a tale of the war, sir; a tale to thrill you through? You're right to come to us, sir, for deeds of derring-do——.

DEEDS OF DERRING-DO AT THE DOCKS.

I beg your pardon! Where was I? Guarding X—— docks? Well, let me tell you that they were jolly well guarded. Nobody could have pinched one of those docks without one or other of our lads noticing it.

I was a casualty one night at the docks. One snowy night when, in my capacity as mess orderly, I was washing up the mugs (the "chaney" mugs, not the other ones), a distinctly well-oiled Norwegian sailorman knocked at the door of the guard-room. The beer of "Old England" had played the very dickens with his broken English—made the pieces smaller as it were—and all we could gather was that he had lost his way to his ship. He mentioned the name of the vessel several times, and it sounded like a different ship every time.

I was told off to lead the alcoholically-saturated descendant of the Vikings to his home from home, if I could find it. It was just the sort of luck I always encounter.

The snow was fully a foot deep, and still coming down as we

rollicked forth. It had frozen hard after rain before the weather changed to snow, and the going was tough. Also, I had to hold up the beveraged Norseman all the way.

We fell about a good deal. After the sixth fall I lost count.

I was very glad to hand the pilgrim of the night over to the dock police at last and leave them to wrestle with his vocal and physical gymnastics.

"OUT IN THE COLD AND STORMY NIGHT."

I was hardly back in the guardroom before I had to turn out for sentry duty. They picked out the loneliest and most ignorant-looking part of the docks for my beat, and left me there with the notification that they would call for me in two hours.

It continued to snow—seemed as if it wanted to make up for all the "green" Christmasses we had been having lately.

I never knew two hours that seemed so like six. Of course, there are certain hours on a Sunday which bear a remarkable resemblance to a week, but—well, you see what I mean.

It seemed increasingly difficult to raise my left arm to look at my wrist watch. I began to think I was becoming frostbitten on that side.

"By-and-by," I mused mournfully, "this numbness will spread to the rest of my body, and when the Relief comes I will be found frozen to death at my post like that chap they dug up in Pompeii."

But I was still alive and able to walk when the Relief turned up.

When I got back to the warmth of the guardroom I investigated that paralysed left arm of mine.

MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES.

Frostbite?

No; merely a souvenir of my Samaritanesque journey with the inebriated Norwegian sailor. On one of the occasions when we fell I had cut my elbow badly, and in the cold night air the blood had caked, securely fastening shirt and singlet to the skin. It took quarts of hot water before I could get into pyjamas that morning.

I think they were rather pleased about the damage I had sustained. In fact, I believe I was mentioned in despatches—the officer in charge of the guard reporting the sanguinary incident at considerable length, for the edification of the Higher Command.

I think that was the only blood shed while that Home Defence Force existed. Of course, if the band could have had its way now and again——

K. R. LESSANGAY.

BATTLE OF CLONMULT.

Anniversary Celebrations in Midleton.

The second Anniversary of the Battle of Clonmult, when many young Midleton men were killed on the 20th February, 1921, was celebrated in Midleton last month, when Requiem Mass was celebrated at 10 a.m. by Rev. Father F. Flannery. There was a large congregation.

Troops from A., B. and C. Companies of the 42nd Infantry Battalion marched from the Grange Military Barracks, headed by the Military Brass Band from Command Headquarters, Cork, under the following Officers of the Battalion:—Commandants Aherne, Whelan and O'Connell; Captains Reardon, Cashman, Hyde, and Healy; Lieutenants Ahern, Tully, Coffey, Flood, and Cott.

After Mass the troops and general public proceeded to the Republican Plot at Rosary Cemetery, where the dead soldiers are interred. Here the Rosary was recited in Irish by Father Flannery, and at its conclusion the "Last Post" was sounded, while the Military presented arms at the graveside.

MARCHING SONGS.

Clare's Dragoons.

When on Ramilles' bloody field
The baffled French were forced to yield,
The victor Saxon backward reeled
Before the charge of Clare's Dragoons.
The flags we captured in that fray
Look lone in Ypres' choir they say,
We'll win them company to-day,
Or bravely die like Clare's Dragoons.

CHORUS:

Vive la for Ireland's wrong!
Vive la for Ireland's right!
Vive la in battle throng,
For a Spanish steed and sabre bright!

The brave old lord died near the fight,
But for each drop he lost that night,
A Saxon cavalier shall bite
The dust before Lord Clare's Dragoons.
For never when our spurs were set,
And never when our sabres met,
Could we the Saxon soldiers get
To stand the shock of Clare's Dragoons.

CHORUS:

Vive la the new brigade!
Vive la the old one, too!
Vive la the Rose shall fade,
And the Shamrock shine for ever new!

Oh! comrades think how Ireland pines,
Her exiled lords, her rifled shrines,
Her dearest hope, the ordered lines
And bursting charge of Clare's Dragoons.
Then fling your green flag to the sky,
Be Limerick your battle-cry,
And charge till blood flows fetlock high
Around the track of Clare's Dragoons.

CHORUS:

Vive la the new brigade!
Vive la the old one, too!
Vive la the Rose shall fade,
And the Shamrock shine for ever new!

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Unmounted	...	...	**2/-**
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POSTAGE EXTRA.

OUR INFORMATION BUREAU.

When in Doubt write to "An t-Óglách."

Soldiers are cordially invited to make use of this column. All queries should be addressed to the Editor of "An t-Oglach," G.H.Q., Portobello Barracks, Dublin, and should be accompained by the name and address of the writer, which will not be made public unless desired.

Readers should write on one side of the paper only. It is possible that some slight delay may occur in answering certain queries owing to the necessity for making inquiries, but all questions will be answered in the earliest possible issue.

TRANSFER TO AIR FORCE.

A Sergeant at the Curragh, who is very anxious to become a pilot in the Air Force and to take up flying permanently, applied for a transfer and received his "transfer papers" four weeks ago. These were signed by his C.O. and himself, but "since then nothing whatsoever has happened," and he wants to know what to do.

Very high qualities are demanded from a pilot in the Air Force, and nothing can be decided without a personal interview. Our correspondent should endeavour to call at the Baldonnel Aerodrome at eleven o'clock some morning, having previously notified the authorities there through the usual channels of his desire for a personal interview.

DEPENDANTS' ALLOWANCE.

"One of the Garrison at Templemore."—The statements contained in your letter have now been investigated and found to be incorrect. Your father is in receipt of £1 8s. 0d. per week Dependant's Allowance. Owing to an error outside the Department concerned this allowance was sent for some weeks to the wrong address, but this error was rectified on 25/11/'22, and the allowance has since been regularly paid to the proper address. Your brother George's claim was duly investigated and assessed at 14s. per week. This is where the payment is made at 28s. per fortnight. Your claim is still out with the Investigator, and no report has come through so far. In the case of Jack, no claim whatever has been received. Where payments are being made they have been cleared to date.

"Private" (St. Brechan's Hospital).—We have handed your letter to the Officer in Charge of the Dependants' Allowances, who will probably communicate with you in a few days.

A QUARTETTE OF QUESTIONS.

Renmore, Galway.—No replies can be sent by post. In answer to your queries:—(a) Soldier cooks in all units of the Army are entitled to receive proficiency pay in addition to the ordinary rate. (b) What exactly do you mean by this question? (c) A soldier s dependants are entitled to allowance from the time he attests. (d) See answer to "Old Timer."

CARPENTERS' PAY.

"Handy Andy."—Carpenters in all units are entitled to proficiency pay in accordance with Army Finance Circular No. 12.

SOLDIER CLERKS.

"A Clerk" (Tirconaill).—Yes, soldiers doing clerical work are entitled to proficiency pay, where such is merited. A special clerk is entitled to 3s. per day: ordinary clerks, such as orderly room clerks, are entitled to 2s. per day extra for proved efficiency.

FROM RADIO WAVES TO OCEAN WAVES.

"Davy Jones" (Radio).—Apply to the O.C. of your Corps for transfer to the Naval Coastal Patrol. The placing of Radio Operators on the Coastal Patrol Service is a matter for the Officer Commanding Independent Signal Corps. No; a change from a life on the Radio to the Ocean Wave should not be difficult, provided you have the necessary qualifications for sea work.

MACHINE GUNNER.

"Mick" (Donegal).—There is no special rate of pay at the moment for machine-gunners, but the matter, it is understood, is under revision.

SUB-JUDICE.

Vol. O'B. (Medical, Curragh).—We cannot express an opinion on a matter sub judice. The accused should ask for an Officer to conduct his defence.

RECRUITS' CIVILIAN CLOTHES.

"Anxious" (Curragh Camp).—There is no order to the effect that a recruit, when attested and given uniform, is to hand over his civilian attire to the Army. Soldiers, however, are not permitted to retain civilian clothes or suit cases in Barrack. These should be returned to their homes.

"Transport."—We cannot reply by post to queries. We do think that, in the circumstances, you are entitled to some allowance for wear and tear of your civilian clothes worn on service prior to issuing of uniform. Apply through your O.C.

QUESTION OF DISCHARGE.

"Fred" and "Dublin Rover."—Application should be made to your O.C. There should not be much delay in acceding to your request.

A DROGHEDA GRIEVANCE.

"A Private Soldier" (Drogheda).—Your letter has been passed on to the proper quarter for attention.

AN EXCELLENT IDEA.

"Assistant Paymaster."—The idea of organising musical treats and amusements for the Troops is an excellent one. We would suggest forming a small committee for the purpose. There is no distinct Cavalry unit in the Army. Apply to your Battalion Q.M. for copies of "An t-Oglách." Write us if you have any difficulty in securing supplies.

PROMOTION AND BACK PAY.

"Back Pay" (Athlone Command).—You seem to have allowed this matter to drift very long. Has your rank been confirmed by the Adjutant-General or by a G.R.O.? If it has, you can take up the matter with the Chief Paymaster.

"Sergeant" (Curragh Camp).—You do not state by whom you were promoted. At the date such took place the Pay Officer of your area should have been notified. It is difficult to answer your queries without further information. Write us again.

TRANSFER TO MEDICAL CORPS.

Vol. P. J. W. (Co. Kilkenny).—You must apply, in the first instance, to your O.C. for transfer to the Army Medical Corps. The General Headquarters of the Medical Service is at St. Brechan's Hospital, Dublin.

(Continued on page 8.)

GAELIC GAMES.

The Army and the National Sports.

By "OSCAR."

Widely defined, a great Gaelic renaissance awaits the present generation. Few nations have made such marked progress in an "epoch" as we have, not to write of a "generation."

A friend of mine (a Clareman) had been an exile for 18 years. He never lost that love of religion or of the homeland taught him by his parents—victims of the Land War—in his home by the Fergus. Immediately opportunity offered he volunteered for service under the Free State. He came to Ireland at a monetary sacrifice. One day, shortly after his transfer, we heard a pipers' band in the distance. They were playing "Brian Boru's March."

Soon, as we watched, the green-uniformed men swung round under our eyes with perfect martial bearing.

"My God," said the returned exile with feeling, "I thank Thee that I lived to see this day!"

But these young men, clad in grey-green, have their duties to perform, and, much as we love them, we want them to develop in a truly Gaelic way. Believing that Gaelic athletics have a deep and instinctive appeal to the young Irish soldiery, I continue my plea of the first number. We have *good* games, and anything they may lack in perfection can be supplied by our Army.

Following a long up-hill struggle, I believe Gaelic Athletic games can stand "on their own" without coercive laws of any kind. We have passed the phase where it was necessary to compel a man to play in any particular code. Let us rather attend to the interior development of our own games, and, by reason of their intrinsic merit, make them the most popular games in the land.

Hurling, Gaelic Football, Handball—this trio I would suggest receive earliest attention, and I shall take Hurling first.

Hurling (called in Irish Iománaidheacht or Báire) has been our national pastime since Diarmuid, by reason of his "goaling" and beauty, stirred the Fianna to activity; and since Cuchullain played his brazen ball past his rivals in Craobh Ruadh.

The present broad ashen blade is the "caman," the ball is "an liathróid," the goal is "an Baire"—all associated in language with the Celtic civilisation which we have to resurrect.

The Gaelic Athletic Association has done splendid work in saving the native game from oblivion. Nowadays any attack on Gaelic games reads to me, as to you, the veriest nonsense. We have the games, and we shall hold them! Look at the interest in Kilkenny's meeting with Dublin in Hurling; and later Leinster's last meeting with Cork, Limerick or Tipperary. Compare the nation's association in an All-Ireland Hurling Final with the meeting of Ireland and Scotland in Rugby or other code. How many hillsides and glensides speak of Mooncoin, Moycarkey, Tubbredora, Blackrock, Blackwater, Tulla, Killmoyley and Dungourney? Do they speak of Irish Rugby against Scotland? No!

I remember a big Tipperaryman at an International Association match. Somebody said "Go on Ireland."

"Go on, Ireland!" says the Tipperaryman, in derision; "ten Ulster men and a Jew—go on, Ireland!"

Irish soldiers must devote their attention to athletic training of some kind. I hope to see them represented at 1923 Athletic, Hurling and Football Championships. Immediate attention to "form" is important. Moderation is the great rule so far as tobacco and alcohol are concerned.

Consistent ball-playing in the open air is most important in the spring; sponge baths, rubs down and cold showers are the next essentials; and in the next number I shall write definitely of athletic training suited to the Irish temperament.

[The writer of these notes played All-Ireland Championship Finals in Hurling and Football, and won an All-Ireland Athletic Championship.—Ed. "An t-Oglach."]

DEATH OF COMMANDANT GALVIN.

Commandant Galvin, wounded by an accidental bomb explosion at Mallow on the 20th ult., died at the Mercy Hospital, Cork, on the 28th ult.

His record with the Army goes back to 1914. He was out in 1916. During the intense portion of the Anglo-Irish War he was O/C. of the Active Service Unit of the 4th North Cork Brigade.

[*Photo, Lafayette.*]

North Cork people remember the conflicts at Rathcoole, Cloonbanin, and Rathmore and the parts Denis Galvin played in them. He was in the thick of everything and never found wanting. He had no hesitation in following the late Chief on the Treaty question, and his influence brought hundreds of men from his district into the National Ranks.

It is hard that he should go with the end so near at hand.

OUR INFORMATION BUREAU

(continued from page 7).

FROM ARMY TO CIVIL FORCE.

"Old Timer."—The force you refer to is under the Civil Government, consequently you cannot be transferred from the Army. You must first complete the period of service for which you volunteered in the Army, and on your discharge you are at liberty to apply for admission to any of the Civil Forces.

OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS.

"Sergt.-Major" (Co. Louth).—We cannot undertake to reply to queries by post. We appreciate the difficulty in your case. You, however, appear to be doing well in the Regular Army, and with efficient service should soon reach the rank you desire. The O.T.C. is only open to soldiers serving in the Army, who proceed there for training when directed by their G.O.C.

FIANNA FÁIL.

The Origin of the Badge.

The above has now come to be recognised as the official stamp of the Irish Army. We are, in fact, becoming so familiarised with it on the cap badges of our soldiers, on our Army cars, etc., that its historic significance is apt to be overlookel, if not altogether forgotten, by us. A short account of the words which these letters represent will not be considered out of place in the Journal of the Irish Army.

When, some eight years ago now, our Gaelic scholars were casting about for a fitting and worthy name for the infant Volunteer organisation, the name of " Fianna Fáil " was suggested by the late Canon Peadar O'Leary. No greater authority could be quoted in support of any matter pertaining to the Irish Language than that of the " Leomhan na Gaoluinne," and, surely, it would be difficult to furnish a more appropriate title to designate the Fighting Forces of the Gael than the two words represented by the letters in above stamp.

FIANNA.

The word " Fianna " to the Irish mind is symbolic of the valour, manly prowess and chivalry of our race, while " Fáil " is bound up with the very earliest political and religious systems of the Ancient Gael.

The name Fianna was first applied to the great military organisation founded in the 3rd century by the celebrated Fionn Mac Cumhaill himself, and has been used more than seventeen hundred years as a synonym for the Gael Militant. At various periods also it has been used to designate the advocates and defenders of Ireland's rights and liberties.

The Fianna were revered and honoured almost as gods by the hero-worshipping Gael, and were looked upon by him as the embodiment of all that was brave, noble and generous. The poets and bards of the Gael have sung their praises in countless songs; the great bulk of our national literature is founded on the exploits of the heroes and chiefs of the Fianna, and their names are for ever enshrined in the topography of the country. Aspirants for its ranks were obliged to undergo searching tests as to their mental as well as their physical qualifications. Fionn, Ossian, Oscar, Diarmuid and many other celebrated leaders of the organisation were poets as well as warriors.

This old semi-military organisation was John O'Mahony's ideal for an Irish Army, and Padraig Pearse dreamed of an Irish Army combining, like the Fianna of old, Gaelic culture, with all the Gaelic reverence for magnanimous courage, Justice and honour.

FAL.

The innumerable legends and traditions associated with the magic word " Fál " transport us back to the remote, prehistoric period of the De Danaan occupation of the country. The celebrated Lia Fáil was brought hither by them when they first decided on the conquest of Erin. This " Stone of Destiny " was one of their most jealously guarded treasures. It was worshipped and revered, not only by the De Danaans, but by their Milesian successors to the sovereignty of Ireland, as a gift of the gods. For centuries the coronation ceremonies of the Gaelic monarchs were performed on this Lia Fáil, and the Gaels had implicit faith in all the extraordinary powers attributed to their magic Stone of Destiny. It was credited with the power of emitting sounds when the rightful heir to the throne was crowned, and thus assured that none but the legitimate successor could attain to the Kingship.

When the sons of Earc, having established an Irish Colony in Scotland, found themselves sufficiently strong to assert their right to the sovereignty of that country, Feargus, the first of the Kings thus selected, applied to his brother, who was then Ard Rí of Ireland, for a loan of the Lia Fáil so that the ceremony of the coronation might be performed with all the religious solemnity and with all the rites and pomps with which such ceremonies had been, for thousands of years, performed by his ancestors.

The Lia Fáil was thus transported to Scotland, and there it remained, in the monastery of Scone until the reign of Edward, of England. This monarch, in one of his incursions into the territory of his Northern neighbours, had the Lia Fáil seized and carried off to England. It was believed by many excellent authorities that the large stone in the coronation chair at Westminster was the original Lia Fáil.

From this Lia Fáil Ireland received one of its ancient names, Inis Fáil. This is the origin of the well-known " Innisfail," the anglicised form popularised by Moore.

BOXING AT THE CURRAGH.

A successful boxing tournament was held in the Garrison Gymnasium, Curragh Camp, on the 28th ult., by kind permission of Maj.-Gen. Peadar McMahon, G.O.C., Curragh Command. There was a big attendance of officers, N.C.O.'s, and men. Referees—Col.-Comdt. Morrin and Col.-Comdt. Hunt. Judges—Mr. McCormack and Mr. Kent.

NOVICES' COMPETITIONS.

Light-Weight—1st Round—Sgt. M'Carthy (A.S.C. Bks.) bt. Vol. Brown, 29th Bn. (Gough Bks.); Vol. Tobin (Kildare) bt. Vol. Murray 43rd Bn. (Keane Bks.); Vol. M'Evoy 43rd Bn., a bye. Semi-finals—Sgt. M'Carthy bt. Vol. M'Evoy. Final—Sgt. M'Carthy bt. Vol. Tobin.

Feathers—1st Round—Vol. M'Cafferty, 43rd Bn. bt. Vol. Doyle, Kildare; Vol. Bowley (Beresford Bks.) bt. Vol. Black, 43rd Bn.; Vol. Friel (Ponsonby Bks.) bt. Vol. Toye (Beresford Bkt.); Vol. Connell, 29th Bn. bt. Vol. Doyle (Beresford). Semi-finals—Vol. Bowley bt. Vol. M'Cafferty; Vol. Connell bt. Vol. Friel. Final—Vol. Connell bt. Vol. Bowley.

SPECIAL CONTESTS—10 ROUNDS.

Vol. May (Curragh Command) v. **Vol. Ennis** (Dublin Command)—This contest was short-lived, Vol. May showing superiority in the first round and knocking Ennis out early in the second round.

Sgt. Moloney (Curragh Command) v. **Cpl. Delaney** (Dublin Command)—This contest went the stipulated number of rounds, and Sgt. Moloney obtained the verdict over Delaney by a very small margin.

Sergt. Dwyer (Curragh Command) v. **Vol. Genefer**—Sergt. Dwyer forced the pace from the start, and succeeded in landing some very good lefts. He had his man beaten from the start, and Genefer's seconds threw in the towel at the end of the second round.

***** The Editor would be glad to receive brief reports of all Sporting and Athletic events in the Army.**

PHILIP BAKER Wholesale Clothing Manufacturer ::
17 Merchants' Quay :: DUBLIN

AN t-ÓGLÁC

MARCH 10, 1923.

DO YOUR BEST.

It is quite a good thing to have " a good conceit of ourselves " so long as it does not interfere with our ambition for improvement.

It is good that we should be proud of our Army, but not good that we should, in our pride, spurn all criticism, reject all advice, sneer at all suggestions of " how to do things better."

Our ideal is discipline and efficiency and—An Irish Army—an Army that embodies all that is best, bravest, most intelligent and effective in the young manhood of Ireland.

A National Army is a wonderful machine, built up of many units, created for the service of the nation. In that machine each man is an essential part.

Every man in the Army fills his little nook in the scheme of things.

Each man has his duty to do and each man's duty is essential.

Let no man think his job unimportant—for it is the efficiency of the human units that creates the smooth working of the machine.

The soldier's duty may seem to him a small and humble one, but it is just as important that he should do that duty well as it is that a General should do his duty well.

Whatever part a soldier has to play, let him carry it out to the best of his power.

By doing the best in our power we can all be great in the part allotted to us, whether it be a lofty or a small part.

The best soldier is the one who does his duty loyally and efficiently to the best of his ability.

A soldier should not worry too much if his best efforts do not seem to meet with the appreciation they deserve; he can rely on this, that good work always tells in the long run.

Anyway, whatever happens, there is always a reward for the good soldier—the satisfaction of having done his job well.

We are not working for ourselves, for rewards or for personal loyalties—we are all working for the good of Ireland.

The best energies of the nation have to be thrown into Military Service at the present time—that the nation may have that peace, freedom and security which it needs.

So the best energies of Ireland are thrown into the National Army.

We are creating an Army that is truly Irish, racy of the soil; we are determined that that Army shall be a credit to Ireland.

Our Army must show the best Ireland can do in every department of its activities, and we know there is no lack of brains or energy in Ireland.

Every Soldier, every Officer is an essential part of the machinery; on all devolves a share of the responsibility.

Every Soldier, every Officer who does his best, who tries to be a worthy Soldier of Ireland, is helping to save the nation.

Every slacker or shirker is letting down the nation.

Whether in work or in play, the soldier should do his best. Whether fighting outlaws or playing football, whether patrolling or cleaning a floor, he should do the job thoroughly.

We cannot all play brilliant parts before the world in this drama of Ireland's history, but we can all " do our bit " in a manner worthy of our country.

The world is watching us all. Nothing we do, nothing we neglect to do, is unimportant.

Let us keep up the credit of our battalion and our Army that Ireland has possessed for centuries.

If we do our best—we can make our Army the finest Army in the world—an Army that typifies all that is best and strongest in the manhood of the nation.

SHRAPNEL.

To judge by their luxuriant locks, a number of young soldiers in different barracks are under the impression that they belong to the hair force.

* * * *

Soldiers are used to " close shaves," but if it comes to " hair's breadth " escapes some of them will stand a mighty poor chance.

* * * *

Which reminds us that they have taken Time by the forelock in Portobello and re-started the barrack clock. It is now striking after having been on strike for a considerable period.

* * * *

" This is March," said the drill instructor, " and Spring is in the air. Demonstrate the fact. Spring to it! Quick MARCH!!"

* * * *

The man who runs our Information Bureau is a Man of Letters. And, to judge by the condition of his desk, he is becoming more litter-ary every day.

* * * *

We take off our hats to the soldier who, in complaining of the meat served out at a down country post, described it as obviously " God's killing."

* * * *

A propos of our feature " Marching Songs," a correspondent says he hopes we will not publish any whose lines limp. We can assure him that we will " scan " the " feet " of each song very carefully.

* * * *

Another correspondent asks " Why is a barrack square?" This question has us " cornered." Can any reader supply an answer?

* * * *

" But," said the new recruit, looking up at the aerials outside the radio station, " why do they call it wireless? Sure I can see the wires."

* * * *

That article about the Air Force in our last issue mentioned the marvels of meteorology. This science can forecast the weather a hundred miles away. The Ancient Society of Punters hope that it may yet be developed to the pitch of forecasting winners at the Curragh.

* * * *

A man in the Radio section of the Corps of Signals wishes to exchange into the Marine Investigation Dept.

A life on the Radio wave,
A nest on the aerial steep,
Only makes this soldier crave
For a home on the rolling deep.

We would like to warn him in advance that the kind of waves he is hankering for are not as well-controlled as the others.

THE RADIO SERVICE.

How the Army utilises the Ether—Prompt Realisation of Value of Wireless —Swift and Efficient Action—Story of a Big Achievement.

[BY OUR SPECIAL COMMISSIONER.]

It is difficult to describe that intermittent sound. Take equal parts of shriek, howl, yell and wail, mix them well together, multiply by the number you first thought of, and you will begin to get some idea of it. Or imagine all the banshees in Ireland assembled in one place for chorus practice. I think it began to get upon the nerves of the photographer laddie whom I was assisting in the Radio Repair Room. When his elbow accidentally depressed a telegraph key and caused some part of the contraption to squeak, he nearly wrecked the camera.

I suppose you could get used to that intermittent blast of demoniac sound. It must be possible, because the Radio Operators at Portobello endure it for six hours at a stretch. But it must take some getting used to.

* * * *

Later on, when we had secured our picture of the Repair Room (which you will find reproduced somewhere hereabouts), I made closer acquaintance with the multiple banshee in the next room. Two soldiers were sitting motionless before a frame bristling with electrical gadgets. Both wore telephone headpieces, and had official pads on the desk before them. And they were registering implicit obedience to the sign on the outside of the door, which said:

SILENCE!

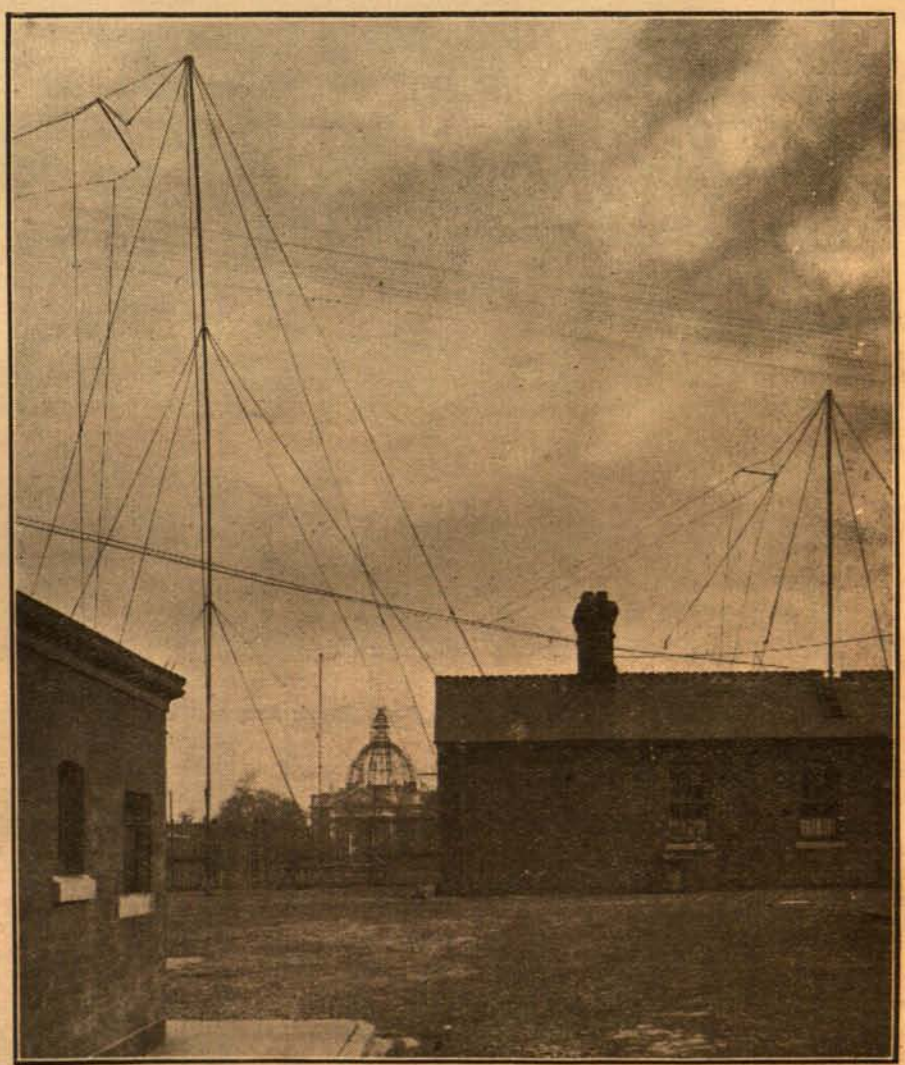
Some little bulbs were glowing placidly in amongst the tangle of wires and switches and thingymejigs, and the whole scene was one of peace, if not comfort. There was, however, a curious atmosphere in the room—a crinkly, goose-fleshy sort of feeling. The air seemed to be vibrating. As I rested my hand on the back of a chair I experienced a faint, needle-like tingling in the fingers.

Suddenly one of the seated soldiers was galvanised into quick, purposeful activity. His hands flew here and there, the set of white bulbs went out, and a set of golden bulbs lit up. He threw over a small switch at his side, and——

The banshees were at it again!

* * * *

One of the uniformed genii of the place tried to explain what was happening in simple words of one syllable or thereabouts suited to my kindergarten mind. I gathered that when the soldier operator threw over that switch he let loose 300 watts, which promptly climbed up to the aerials outside, multiplying prodigiously on the way, and a fraction of a second later leaped into what Shakespeare, or Brian Boroimhe, or somebody, in a brainy moment once described as the "circumambient ether" (only I don't know if they spelt it that way). Those jolly old watts did fairly make the welkin ring in their joy at being released from the dynamothing which has replaced the bottle in which the Arabian Nights' fishermen found their ancestor. At such close quarters that shrieking, tearing wail was even more appalling than I had previously imagined it to be. It seemed as if it should possess a



"*An t-Oglách*"]. [*Exclusive Photo.*

The Wireless Station at General Headquarters, Dublin, showing part of the Aerials.

disintegrating influence, and I was rather surprised to find that I remained intact.

Meantime the man who had started the row was calmly tapping out a Morse code message on a telegraph "sounder" key. When he came to the end, he back-pedalled as it were amongst all the electrical gadgets, the ear-shattering noise ceased, the golden bulbs went out, the white bulbs blazed into life again, and a restful silence reigned once more.

* * * *

Whilst they were waiting for a reply, the presiding genie gave me a telephone headpiece to "listen in." I had often heard of listening in, but had never tried it previously. The moment the ear-pieces were in position, I became aware of an extraordinary multitude of noises—a kaleidoscope of minor chords would about describe it. It was something like the myriad voices of a great city as they might float up to a person in the topmost room of a skyscraper, a dim, indefinable diapason.

"Irish Army Stations speaking," explained somebody at my elbow laconically.

Into the tangled skein of sound suddenly stabbed a dominant note, clear, flute-like. It was almost as if a person was trying to whistle in Morse.

"That is A—— calling up Z——" I was told. The names given were those of two Irish towns. The clear note stopped, and a somewhat fainter whistling note sounded.

"Z—— replying," said the explanatory voice of the operator at my elbow.

* * * *

But all those radio messages were in language invented by the late Mr. Morse. Later on I had a very different experience.

I was in the Repair Room using an extension outfit, and somewhere in London they had unleashed a couple of cross-talk "comedians." There was a little knob at my hand, by turning of which I could "tune" the affair to make the voices clearer or fainter.

"No, dearie," said one of the gentlemen in London (I found myself wondering if he wore a red nose and all the other stock-in-trade of the English comedian when he went a-broadcasting). "No, dearie, I do **not** bob my hair in the middle. And I do not bob my hair on the right side. . . ."

I turned the knob the wrong way, and lost him. But when, a full 45 seconds later, I turned it back again, he was still at it:—

". . . and neither do I bob my hair on the left side, dearie. . . ."

A faint, bell-like sound obtruded now and again.

"*An t-Oglách*"] [*Exclusive Photo.*

Interior of a Radio Repair Shop at General Headquarters, Dublin.

"What is that?" I asked.

The Radio Officer listened in.

"That is a ship calling up somewhere," he said.

I turned the knob and found the comedian still taking about his hair. There seemed to be a certain sameness in his patter. And just then our lads next door turned on the banshees and started to send out a message. I got the full force of it before I had time to remove the ear-pieces. It must have been very strong language.

"Thanks," said I to the officer, "I don't think I'll have any more until the concert items start."

I never did exactly yearn for music hall comedians, anyway.

* * * *

The prompt and efficient manner in which the Army has pressed the ether into its service, is another illustration of the initiative, resource and adaptability which characterise the whole organisation.

The nucleus of the wireless section consisted of a small group of officers, all of whom possessed theoretical and practical experience of this development of telegraphy and telephony. The Director lost no time in securing six high power and four medium power C.W. installations, and no time was lost in the testing and erection of these sets. Under strong convoy they were despatched to important military commands.

Immediately these sets were in use, the importance of wireless made itself apparent, and from all parts of the country army leaders sent in applications for sets. Installations of various types were promptly secured, and in a very brief space of time masts and aerials were a familiar sight to the soldiers everywhere.

* * * *

As an example of othe expeditious manner in which the work was carried out, it may be mentioned that in the small hours of a certain morning the O.C. Wireless received a Radio intimation that 19 complete installations, weighing over six tons, would be at a certain place at 5 a.m. Three lorries, a strong guard of wireless operators, and an armoured car were immediately secured and the apparatus was transferred to G.H.Q. **By 10 a.m., the same morning one of these installations had been tested and was working to places over 70 miles away,** and the same afternoon another of the sets was installed at a big military centre a good many miles from Dublin, where it is still doing useful work.

The credit for this efficient service is due, in the first place, to the Commander-in-Chief and other Officers of the Higher Command (who understand not only the advantages of wireless, but also its limitations); in the second place, to the Director (who possesses similar knowledge) and the judicious disposition of his Technical, Inspecting, and Command Officers, and last, but not least, to the energy and enthusiasm displayed by every N.C.O. and man.

* * * *

Practically all the sets now in use in the Army had to be modified and brought up-to-date, and specially adapted to the conditions in Ireland, in the Wireless Workshops under the supervision of the Technical Officer.

Operator on Duty at a Controlling Intercepting Station.

Left to Right.—Colonel Archer, O/C. Independent Corps of Signals; Captain Neligan, Chief Wireless Inspector; Commandant Smyth, Second in Command, and Captain Egan, Chief Technical Officer.

It should be remembered that Marconi, the inventor of Wireless, is Irish, on his mother's side, and that he selected Ireland for the erection of the very first high-power transatlantic Wireless Station. It is, however, not generally known that the induction coil which is, in some form or other, portion of practically every wireless installation, and the beginning of the Marconi Wireless System, was the invention of an Irishman, Father Callan, of Maynooth College.

One of the Radio Operators at Portobello, listening-in, heard distinctly an oration on Summer Training Camps being delivered by General Doran of the American Army to listeners-in in the United States.

So, unceasingly, in the brightness of day and the darkness of night, through fair weather and foul, the air is pulsing with military messages.

Perhaps, in some other planetary system which includes Tir na nÓg, Cuchullain, Oisin, Conn of the Hundred Battles, Fionn, the Red Branch Knights, and the others of the Fighting Race who strode down the centuries before us, are "listening in" to the activities of those who follow in their footsteps.

The length of the aerial waves, the language in which the messages are couched, the Morse code itself, are against the theory, but—— Who knows?

Army Corps of Signals.

Operators in the Wireless Service receive the following rates of pay:—

Volunteer, 1st Class	...	**6/- per day, all found.**
Volunteer, 2nd Class	...	**5/- per day, all found.**
Sergeant	... ...	**9/- per day, all found.**

Promotion to the non-commissioned and commissioned ranks depends on efficiency, etc.

The usual separation allowances are given in addition to the above rates.

There are good openings for operators with the requisite qualifications.

THE IRISH ARMY.

"The Irish Army."

Do you, the soldiers, aye, and the people of the Irish Nation, ever pause to contemplate the glory conjured by those three words? Do you ever look back on the past seven hundred years with their innumerable heroic attempts to reach the goal of Irish Freedom? Attempts, futile perhaps, in that freedom was not achieved by the immediate struggle, but always successful in that they carried down from one generation to another the unalterable assurance of our belief in "A Nation once again" . . . . of which the Irish Army of to-day is the most striking symbol!

* * * * * *

Be Worthy of a Great Tradition.

It would be well that we, who to-day are soldiers of the Irish Army, should, by a careful examination of our lives, see to what extent we are justifying the glorious traditions bequeathed to us.

There is unfortunately a tendency amongst some of us, who participated in the events which led to the freedom achieved in our generation, to take to ourselves the glory of its achievement, and in our egotism to overlook the fact that we are only one link in the chain of events that would sooner or later bring Ireland to her ultimate freedom.

The direct results of this are that we are inclined to "mark time"—to overlook the duty that we in our turn must hand down to the next generation—if possible enriched, but certainly unsullied—the traditions bequeathed to us; for, splendid as our freedom is, compared to our bondage, much has yet to be done to consolidate it.

* * * * * *

Mind the Little Things.

In the main the discipline of our Army is good, but in the little things which collectively make perfection, there is still room for improvement.

It must be granted that considering what has been accomplished in the time given to its formation, the Army has been wonderful. But, it must always be remembered that the conditions under which hostilities have been conducted during the past six months are conditions which are familiar to us since our experiences against the English.

* * * *

The Nation Advancing.

But now we are "breaking through." The Nation is going ahead. The Army **must** go ahead!

The Nation is going ahead under modern conditions—the Army must go ahead under modern conditions.

Let no man try to satisfy his conscience by saying: "We will advance our country by the same methods that have brought her so far!" We cannot! Modern conditions require modern methods.

As far as it is possible for the average man to foresee, the future of Ireland will be developed on economic and industrial lines. But always the Army of Ireland must be standing by—steadfast and efficient—and by the personal courage, discipline and education of its members, be always ready to meet modern menaces with modern defences. So it will guard the honour and future of our country, if and when the more peaceful methods of economics and industrialism have failed.

ANONYMOUS CORRESPONDENCE.

Readers must clearly understand that no attention will be paid to letters which do not bear the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. This applies to a letter received this week, and signed "A Dublin Guard."

SCÉAL ÓGLAIG.

Tuis a Óige.

Lá mór dom an chéad lá a chonnac próisisiún Pharnail, bliain tréis bháis don fhear mhór san. Dfan cuimhne na mbannai ceoil agus na mbratacha móra maisiúla i bhfad agam. Thuigeas gur bhfear mór é gan a thuiscint canahaov gurb ea mar bfada gur tugadh aon eolas dom ar stair na hEireann a dhféadfinn a thógaint. Go deimhin ni raibh aon eolas agam in aon chor ar énni. Do ghlacainn mar fhírinne ghlan gach énni do hinnsti dhom. Ní raibh sa domhan, dar liom, ach an méid a chínn óm dhoras féin de agus an roinnt bheag sráidena a bhí siúlta agam. Lasmuich de sin ni raibh ach . . . neamhni. Bhi fhios agam cadé an rud féar mar bhi páirc sa chomhursanacht agus bhí roinnt féir ag fás ar bruach na canáile in aice linn, ach ni raibh fhios agam cadé an rud gort arúir ná faraige ach oiread leis an té do rugadh ina dhall.

"Cadé an rud é sin?" arsa mise, agus mé ag puínteáil chun pectiúra.

"Siné ár dTiarna," arsa mo mháhair liom.

"Cad tá sé a dhéanamh ansan?"

"Tá sé tarnálta ar an gcrois."

"Cé an tharnáil ar an gcrois e?"

"Na Giúdaíg."

Agus cé gur cheapas go raibh an Slánahóir ansan dáiríriv níor bhrahas aon trua dho am' chroi. Do chromas ar a fhiarfai dhíom féin an fada a bhi agus an fada bheadh sé ar crocha ansan.

Thugas cúpla bliain no trí—nílim cruinn in aon chor ina thaov—ar scoil mhillteach mhór imeasc na sluaite garsún is gearrachaili, mar a mheasas, gan aon rud dfoghluim ach roinnt amhrán den tsaghas a múintear do leanbhai do ghnáh agus roinnt úrnaihe ach ní raibh ach tuisgint dorcha dhoiléir agam i gceachtar acu. Dairíos daoine á rá go raibh an scoil tréis "dul fén mBord Náisiúnta."

"Is dócha gurb' in e an clár-dubh mór san in aice an dorais," arsa mise liom féin.

Dfágas an scoil sin sa dere tréis a fhoghlaim ann conus mo theanga do shán amach mar olc ar an gcailín a bhíodh ad iarraidh rud égin fónta chur isteach am' cheann agus conus an buille 'shlait ar bhais dfulang gan gol. Cuireadh ar scoil na mBráhar gCríost ansan me agus bhí náire orm nuair a chonnac go raibh garsúin ab óige ná me "sa dara leabhar," leabhar mór an chlúdaig chruaidh, agus gan an aibítir agam féin fós. Ach bhi máistir óg cliste ann, an Bráhair Ó Cealla, 'na raibh cion againn go léir air, agus i gceann roinnt seachtaini bhi an aibítir agum agus me "sa leabhar leah-phinge"—leabhar ana-dheacair e sin. Bhíos ag foghluim rud éigin sa dere, go mall rín agus go duamhar.

Chuirinn ana-shuim i gcomhnai sna lectiuiri a tugti dhúinn idir a 12 a chlog agus leahuair tréis a 12 gachaon lá ar chúrsai creidimh—ni nárbh iongna, mar do cheapas ná raghainn godi na flahais choiche, ná féadfinn é, go raibh ifrionn in áirihe dhom, agus déistinn go haireach le gachaon fhocal. Bédir, bédir go ndéarfadh an máistir rud égin do thúrfadh dóchas dom, go nochtfadh sé seift égin chun dul o ifrionn gan cahu firinneach a veh orm mar gheall ar mo pheacai. Cahu, an ea? Conus fhéadfinn cahu ná brón do mhohu mar gheall orra? Ni raibh aon bhrón orm agus ní fheadfinn me féin dfórsáil chun bróin go bráh agus ni fhéadfinn go deo dul suas ar an altóir agus mo pheacai d'innsint in ésteacht na ndaoine go léir—bhead orm san do dhéanamh dar liom. Fiu amháin tréis veh tamall i dtaihi na sacraiminti, agus go di am égin roim fhágaint na scoile dhom, bhíos damanta dar liom, damanta thar fóir, mar níor bhaineas an bri ceart as nihe áirihe agus do chuir san amu mé.

In ionad an lectiúra, dinnseadh an Bráhair O Cealla scéal dúinn gachaon Luan. Dinnis se scéal dúinn aon uair amháin i dtaobh fir óig do cuireadh suas ar árdán i lár sráide chun e chrocha agus do choimeád na básairi ag fehcamh tamall, á rá i gcomhnai "na raibh se ullamh fós." Bhi sé ag brah ar cháirde a theacht chun e shaora óna namhaid, dar liom, ach tháinig na básairi corha den bhfeheamh agus do chrochadar e; do bhaineadar an ceann de ansan agus do thespeánadar dosna daoine e. Níor thógas ainm an fhir óig sin liom ach do chuimhnios ar an scéal i bhfad ina dhiaidh sin nuair a leus eachtra Riobáird Emit.

(Ni crioch).

AODH RUA.

GENERAL SEAN MAC MAHON.

A Brief Biographical Sketch.

General Sean Mac Mahon, Chief-of-Staff, was born in Dublin in 1894. Like many of the men who are leaders of the Government and the Army to-day, General Mac Mahon spent the early years of his life in strenuous, unremitting labour. On leaving school General Mac Mahon joined the Postal Service, and later engaged in clerical work with a city firm. From the inception of the Volunteers in 1913 the Chief-of-Staff was to be found an active worker in the ranks, serving with B Company, 3rd Battalion, Dublin City Brigade. In 1914 he became 1st Lieutenant under the O'Rahilly, with promotion to Captaincy in 1915.

The Easter Rising of 1916 found the Chief-of-Staff fighting with his men in the Ringsend area, and taking part in the stand made at Boland's Mill. An incident of those memorable days remains clear-cut in the minds of the men who were the Chief's comrades-in-arms. One of the determined band fighting here had been seriously wounded and the problem arose of having the wounded man taken to hospital. General Mac Mahon provided a ready solution by taking the man to St. Vincent's Hospital himself although in uniform and under the fire of the British troops.

After the surrender the Chief-of-Staff was deported and imprisoned in Wakefield, Frongoch, and Wormwood Scrubbs. On the Amnesty of Christmas, 1916, he returned to Dublin and was shortly after appointed Vice-Commandant of the 3rd Battalion. In 1919 General Mac Mahon was attached to the General Headquarters Staff of the Army as Quartermaster-General, in which position he remained throughout the war. Immediately after his release from Frongoch, and until his appointment as Quartermaster-General, he worked on the managerial staff of "Nationality" and was held in the highest esteem by the founder and editor of that paper, the late President Griffith.

It was perhaps in his capacity as Quartermaster-General that General Mac Mahon's fine powers of organisation and capacity for hard, silent work were one of the Army's greatest assets during a crucial and trying period. Only those associated with the Q.M.G. during the days of the Anglo-Irish war realised what courage and perseverance were needed to carry on the work of importing and distributing arms and supplies through the country. Even under those difficult and dangerous conditions the Q.M.G., as the Chief was then known, found time to organise the Volunteers at the various Railway Termini in the city and throughout the country to perfect his system.

At the Dublin Docks a special detachment known as "Q" Company was also organised by the Chief. Many of the most active Volunteers of this Company who rendered invaluable service in those times are to be found to-day still giving that same loyal service to the Nation in the ranks of the Army.

Many stories of the experiences of the Q.M.G. and his Staff during the Anglo-Irish War are still remembered. On one occasion British military carried out an extensive raid of a business premises in Stephen's Green, every room in the building was searched with the exception of two, which escaped notice. One of these was the Q.M.G.'s War Office.

On the formation of the Regular Army in February of last year General Mac Mahon was entrusted with the responsibility of providing for the equipment, armament, and supplying of the new force. Under his aegis the new organisation, which provides to-day for the maintenance and armament of over 30,000 men, was called into being and slowly but steadily perfected.

In the September of 1922 General MacMahon was appointed Chief of the General Staff. Of the men who direct the Army he is perhaps the least known to the public. During the Anglo-Irish war he was equally unknown to the British. In this connection it is interesting to relate that, notwithstanding the nature of his work during that period, Dublin Castle was not only unaware of his activities, but, as has since transpired, were actually ignorant of the existence of the important office he filled.

Speaking at a re-union of Officers on the occasion of their visit to Gormanstown, in September, 1922, General Mulcahy smilingly boasted of the great progress of the Army by indicating the newly-appointed Chief of Staff as "the Army's first real Chief of Staff."

General Mac Mahon, who is under 30 years of age, married Miss Lucinda Fitzgerald and has one son and one daughter. Soldiering and the things relating to the profession of arms might be described as the Chief-of-Staff's hobby. In particular he has devoted himself to the study of Ordnance and has expert knowledge of practically every modern weapon of warfare. He is an excellent shot with a revolver.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

Effects of a Journey from Dublin to Tralee.

PESSIMIST BECOMES OPTIMIST.

Under the nom de plume of "Old Soldier" a correspondent to a recent issue of the "Irish Times" describes a trip from Dublin to Tralee and back, undertaken a week or two ago.

"The journey down was uneventful. The numerous posts of National troops recalled the railways in South Africa during the war there, only I do not think the Irish soldiers have the dry conditions that are generally the order at the Cape. The cheery demeanour of the National Army under depressing conditions was good to see, as was also the splendid work of the engine drivers and staff of the G.S. & W.R."

"Why did I, a despairing pessimist, return from Tralee an optimist? Firstly, because, as an old soldier, I had to admit that the National Army in Kerry was composed of grand material, both officers and men. Secondly, because the wise Republican is beginning to see the error of his ways, which were largely due to the excellent propaganda of a certain Cork lady. In fact, one Irregular acquaintance of mine told me that the Free State was beaten to a 'frazzle.' Thirdly, and most important of all, I became an optimist bec use now, that light is beginning to creep into the West, I realise that the common-sense of the inhabitants will not uphold the present struggle against ordered government.

"In far distant Kerry—it seems a long way off these days—it is easy to see that the National Army holds the reins. Bridges may be blown up, houses burned; but these acts are only kickings against the pricks. There discipline is discipline, and often of as drastic a kind that was never dreamt of in the British Army. General Daly's proclamation in regard to the serving of drinks to the National Army in Tralee would have, indeed, been a surprising one in the days of British occupation.

"As a comparative outsider to the present insensate quarrel in our country, it seems to me that the light creeping in at the West will spread into broad daylight, in which all Irishmen, worthy of the name, will shake hands and set about the re-making of their terribly damaged country. It is no use prolonging a struggle merely for the satisfaction of accomplishing destruction—in that direction lies madness and absolute damnation. There are greater acts in life than blind adherence to a principle, especially when your country overwhelmingly cries out to you for peace."

ORGANISATION OF AN INFANTRY BATTALION.

Battalions in future will be organised as described in this article.

To secure the efficient working of all units within a Battalion, the following precautions must be taken. Men must not be transferred from one squad or section to another without serious reasons. The separate existence of each unit in the Battalion must be maintained. It must be realised that the squad is the battle unit and every effort must be made to develop the power of command of the squad leaders.

Commanders must not be changed from their unit unless the transfer is to be a permanent one. Each Commander will have an understudy who will be trained in and will carry out the Commander's duties during his absence.

ORGANIZATION OF INFANTRY BATTALION.

An Infantry Battalion will consist of:—

Headquarters.
Three Infantry Companies.
One Light Machine Gun Company.
(Eight Machine Guns).

It will be commanded by a Commandant, with a Captain as Second in Command.

Battalion Headquarters is divided into four sections:—

No. 1 Section consists of Orderly Room Sergeant and Clerks, Sergeant Bugler; First Aid Sergeant and Stretcher Bearers; Police Sergeant and Police; Mess Sergeant and Mess Waiters; Orderlies to Battalion Headquarters Officers. The Assistant Adjutant will command this Section.

No. 2 Section consists of Sergeant Cook and Cooks; Pioneer Sergeant and Pioneers. The Pay Officer will command this Section.

No. 3. Section consists of Shop Sergeant and Section Battalion Quartermaster-Sergeant, Storemen and Butchers. The Assistant Quartermaster will command this Section.

No. 4 Section consists of Transport and Personal. The Quartermaster will command this Section.

COMPANIES AND PLATOONS.

On Battalion parades, or inspections, the above Officers of Headquarters will inspect and parade with these Sections. The Battalion Quartermaster will act as Senior Officer and be responsible for Headquarters parades.

A Company consists of Company Headquarters, and two Platoons. It is commanded by a Captain, with a Lieutenant Second in Command.

The four Companies of a Battalion are designated by the letters A.B.C.D. The Machine Gun Company will be known as "D" Company.

A Platoon consists of two Sections. It is commanded by a Lieutenant, or Second Lieutenant. Platoons will be numbered from One to Eight in the Battalion.

A Section consists of two Squads. It is commanded by a Sergeant. Sections are numbered from one to sixteen in a Battalion.

A Squad is commanded by a Corporal and is the infantry fire unit. Squads are numbered from One to Eight within the Company.

* * * *

The foregoing is an extract from the official Manual on Drill which it is hoped shortly to issue.

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BATTALION ADMINISTRATION.

Discipline—Organisation and Responsibility.

(Excerpts from the official General Staff Notes which are published at threepence per copy.)

It is essential for the proper maintenance of regularity and good order that a system or chain of responsibility should extend from the highest to the lowest grades within a Battalion. With this object in view the Battalion is divided into Companies; the Companies into Platoons and Sections; the Sections into Squads. The Battalion Commander is responsible for the training, discipline, and welfare of all Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men under his Command; for their clothing and equipment and feeding; also for their proper payment. He is responsible for the Barracks or building in which they are situate. The ultimate responsibility of the Battalion in all matters rests with him. The Company Commanders similarly are responsible for their Companies to their Commanding Officer.

It should be the aim of each Battalion Officer to develop a sense of responsibility in all his subordinates.

A good Battalion is a Squad led Battalion, *i.e.*, one in which the Squad Commanders really lead their men.

To encourage this spirit of leadership, the Squad Commander should be made responsible for the cleanliness, smartness and discipline of his Squad. If a man is untidy his Squad Commander should be asked to give reasons for it.

All Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers will keep a roll of the men under their Command and should make themselves acquainted with the disposition, character, age, service, etc., of each of their men.

Each Officer and Non-Commissioned Officer should have an understudy and these should be frequently required to take charge of their Unit.

To encourage responsibility, Units, *i.e.*, Squads, etc., should be so disposed in Barracks that the men of each Squad, Section, etc., be kept as much as possible together and so enable the Non-Commissioned Officers to perform the duty of supervision with more facility.

Non-Commissioned Officers of Sections will be responsible for the instruction in the arrangement of the barrack-room, the methods of laying down kit for inspection and the fitting of their equipment. The fitting of equipment should be checked at least once a week. The Non-Commissioned Officer will see that the men of his Section, before turning out for parade, have their equipment correctly put on, that they are clean and tidy, that they leave their quarters orderly and clean. They should bring all irregularities in the appearance and dress of their men under the notice of their next superior.

If a bad character brings discredit on a Squad or Section, the men of that Squad or Section should be warned to look after him. Additional duties may fall on a Squad owing to the misconduct of one of its members. For example, if a man is reported absent, the men of his Squad will form the patrol sent to look after him.

Unhesitating obedience is the first duty of a soldier. Orders must be obeyed without any hesitation of manner. A soldier will obey first and if aggrieved, complain afterwards.

Soldiers should acquire an upright manly appearance and should always remember the honourable character they have to support.

Soldiers will always salute Officers they know to be such whether in uniform or otherwise.

If an Officer enters a room the first man that sees him will call the others to attention.

No soldier will ever reply to an Officer or Non-Commissioned Officer when reprimanded unless he is asked a question.

A soldier standing at ease will spring to attention if spoken to by an Officer.

Soldiers leaving Barracks are to be properly dressed. Parties proceeding out of Barracks in sports kit will obtain leave from the Adjutant to do so.

It is the duty of every Non-Commissioned Officer and man to be in his barrack-room at Tattoo immediately after the first post unless he is on pass. In case of a Sergeant who wishes to be absent from this parade, permission will be obtained from the Officer commanding his Company.

Non-Commissioned Officers and men are prohibited from writing to the Press or publishing any matter without special authority. Soldiers are not to write to the Commanding Officer direct on any subject.

Soldiers will not attend political meetings.

Soldiers are at all times to observe a decent, civil and proper behaviour to everybody and to realise that a soldier-like bearing always commands the good-will of the public and reflects credit on their Battalion.

BOUQUETS.

To the Editor of "An t-Oglach."

Dear Sir,—I am interested in reading the Irish Army Magazine, "An t-Oglach." There is some very good and interesting reading in this week's issue on the Irish Air Service. I would like you, Mr. Editor, to publish a little news on the Artillery or Cavalry, especially on the Artillery.

"An t-Oglach" is a useful little Magazine. The portrait of the Commander-in-Chief is very good, and I hope to see in every issue portraits of other Irish Generals of the National Army. Hoping the Editor will oblige.—Yours truly,

T. S., Dublin.

Dublin, 25/2/'23.

[Special articles on the different branches of the Army are in preparation. Our complimentary correspondent's second suggestion also has been anticipated, as he will see by an announcement elsewhere in this issue.—Editor, "An t-Oglach."]

* * * *

A Sergeant writes:—"On securing and reading your issue of February 24th, '23, as a 'Plain Soldier of Ireland' I was greatly pleased (as I take a great interest in the welfare of the Army). I certainly believe your issue of date mentioned is a great addition both to the Spiritual and Temporal welfare of the Army. Your 'Information Bureau' is certainly a much wanted page for the 'Plain Soldier,' as he can thereby voice both his appreciation and grievances and I am certain that the latter will be attended to."

TO CONTRIBUTORS.

Contributions to "An t-Oglach" are invited—especially news items.

Contributors must write on one side of the paper only.

Every effort will be made to return unaccepted contributions where a stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed.

An Irish Triumph

That superb Irish Relish, Terry's L.K. Thick Sauce, can justly be described as an Irish Triumph because it supplants any other sauce, foreign or otherwise, in the favour of all who have tried it - - - - - - - - - - -

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GOODBODY'S

Gaoluinn do'n Arm.

GAELIC.	PHONETIC PRONUNCIATION.	ENGLISH TRANSLATION.
Dia duit, a Peadair.	Deea ghutta, Faddir.	God save, Peter.
Dia's Muire duit, a Seosaimh.	Dee us mwirra ghutta, Hyoesuv.	God save you too, Joe.
Bfuil aon sgéal nua agat ?	Will lane Shgeeull noe aguth ?	Any news ?
Bel, níl aon drioc sgéal agam.	Well, neel lane druh shgeeulla gum.	No bad news.
Is maith an sgéal é sin.	Iss mwaha shgeeull lay shin.	That's good.
Déinid é sin id' póca ?	Dared day shin idd foaka ?	What have you in your pocket ?
" Óglách " na seachtaine seo.	Oag lauk nush shockthinna shu.	This week's " An t-Óglách."
An uimhir nua, an eadh ?	Ann nivir noe an nah ?	The new number, is it ?
Seadh. Is breag, deas an uimhir é.	Shah. Iss braa, dass sun nivir ray.	Yes. It's a fine number.
Tá pictiúirí ann leis.	Thaw pick toor ree oun lesh.	There are pictures in it, too.
Tá a lán pictiúir ann.	Thaw al lawn pick toor roun.	There are a good many pictures in it.
O féach ! pictiúir Cinn an Airm.	O fee ock. Pick toor keena norrim.	Oh, look, a picture of the C.-in-C.
Cad é an Gaoluinn atá air a ainm ?	Kodh dain ghaelin athaw err annim ?	What's the Irish of his name ?
Risteárd O Maolchatha.	Rishtaurdh O Mwail Koha.	Risteárd O Maolchatha.
Abair arís é, más é do thoil é.	Obbira reesht tay, maw shade duh hull lay.	Repeat it, please.
Bfuair sib aon litir ó Liam óg ?	Voor shiv vane litir oh Leeum oag ?	Did ye get any letter from Bill ?
Fuair m' athair ceann uaidh inné.	Foor mahir kyoun woog in nay.	My father got one from him yesterday.
Cá bfuil sé anois ?	Kaw will shane nish ?	Where is he now ?
Tá sé thuaidh i nDún na nGall.	Thaw shay hoog in noon nung owl.	He's up in Donegal.
Nár thuaidh deartbhráthair leatsa san arm leis ?	Naur koog drihaar lathsa sun orrum lesh ?	Didn't a brother of yours join the army too ?
Tá beirt acu 'san arm.	Thaw berta ku sun norrum.	There are two of them in the army.
Oifigeach, na hoifigigh, na fir.	Ifiguck, nuh hifigig, nu fir.	An officer, the officers, the men.
Leas chaptaen, captaen, ceann catha.	Lass kop-tane, kop-tane, k-youn koha.	Lieutenant, Captain, Commandant.
Congantóir an Bharuic.	Coon toara vorrick.	Barrack Adjutant.
" " catha.	" " Koha.	Batt. "
" " ranna.	" " Ronna.	Command "
Barrac Dhroichead na hInse.	Borruck Druhoodh nu heensa.	Island Bridge Barrack.

THE SPIRIT OF THE ARMY.

French Military Chief's Advice to Subordinate Officers.

In proportion as numbers increase, and with them time and distance, the road the subordinate must follow becomes longer and more difficult. The supreme command, in the narrow sense of the word, also loses something of its **precision.** It may still determine the result to be obtained, but no longer the ways and means to reach it. How can these numerous scattered troops be sure of arriving in time, unless each of them keeps the freedom of acting towards that end? In other words, we must have:—

A mental discipline, as a first condition, showing and prescribing to all subordinates the result aimed at by the commanding officer.

Intelligent and active discipline, or rather **initiative,** a second condition, in order to maintain the right and power of acting in the desired direction.

Here comes in the superior notion of a military spirit which makes an appeal, first, of course, to the will; after that, to the intelligence. Such a notion clearly involves an act of deliberate thought, of reflection; it excludes mental immobility, want of thought, intellectual silence—all of which are well enough for the rank and file, who have but to perform (although it would certainly be better for them to understand what they have to perform), but which would never do for the subordinate commander; the latter must bring to fruit, with all the means at his disposal, the scheme of the higher command: therefore, he must, above all, understand that thought, and afterwards make of his means **the use best suited to circumstances**—of which, however, he is the only **judge.**—MARSHAL FOCH.

FIRST AID DON'TS.

Don't let the patient see you are anxious, however serious the case.

Don't forget that cleanliness is absolutely necessary in first aid.

Don't waste time, but, whatever you have to do, do it thoroughly.

Don't give up hope.

Don't leave your patient until he is in safe keeping.

Don't breathe on a wound. Turn your head sideways.

Don't forget that onlookers are useless and may probably prove to be a nuisance.

Don't hesitate to treat for a fracture if in doubt about a sprain.

COPIES OF PREVIOUS ISSUE.

Readers who have failed to obtain copies of last week's issue of " An t-Oglách," or who wish to secure additional copies, can have same by writing to the Office of the paper at Portobello Barracks, Dublin, enclosing stamps to cover cost of copy and postage.

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An t-Óglác

Vol. I. No. 3 (New Series). [Registered as a Newspaper.] MARCH 24, 1923. Price TWOPENCE.

THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

Drawn by Frank Leah from a special sitting.

AN t-ÓGLÁC

MARCH 24, 1923.

LOOK YOUR OWN HEIGHT.

Is fearr súil sa chlúid ná dhá shúil sa dorus. The insurmountable authority of the proverb will have to cover my approach. Since Sarsfield left us, the Irish Soldier has become a name of honour in many armies and in many lands. The time has now come when the Irish Soldier will show what he can be in his own land and in Ireland's Army. Ireland is watching with well-founded hope the development of the Irish Soldier on Irish ground. Out of my own dusky corner and maybe in a one-eyed way, I am watching with the rest.

To say that the main thing in the making of a soldier is discipline is to say what everybody knows, the soldier himself better than anybody. I want to suggest some thoughts about discipline that will make it clear that discipline means a great deal more than the production of a thoroughly efficient military machine. To the mind of a recruit on the barrack square, it might seem a bit of a paradox to say that discipline means liberty. Still it is a fact.

An ancient Greek writer said with truth that the worst and most insidious enemy of our liberty is the tyrant within us. This is the fellow who is constantly commanding us to do what every inclination of the moment dictates. The man who obeys him is his slave and the least free of all men. The strong-willed man is the man whose will is under control, not the man who is controlled by all his wishes. Look at any instrument of power, a railway engine, for example. The engine is worked by the power of steam, but the steam has no power until it is controlled, confined, and regulated. Let the railway engine run loose in the open country, it will show a lot of force but very little power. It won't draw a train far. Its force will be mostly spent in smashing things, including itself. Regulate its movement by means of the rails, and you increase its power a hundredfold. Power to do your best is the true liberty, and no man ever developed that power except under discipline.

As a student and an observer from a student's corner, it is long, long since I came to believe that there is no finer or stronger type of man than the disciplined Irishman. We are gifted, as a people, with a high degree of both mental and bodily ability. Our mental ability has been hindered by want of education or by a kind of education that was not designed for our good. Our average of bodily ability has degenerated through defective diet and neglect of training. There is not one inch of lost ground that we cannot recover. In addition to mental and bodily ability, we have a mental and often a physical exuberance which often seems to foreigners to be our chief national characteristic. It is this very surplus of mental and physical energy that makes us powerful under discipline. The power of steam or of petrol vapour is derived from its nature to expand. Ordinary average air will not produce the same power. We have that character of expansive energy. If we want to get power out of it, we must put it under regulated control. It was with instinctive knowledge of their own character that our forefathers coined that other proverb —ní bhíonn an rath ach mar a mbíonn an smacht—there is no success except where there is discipline. We see enough around us in these days of the sort of power that people can achieve who cannot discipline their own minds. They are like the railway engine under steam off the rails, smashing things, themselves included.

I am confident that Ireland can produce in Ireland the finest type of soldier that can be produced, and that the Irish Soldier will tend to be a power for good, and that to become a power for good will be the Irish Soldier's ideal. This will be more evident when the present fever delirium, which exists in every country that has had war in its midst, has passed away, and when the ideal of the Irish Soldier can be worked out freely.

EOIN MacNEILL.

SHRAPNEL.

On a wall near Portobello Barracks is the inscription:—

"Let dogs delight to bark and bight,
And prize-fighters on St. Patrick's Night."

It looks as if the man who sent us a "pome" entitled: "Who Fears to Speak of St. Patrick's Day?" has achieved publication at last.

* * * *

"Yes," said Private Patrick Munchausen, the Fiction King of the Battalion, describing an incident alleged to have happened on St. Patrick's Night, "without waiting to sight, I took a pot shot at the fellow, and the bullet shaved off his moustache without drawing blood."

"Ah," said the new recruit, "that was a Patrick's Pot shot."

* * * *

"How did you get back to barracks when the wheel came off the tender?"

"Oh," he replied, Crossley, "we got back in transports of bad temper."

* * * *

We are giving the benefit of the doubt to the correspondent who wrote: "Allow me to congratulate you on the awful change in your paper."

* * * *

It is rumoured that a feature of the next Army Sports meeting will be a hundred yards Coal Fatigue sprint. A number of likely starters may be seen training in the barrack square any day.

* * * *

Stimulated by the success of the football match at Portobello last Sunday, it is said that the typists in G.H.Q. are contemplating a Camogie Club. If so, the Army will be contemplating the Camogie Club later on.

RADIO AND THE FLAG.

The hoisting of the Tricolour by the Commander-in-Chief at Parkgate Street on Saint Patrick's Day was instantly notified by radio to the different barracks and Commands, and was the signal for the hoisting of the flag in those places also.

MARSHAL FOCH ON THE ART OF COMMAND.

The art of coommand is not that of thinking and deciding for one's subordinates as though one stood in their shoes..

The power to command has never meant the power to remain mysterious, but rather to communicate, at least to those who immediately execute our orders, the idea which animates our plan.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

Impressions of the Great Parades of the Army in Dublin and at the Curragh.

[FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

Most clearly, out of all the bright-coloured memories of that Saint Patrick's Day, emerges the flash of the bayonets—a shiver of silver in the sunlight at Collins Barracks—a cold gesture of steel under the grey skies at the Curragh some hours later.

The sword has had its day as a weapon, yet it will ever remain as a symbol

"The voice of the Sword from the heart of the Sword
Clanging imperious
Forth from Time's battlements
His ancient and triumphing Song."

But its modern avatar is the bayonet, which persists despite the unlovely machinations of science. On Saturday it gave the necessary final touch to the soldier pageant—a flickering memory of earlier days, of the sword which it has supplanted, of spears and pikes—a memory of a thousand vivid battles long ago.

With the mind's visioning of that bayonet sheen comes most fittingly the echo of the bugles—the brazen voice that has summoned forth the steel throughout the ages.

Strangely stirring, in a day of many stirring episodes, was the welcoming tongue of the bugles and the flash of steel as the soldiers came to the salute on the arrival of the Commander-in-Chief. It was impressive at the old British G.H.Q., at Parkgate Street; it was still more impressive in the square of Collins Barracks, where the men of the 13th Infantry Battalion were drawn up.

I was at both the places I have mentioned when the Irish Army took them over from the British troops a few months ago. At that time the British, as was only to be expected, had the advantage. They had inherited the traditions of generations of drill masters and the proved precepts of a century or so of soldier-making.

THE MEASURE OF THE MEN.

They would not have compared so favourably with those men of the 13th Infantry Battalion on Saturday; certainly they would not have come off winners in a contest for soldierly appearance, general smartness and smooth drill.

Day by day the Army of Ireland is improving in every way. It is obvious to the most casual spectator; it is apparent to the critical observer who knows the intricacies of soldiering.

This year's Saint Patrick's Day parades marked a big step in the development of the Army, and were full of promise for its future.

Both at the Curragh and in Dublin the evolutions of the troops were performed in a manner that drew warm words of praise even from spectators who still mourned the dead and gone regime of khaki.

SERRIED RANKS.

Photographs on another page give some idea of the masses of men engaged, but no photograph and no written word can convey

Left—General Mulcahy inspecting the men of the 13th Infantry Battalion at Collins Barracks. With him is Major-General Hogan. Right—" Bending on " the Tricolour at Parkgate Street. The Commander-in-Chief is standing to the left in the foreground waiting to hoist the flag. Father Pigott, who blessed the flag, is also seen.

" An t-Oglách "] [*Exclusive Photo.*

an adequate impression of the inspiring spectacle of these green-uniformed battalions moving with the precision of a machine at the word of command.

The military bands added greatly to the ceremonies. There were no less than three in the main square of Collins Barracks—two brass and reed and one fife and drum with buglers. At the Curragh there was only a brass band, but it was a first-class combination of musicians.

Curious to think, as one listened to the Irish airs in the grey square of Collins Barracks and on the wide plains of the Curragh, of the bygone generations of British soldiers who strutted their brief military day in those barracks in an environment assiduously designed to be an English oasis in the Irish desert. In those days an Irish air in the barrack square would have shaken the foundations—though a regiment with an Irish title might have been permitted to play " St. Patrick's Day " once a year.

MARCHING MEN.

One of the most heartening sights of the day in the capital was the route march of the 13th Infantry Battalion from Collins Barracks after the ceremonies there.

There had been an interval for the mid-day meal, after which the men paraded again in the Main Square and the three bands in turn played inspiriting airs.

Then the order to move off was given and, headed by one of the military bands, the Battalion swung down the sunlit slope from the barracks and took their way through the city.

Every Irishman worthy of the name must have felt a tugging at his heartstrings to see

" The Jackets Green go swinging through,
Their soldier footsteps ringing through
The streets of Dublin town."

And every soldier in those stalwart, well set-up ranks must have felt a thrill of justifiable pride at forming one of such a gallant company.

All the troops reviewed by the Commander-in-Chief on Saturday deserved the tributes he pa'd to them. We give the full text of his inspiring addresses on another page.

DETAILS OF THE CEREMONIES.

PARKGATE STREET.

Mass had been celebrated in all the Dublin barracks in the morning, the troops parading in full strength.

The first review was carried out at noon at Parkgate St. Barracks, formerly the British headquarters.

When General Mulcahy, who was accompanied by the officers of the Army Council, arrived, the guard turned out and presented arms, the general salute being sounded by the buglers. The main body of the troops, who were drawn up outside the main door of the barracks, presented arms when the General arrived on the scene. They then " Ordered arms " while the flag was blessed by the Chaplain.

When the Commander-in-Chief proceeded to hoist it the troops " sloped arms," and when the flag was broken they presented arms, while the general salute was blown on the bugles. Then the troops, which consisted of a detachment of the 57th Infantry Batt., under Commdt. Gunn, marched past, General Mulcahy taking the salute from the steps.

COLLINS BARRACKS.

The Commander-in-Chief next motored to Collins Barracks, where the 13th Infantry Batt. under Comdt. Wedwick and Capt. Flood were reviewed. Accompanied by two brass bands and a fife-and-drum band with buglers they were drawn up in company formation on the barrack square when General Mulcahy and members of the Higher Command arrived and took up a position on the dais, which was covered with green plush, in the centre of which was the Tricolour.

The Commander-in-Chief was received by Major-General D. Hogan, O.C., Dublin Command, a salute being sounded at the same time. Amongst other officers on the dais were :—Gen. Sean M'Mahon, Chief of Staff; Lieut.-Gen. G. O'Sullivan, Adjt.-Gen.; Lieut.-Gen. Sean O'Muirthuille, Q.M.G.; Major-Gen. G. R. Murphy, Director of Operations; Major-Gen Sean Quinn; Major-Gen. Guilfoyle; Major-Gen. D. O'Hegarty; Major-Gen. Price; Col. Higgins, Adjt. Dublin Command; Comdt.-Gen. J. Ryan, A.M.C.; and members of his staff were also present.

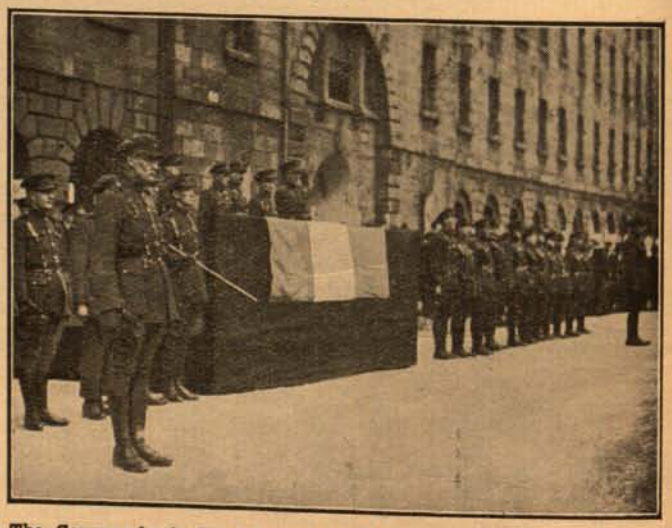
Mr. M. Hayes, Speaker, Dáil Eireann, attended, and a good number of civilians, including many ladies, were also present.

To the strains of the " Soldier's Song," " St. Patrick's Day," and other national airs the troops who formed into files of fours, marched past, Gen. Mulcahy taking the salute.

Swinging round to the plateau in front of the barracks, where stands the flagstaff, the troops were drawn up in a hollow square for the blessing and hoisting of the colour.

The higher officers stood to attention ten paces distant from the flagstaff, and very solemn and imposing scenes were witnessed when Rev. Father Pigott, in stole and surplice, with Gen. Mulcahy and Gen. Hogan, approached the colours, which lay spread over the small drums of the battalion. They were solemnly blessed by Father Pigott, and then Gen. Hogan carefully folded up the tricolour.

The troops were sharply brought to the " Present!" and Gen. Mulcahy, laying hands on the hoisting, quickly ran up the flag to the pinnacle. The salute was sounded by the trumpeters, and all civilians stood with heads uncovered. Large crowds witnessed the ceremony from the North Quays.



The Commander-in-Chief taking the Salute in the Main Square of Collins Barracks.

THE CURRAGH.

After lunch at Collins Barracks the Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by officers of the Higher Command, motored to the Curragh, where he reviewed three battalions. They consisted of the Cadet Officers' Battalion, under Colonel Byrne; 29th Infantry Battalion, under Commandant Stevenson; and a Reserve Battalion, under Commandant Moriarty. The troops had been drawn up in close columns of companies on the open plain before the camp. Crowds had gathered on the outskirts to view the parade. Enclosing the parade ground stretched a far-flung circle of military police.

Accompanied by General M'Mahon, the Chief of Staff; Lt.-Gen. O Muirthuille, and Lt.-Gen. Gearoid O Sullivan, the Commander-in-Chief advanced towards the assembled troops. The regimental bands greeted his arrival with the strains of " Let Erin Remember," and the three battalions gave the salute. Having inspected the ranks, General Mulcahy returned to the saluting base, where he was joined by the Camp Commandant, Commandant O'Brien.

As the three battalions advanced in review formation towards the saluting base, led by Major-General MacMahon, General Officer Commanding the Curragh, they presented an impressive

THE SAINT PATRICK'S DAY PARADES.

Top—Parade of the 13th Infantry Battalion in the Main Square of Collins Barracks on St. Patrick's Day.
Bottom—Troops at the Curragh passing the saluting base in review formation.

"An t-Oglách"] [*Exclusive Photo.*

sight. The afternoon had become clearer now, and thousands of bayonets glittered in the sun as the evenly-dressed ranks came towards the dais. They halted immediately in front of the saluting base, from which the Commander-in-Chief addressed them.

KEOGH BARRACKS.

A grand parade of the troops in Keogh Barracks took place in the morning. The troops presented a very smart appearance, under Captain S. Byrne, as they attended Mass in the barrack church.

At 12 noon the beautiful new flag was blessed by the Chaplain Rev. R. J. Casey, C.F., and was hoisted by Colonel McDonnell, while the buglers sounded the general salute, and the regimental bands played the "Soldier's Song," and other airs. The officers taking part in the parade and ceremony were :—Colonel McDonnell, Commandant Saurin, Commandant V. Byrne, O.C., First Battalion; Commandant J. Curley, O.C., 55th Battalion; Captain Donnelly.

CORK BARRACKS.

Presentation of a Tricolour from France.

A considerable number of troops in the Southern Command participated in the blessing and hoisting of the National flag at the Cork Barracks. The salute was taken by the G.O.C., Major-General David Reynolds, who was accompanied by officers of his staff. The special feature of the occasion was the presentation to the troops of the Southern area of a tricolour of Irish poplin, bearing the Sacred Heart, embroidered in plush and gold. This flag was a tribute of affection and regard to the Very Rev. Dr. Scannell, Chaplain to the Forces, and came from La Societe des Oeuvres de Sacre Cœur, Lyons.

Major-General Reynolds and his staff took up a position at the saluting base, facing the troops, who had been drawn up on the parade ground. Arms were presented, and at noon, on the receipt of a wireless message from the headquarters in Dublin, intimating that the colour was being hoisted by the Commander-in-Chief, the flag was hoisted to the top of the standard.. The fine band of the 10th Battalion rendered appropriate selections of music.

The troops who were under the command of Commandant Kingston, then marched past.

The 10 o'clock Mass at St. Finbarr's Cathedral, Cork, was for the military at Cork Barracks, and was celebrated by Rev. Dr. Scannell, Military Chaplain. There were about 600 officers and men present, including the G.O.C. and his staff. During Mass the soldiers sang hymns, and were accompanied by military bands. At the Consecration bugles were sounded and arms presented. After Mass, the Bishop, who was accompanied by Very Rev Canon O'Sullivan, Adm., took the salute in Shandon Street.

Remember that this is the paper of the soldier, for the soldier. It is not a political or propagandist organ.

The Commander-in-Chief addressing the troops at Collins Barracks immediately after hoisting the Tricolour.

"An t-Oglách" [*Exclusive Photo.*

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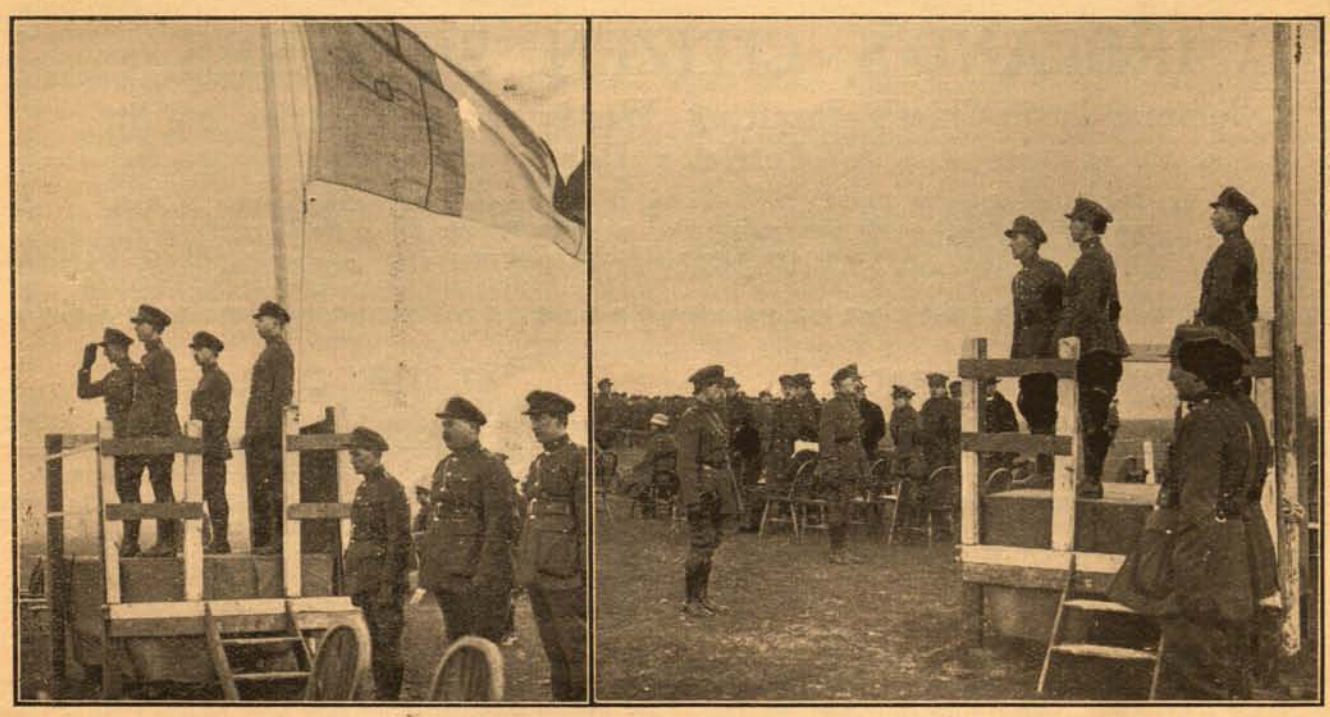
THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AT THE CURRAGH.



Left—The Commander-in-Chief taking the Salute at the Curragh review. Right—General Mulcahy addressing the troops at the Curragh. Standing directly in front of the platform is Major-General MacMahon, G.O.C., Curragh Command.

"An t-Oglách"] [*Exclusive Photo.*

AS OTHERS SEE US.

Protestant Recruit's Experience in the Army.

When I first stated to the recruiting officer that my religious denomination was Church of Ireland, I felt an involuntary thrill of apprehension (writes a Correspondent in a recent issue of the "Irish Times"). I realised that the National Army was pre-eminently a Roman Catholic soldiery, and, like many another, anticipated a certain amount of trouble in view of my belief.

After nine months of Army life, however, I feel that I must, in justice to the Army, record my experience in so far as religious belief is affected. On being posted to a camp my denomination was again noted, and, Sunday coming, I was very courteously informed by my company orderly sergeant that I need not parade on Church parade. Facilities were, however, offered to me to proceed to a church three miles distant if I cared. Naturally, I went, and there the rector tendered me a hearty welcome, and we had a good long talk. After three months I proceeded to the South-West area, and again found that no obstructions were placed in my way in my desire to attend church. Also, it might be noted, that in every village in which I was stationed I made a friend of the rector or resident curate, and was always most heartily welcomed. Thus do I submit that, from the first, I met with no kind of displeasure from those in command.

Possibly the question occurs: "But what of your fellow-soldiers? How did they treat the matter?" Here, again, one must record the fact that never has any person offered to be in any way obnoxious on this account. Of course, one has occasionally met a sincere Catholic, who has endeavoured to reason with one as to the "wrong" belief held, but such talks have always been conducted with due reverence to the subject, and no antagonism has arisen.

The only time that actual embarrassment occurs is at meal times, the sounding of the Angelus, and on retiring or rising. Then certain devotions are paid by my comrades in which I do not join. But no remark passes on my failing to do so. It might also be remarked that religious difference is no bar to good friendship. I have made many good friends in the Army.

One more point. Not being a Roman Catholic does not constitute a bar to promotion. The writer has risen from volunteer to lieutenant. Thus does our Army show the way to a peaceful Ireland, in which one may praise his Maker according to his desire, without fear or favour.

REORGANISATION RESULTS.

"The recent scheme of reorganisation adopted by the Army Council seems to be thoroughly justifying its authors," writes a special correspondent of the "Wexford People." "Not only have the various units been placed on a better and a simpler basis, but discipline has improved enormously.

"Officers who receive commissions are now required to undergo very severe tests in general training and education, with the result that the Irish Army officer will in future be in every way deserving of his responsibilities, and of the confidence of his men and of the public.

"Already army regulations corresponding to the 'King's Regulations' in the British Army have been drawn up, and are now the rule of discipline in the ranks. A more extensive course of training for cadets and recruits has recently been introduced, with good effect, and the Cabinet is at present drafting a Bill to be introduced very soon dealing with the whole army and its relation to the State and subservience to the Oireachtas."

IRELAND'S CITIZEN SOLDIERS.

Commander-in-Chief's Inspiring Words to the Troops on St. Patrick's Day.

An outstanding feature of the St. Patrick's Day ceremonies in the Army was the inspiring speeches in Gaelic and English delivered by the Commander-in-Chief, at Collins Barracks and at the Curragh. Below we give Reports of the two addresses.

AT COLLINS BARRACKS.

Addressing the troops at Collins Barracks, General Mulcahy said their minds went back to other St. Patrick's Days, but to some of them only two stood out prominently. One was St. Patrick's Day of last year, when with one small home for their Army at Beggar's Bush Barracks they were building up from the manhood of the country a force of young Irishmen to be the soldiers of Ireland: but in building up that force they never thought that it would have to face the work and trials and difficulties that they had to face so severely ever since.

The other St. Patrick's Day was that of 1916, when the young Irish Volunteers that then composed the Irish Army, then scarcely three years old, paraded in College Green and fixed whatever small number of bayonets they had there, and showed the invading forces that had set themselves upon this country that if their numbers were small there were enough Irishmen in the country who were prepared to set aside their ordinary cares and responsibilities, personal and home ties, the ordinary natural work in the lives of men, and face as soldiers those from outside who were oppressors and invaders in their country, the robbers of the goods and material riches to which Irishmen alone had the right.

They were there to-day, and they saw the results of the ideals of the men that gave them the spirit that enabled them, in the first place, to roll back subsequent to St. Patrick's Day, 1916, the power of oppression that was in their country. They were standing there that day with strength and solidarity, without bitterness, without losing their big ideals against the terrible, bitter wrongs and bitter oppression their country had had to meet during the past twelve months. They stood there soldiers of Ireland, soldiers because they were citizens of Ireland, and only called to arms because the interests of their country called them to arms.

Their country was full of richness, happiness and contentment for the Irish people if they only devoted themselves to her services. God had given them their country to live in, with its soil from which food could grow, with stones and wood with which they could build their houses—they were there to serve their country and their people by making all these material things.

They had heard in letters written by poor, misguided people whose love of their country was in the rule of the torch and the petrol can as weapons to liberate the people—they read in their hopeless, despairing letters of how they knew how to die as soldiers. "We see no glory in the death of a soldier," said General Mulcahy, "unless it is as a soldier standing as a soldier because he is a citizen, and we see no glory in the use of arms except to preserve these things that have to be preserved for us

(*Continued in Col.* 1, *page* 9).

AT THE CURRAGH.

Addressing the troops at the Curragh, the Commander-in-Chief said that though hundreds of years had passed since Patrick came with his message to Ireland, the present was the first St. Patrick's Day on which the Curragh of Kildare was in the hands of the Irish Army. It was one of those things that one wanted not so much to speak about as to meditate on. With the example of the men of 1916 before them they could face the future, knowing that with the greater opportunities that they would have, and the greater number of men that they would have to learn courage from, they could bravely face the much greater work that lay before them in making the country the type of country that they had dreamed so long about.

They had far better opportunities now: they were unhampered by the presence of the foreigner in their midst: they had spacious training grounds and ample opportunities for the exchange of ideas and the dissemination of knowledge. Men were coming there from all parts of the country to be trained and to learn the principles of true citizenship.

They saw their own flag flying there that day; a flag that they could not come there and see and then go away and forget—a flag that came out of the fires of Easter Week. It had been unfurled by men like Pearse, who had laboured to save their language; by men like MacDonagh, who were merry at heart and wrote poems that were the inspiration of the nation; by men like Clarke, who passed through dark and sunless days, and like Mallin, who worked honestly at his trade, and Connolly, who felt terribly the hard lot of the poor and the work that had to be done to free the workers from the hardships and miseries of their lives.

Looking at that flag, and learning its lesson of faith and courage, there was no difficulty or danger that they could not take their country safely over. Short as had been the time, as it were, that they had been in possession of their country, they had lost very, very big leaders, but those leaders had taught them well, and had driven their lesson deeply home. They had lost big leaders in 1916, but they taught their lesson so well that a group of practically unknown young men were able to join hands and come together to continue the great work. Since they came into possession they had lost men like Arthur Griffith and Michael Collins, and any other country in the world in such circumstances might well have been crushed and broken, but to those men around them they taught well the lesson of their lives.

"And just as those who were unknown in 1917 and 1918, by solid hard work and great belief did the work that has been done in the past five years, so we know that among you men here, there are men more or less unknown to-day who, joining their hands and putting the work of their heads together, will do work

(*Continued in Col.* 2, *page* 9).

TEN HINTS FOR A YOUNG SOLDIER.

First, do as you are ordered; the fighting man's school
Obedience commands, as its primary rule.
And second remember, when taking your place,
Good soldiers would rather meet death than disgrace.
Third, keep up your pecker whatever you do,
The hopes of the NATION are centred on you.
Fourth, keep with the column: don't straggle behind,
Or soon you will be out of sight—out of mind.
Of wastage your cartridge supply won't admit,
So fifthly, when aiming endeavour to hit.
Sixth, don't rush out carelessly, wait till you're led,
To keep life and limb you must first keep your head.
And, seventh, at meal times remember obey;
Don't growl at your food, you are roughing to-day.
Eight, mercy to the wounded you always must show,
The world abhors a Barbarian Foe.
Be clean in your habits as far as you can,
We wish you in Ireland to look spick and span.
And, tenthly, when battle affords a respite
Give thoughts to your loved ones at HOME, lad, and WRITE.

At Collins Barracks—continued from page 8.

as citizens, leading quiet, holy, industrious lives in our own country, and in serving her in arms let us not lose sight of the fact that arms are only given to us to take in our hands to-day to preserve our country, and that it is a pride and a source of pride to us to take up these arms simply because, realising the responsibilities and dangers that go with them, we are carrying them to defend the highest principles of citizenship, and to make our country a better and more worthy place to live in."

They should not lose sight of the ideals and aspirations that brought them to that position of citizenship, and let them not see in all that struggle and destruction around them anything that would break that outlook they had in their country's glories nor their discipline and order, but try to make their country one worth living in.

Outside people looking at the Irish Army that day said they saw in it a great improvement in discipline, that the men kept themselves smart, kept their faces clean, and that in all a wonderful change had come about. "Well," said General Mulcahy, "we simply tell these people that they know nothing of what they are talking about. They attribute the fact that we are more disciplined and that the men carry themselves better as soldiers to things outside Ireland and outside the Irish nation, and we are quite satisfied they know nothing whatever of what they talk about.

"The discipline and order and comradeship that have developed so wonderfully amongst us in our work here are things that are fundamental and ever present in the Irish character, and are things that only wanted the sweeping of the outsider and foreigner out of the country to let them grow, and grow unimpeded."

It had always been the same. Foreign critics, Continental and others, said that their work was the work of destruction, not construction. That was the criticism of outsiders, but the last five or ten years in Ireland, with the fruitful blossoming of their work, had given the lie to those critics, and shown that despite some of their leaders' destructive work, Irish genius was constructive, though it could not be properly developed owing to oppression by the outsider. They could show by their work that they were a simple, straight-going, constructive-minded people. Each individual could do his share in the work, and if they did that they could make the country worth living in and one to be proud of.

AMONGST THE SIGNALLERS.

Some Notes by S. O'K.

The raffle in aid of the Wounded Soldiers' Fund proved a great success, realising £17 2s. 6d. The winning number is **526,** on presentation of which at the Barrack P.O. the portrait of the late General Collins will be handed over. A companion picture of the late President Griffith will be raffled for on the 6th prox., and it is hoped, as a result of the two raffles, to hand over the sum of £35 to this deserving fund. It is owing to the generosity of Messrs. Keogh Bros., photographers, that we are enabled to institute these raffles.

We are anxious to get into touch with other units of the Army in the realms of sport and games, and would be glad if any other unit would meet a billiard team of ours (four players).

In the boxing line we think we can also excel, and are willing to match our champion against any welter weight in the Army.

We are organising a giant sports meeting, to be held at Portobello on Saturday, June 2nd, when we hope to have as our guests the athletic cream of the Army. Invitations are cordially issued to all units of the Army to participate. Full particulars as to events, etc., will be forwarded to them in due course.

The residents of the Barrack (G.H.Q.) need not be alarmed at the strange sounds emanating from "The Infants' School." They are caused by our energetic youngsters preparing to prove their athletic and musical superiority over all other units of the Army. If the affliction is too heavy to be borne it is up to the other boys to inflict a crushing defeat upon us at our sports meeting.

We had hoped during the winter to organise concerts and entertainments in the Barracks, but owing to the demand for our artists to become listeners we had to forego this pleasure, but, with the probable early return to normal conditions, we intend to try and make our presence felt in the athletic and sporting life of the Army.

S. O'K.

SWIMMING.

Every soldier ought to learn to swim.
Always learn with someone who can swim.
Avoid unnecessary danger: you will not learn the worse for being safe.

At the Curragh—continued from page 8.

that will not be less magnificent than the work done during the five years which have passed.

With a young Army and in a young country, the Commander-in-Chief went on, they had found themselves in the midst of appalling difficulties, but they did not let these disappointments interfere with their high ideals for their country and their great hope for it, going calmly on with the work of building up their brains and their mentality—their own personal selves. They were going calmly on with that work, "the work of the day," undeterred by any danger or difficulty—preparing for the work that might come to them to-morrow, or the work that might come the day after.

He wanted to congratulate Major-General MacMahon, and to pay a most heartfelt tribute to him for the work that he had done at the Curragh since he came there; also to those officers who had worked so loyally by him. He wanted to tell the officers generally that he was very proud of them, and "that the work I have seen them do, even if from afar, renews the spirit of life in all of us. We see in that solid, steadfast, successful work, the first and most fruitful hope in our country."

SALUTING.

Recognition of Brotherhood in Military Service

(Extract from Manual on Drill—to be published shortly.)

1. Special attention should be paid to saluting. The salute is the recognition of brotherhood in military service. It recognises on the part of the person who salutes the military rank and position of the person saluted, and symbolises the readiness of the saluter to obey the orders of the saluted person. On the part of the person saluted, the return of the salute signifies his recognition of the bond of military service and his acceptance of the responsibilities of his military position and duties.

2. A well-disciplined unit is indicated by the smartness of its saluting. It also indicates the confidence and respect the men have for their officers. Officers must be punctilious in returning salutes and in saluting officers entitled to salutes.

3. Saluting drill must be carried out from the earliest stage of recruiting training.

4. The salute without arms will always be given with the right hand. A salute must never be given or returned with a pipe or cigarette in the mouth. The pipe or cigarette will first be removed.

SALUTING WITHOUT ARMS.

1. Saluting to the Front.

(*a*) SALUTE BY NUMBERS—ONE.

Bring the right hand smartly with a circular motion to the head, palm to the front, fingers extended and close together, point of the forefinger touching the edge of the peak of the cap just above the right eyebrow, thumb close to the forefinger; elbow in line, and nearly square with the shoulder.

TWO.

Cut away the arm straight down to the side

(*b*) Judging the time.

SALUTE, JUDGING THE TIME—SALUTE.

As in para. 1 and after a pause equal to two paces in quick time, cut away the arm.

Note.—Saluting to the right (or left) as in saluting to the front except that the head will be turned slightly to the right (or left) and turned smartly to the front as the arm is cut away to the side.

2. Passing an Officer.

(*a*) When a soldier passes an officer he will salute on the third pace before reaching him and cut away his hand on the third pace after passing him.

(*b*) Recruits will be practised in marching two or three together, saluting points being placed on either side. When several men are together, the man nearest to the point will give the time. They should be practised in saluting officers both when passing and when meeting.

3. When Sitting.

A soldier if sitting when an officer approaches will stand at attention, facing the officer and salute; if two or more men are sitting or standing about, the senior N.C.O. or oldest soldier will face the officer, call the whole to attention, and he alone will salute.

4. When Addressing an Officer.

(*a*) When a soldier addresses an officer he will halt three paces from him and salute, as for saluting to the front judging the time. He will also salute before withdrawing.

(*b*) When bringing a written message to an officer, the soldier will carry it in his left hand and after saluting transfer it to his right hand before proffering it to the officer.

5. When Without a Cap.

A soldier without his cap, or when carrying anything other than his arms, will, if standing still, come to attention as an officer passes him. If walking he will turn his head smartly towards the officer in passing him.

6. When Riding a Horse.

When riding with both hands holding the reins a soldier passing an officer will turn his head and eyes in the direction of the officer, without moving his hands.

When holding the reins with one hand only he will drop the right hand to the side and turn his head in the direction of the officer.

7. When Driving Vehicles, Riding on Vehicles, or Cycling.

(*a*) A soldier when riding a bicycle or driving a motor car will turn his head smartly towards an officer when passing him and will not move his hands.

(*b*) A soldier driving a horsed vehicle will bring his whip perpendicular in front of his face level with his mouth and then cut his hand smartly away to the side, whip to be pointing downwards, at the same time turning his head and eyes in the direction of the person saluted.

Note.—A soldier riding a horse of a team in a limber will also salute as above.

8. Saluting Before Dismissing at the Conclusion of a Parade.

On the command "FALL out the officers" the officers will march up to the officer commanding the parade, halting three paces from him and dressing in line. Taking the time from the officer on the right, they will salute together. After saluting, they will form up in rear of the commander until the parade is dismissed.

SALUTING WITH ARMS.

1. When Halted.

A soldier, if halted when an officer passes, will spring up to the position of the "order" and turn towards the officer, remaining at the "order" until the officer passes.

2. On the Move.

When a soldier carrying a rifle passes or addresses an officer he will do so at the slope. He will salute by bringing the right hand smartly to the small of the butt, keeping the forearm horizontal, back of the hand uppermost, fingers straight and closed. He will salute on the third pace before reaching the officer, and will cut the hand away on the third pace after passing him. He will look the officer saluted full in the face.

3. Officers and N.C.O.'s in Command of Parties.

An officer or N.C.O. in charge of a party will, in paying a compliment, order his party to march to attention, and will give the command Eyes right (or left), he himself saluting at the same time.

GENERAL NOTES ON SALUTING.

1. *Officers temporarily acting in higher command* are entitled to all the honours and salutes of such command.
2. *Officers acting in any civil office* are entitled to all the honours and salutes appertaining to such office.
3. *Passing a Military Funeral* officers and other ranks will salute the body.
4. *Officers will salute their Seniors* before addressing them on parade or on duty. When in uniform they will salute with the right hand, as prescribed for soldiers.
5. *Officers Junior to Commandant* will salute officers of the rank of Commandant and above at all times.
6. *Captains second in command of Battalions* will be saluted by all junior officers of the Battalion.
7. *Junior Officers when on parade* if approached by a senior officer will, if standing at ease, spring to attention and salute. They will also, when approaching a senior officer, salute.
8. *When two or more officers of equal rank are together* and are saluted, the officer nearest the salute will return it.
9. *Officers when on horseback will salute with the hand.*
10. *On National Anthem being played* officers and other ranks, if wearing head dress, will stand to attention and salute and remain at the salute until the National Anthem is concluded. This applies to ranks independently present. *If under an officer or N.C.O.* they will be called to attention, and the Commander only will salute.
11. *If on parade and under arms* bayonets should be fixed and arms presented.
12. *Addressing the Regimental Sergeant Major, Battalion Sergeant Major or Company Sergeant Major on parade.* A soldier will halt smartly in front of him at the slope or order in position of attention.
13. *N.C.O.'s and men* will salute officers at all times when they know them to be such. This applies whether the officer is in plain clothes or uniform.
14. *A number of men walking together.* All will salute, the time being given by the man on the flank nearest the officer.
15. *Sections, Platoons and Companies and Battalions passing each other* will be called to attention and the command EYES—RIGHT (or left) given to each other irrespective of the rank of the commander.
16. *Permission to march off or dismiss* must be obtained from a senior rank, should there be one present or near the parade ground. This applies to officers, N.C.O.'s or men in charge of parties.
17. Out post Pickets, out post Sentries and Patrols advanced, rear and flank guards will pay no compliments.
18. A soldier carrying a cane will place the cane under the left arm in a horizontal position before saluting.

ST. PATRICK'S NIGHT CEILIDH.

An enjoyable function, organised by the Executive Council of Cumann na Saoirse in aid of the Wounded Soldiers' Fund, was held in the Mansion House on St. Patrick's night in the shape of a reception, followed by a ceilidhe mhor. The representative gathering, numbering nearly 400 guests, included President Cosgrave and party, General Mulcahy, C.I.C., and members of the G.H.Q. staff, Surgeon-Gen. Foley, Col. Niall MacNeill, and Capt. Doyle (M.C.), General E. O'Duffy. The Ministry was represented by Famonn Duggan and Ernest Blythe, with the Speaker (Prof. M. Hayes).

Dr Eoin Mac Neill, T.D., delivered a brief, but inspiring speech in Gaelic and English.

THE O.T.C. CURRAGH CAMP.

Some Recent Appointments.

Following the completion of a course of training at the Officers' Training Corps, Curragh Camp, and the passing of the qualifying examination at the termination of the course, the Officers set out below have been posted to units:—

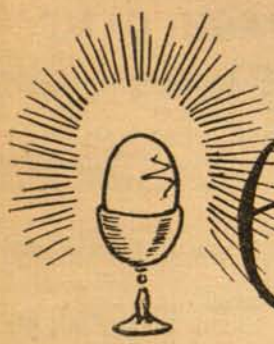
Capt. Jas. Devine to be Adjutant 29th Infantry Battalion, with rank of Captain.
Capt. T. McAteer posted to Kerry Command.
Lt.-Comdt. Rory McNicholl posted to the 29th Infantry Battalion, with rank of Captain.
Capt. Charles Dartnell posted to 29th Infantry Battalion, with rank of Captain.
Capt. Francis McGee posted to 29th Infantry Battalion, with rank of Captain.
Capt. R. Dillon to be A.P.M. Donegal Command, with rank of Captain.
Capt. J. Fitzgerald to be A.P.M. Waterford Command, with rank of Captain.
Col.-Comdt. R. McCorley posted to O.T.C. Curragh, with rank of Colonel.
Capt. Jos. Clancy posted to Salvage Corps.
Capt. Jeremiah Murphy posted to Salvage Corps.
2nd Lieut. Michael Fogarty posted to Salvage Corps.
Commandant Thomas Shanahan posted to 29th Infantry Battalion, with rank of Captain.
Lieut. Francis Donovan posted to 43rd Infantry Battalion, with rank of 1st Lieutenant.
2nd Lieut. Chas. F. Byrne posted to 43rd Infantry Battalion, with rank of 2nd Lieutenant.
Lieut. Jas. O'Neill posted to 43rd Infantry Battalion, with rank of 1st Lieutenant.
Captain Randal McCarthy posted to 43rd Infantry Battalion, with rank of Captain.
Lieut. Ml. Carey posted to 43rd Infantry Battalion, with rank of 1st Lieutenant.

IRISH OFFICER MARRIED IN BRUSSELS.

Congratulations from officers and men are being extended to Commandant Daniel Coghlan, G.H.Q., Portobello Barracks, on his recent wedding. The bride was Miss Zoe Lamerant, only daughter of the late Georges Lamerant, Ypres and Watau, Commander of the Ordre de Leopold and of the Crown of Belgium, and the ceremony took place on the 3rd March at L'Eglise de St. Pierre, Brussels, the officiating clergyman being the Dean of Poperinghe. The bridegroom, who is the second son of Mrs. E. Coghlan, Skibbereen, is Commandant, G.S.O.2, Training and Operations, G.H.Q.

ORDERLIES' DANCE.

Under the auspices of the Orderlies' Unit, G.H.Q., an enjoyable dance took place at the D.B.C., Stephen's Green, Dublin, on the night of the 15th inst. Fifty couples attended and an excellent programme of dance music was provided by Miss Reynold's string band. Confetti battles and other picturesque devices were features of the night's enjoyment.



Eggs is Eggs

"Eggs is eggs"—until they qualify as election missiles or begin to cackle.

In their pristine youth they are supposed to be good for us when taken internally. (By the way, the first man to eat an egg should share the honours with the hero who first ate an oyster).

But you can have too much of a good thing. In proof whereof kindly peruse the following sad story.

* * * *

We—the alleged war correspondents—got very short notice of the impending departure of the column from the town, but we did our best to fortify the inner man against the rigours of the journey into the unknown. It was a rush job for the hotel kitchen, and all they could raise for us was boiled eggs, tea and toast.

I was never exactly what you could call keen on eggs, whether plain boiled, poached, scrambled, stewed or au naturel, but I managed to conceal my dislike and two eggs very successfully on this occasion. 'Tis a hard ould time that we war correspondents have, and we must be ready to rough it in the matter of cuisine.

But those two eggs were very reminiscent somehow. Reminded me of that verse: "You may break, you may shatter the vase as you will, but the scent of that perfume remains with me still." I was conscious of those eggs for hours. They seemed to have a grievance.

* * * *

'Way on towards the witching hour we halted for the night. So far as I could make out we were about a hundred miles from everywhere. It was pitch dark, but there was a glow of light from a fairly large building which, on closer investigation, proved to be a sort of halfway house consisting principally of "pub."

There had been a bridge in the vicinity, but it had been thoughtfully blown up some time before our arrival, by the gentlemen in whose footsteps we were assiduously following. A guard was placed at the ruins of the bridge, and the rest of us set about finding a lodging for the night.

You would be surprised at the number of people that that little cross-roads publichouse was able to hold at a squeeze—but it was some squeeze.

Then arose the vital question of grub. As we asked about it I had an uneasy suspicion as to what the answer would be.

And I was right!

"Sure," said the Man of the House, "ye can have tea. Herself will boil ye a couple of eggs apiece in two ticks."

Well, there was nothing else for it. We had the two eggs regardless of what they were boiled in, They tasted rather like the two ticks. I made up the deficiency with bread and butter—there were huge dishes of butter, and there were enough loaves to stock a small baker's shop—I mean a small bakery shop. I left some.

We went into the bar to take the taste out of our mouths. The stuff in the bottles was quite good, but I didn't feel any better after I had sampled it. When it got down it seemed to start a quarrel with the eggs, and after a little while it felt as if there was a sort of civil war going on in the interior.

I was sorry that I had provoked those eggs to reprisals.

* * * *

My friend Peter secured the sofa. I didn't mind very much. For one thing, I wouldn't have fitted on it without folding myself up uncomfortably. For another, it was aggressively horsehair, and the springs were showing through the covering like the ribs of a half-starved horse.

We shared the upper room—I think it was the family sitting room on normal occasions—with two of the officers. The latter and I tossed for the armchair, and one of them won the right to occupy it as a sleeping couch.

In the stilly watches of the night he arose with maledictions and transferred himself to the floor. I gathered that the sofa was not the only instrument of torture in the place.

Later on, however, he went back to the chair, remarking that he had not known when he was well off.

The other officer, emulating the imprisoned cobbler in the "Pickwick Papers," stretched himself under the table, but whether he was trying to convince himself that he was in a four-poster or not, I was never able to ascertain.

I made a tour of the bedrooms and, having found one or two whose occupants had not yet taken possession of them, came back with a few blankets and a couple of pillows. War is war!

* * * *

Those eggs got in some of their deadly work whilst I slept, and I dreamt that I was living in the environment of Maeterlinck's play, "Chantecler"—you remember the dizzy affair in which all the characters were poultry and other farmyard citizens.

One of the most vivid bits in the kaleidoscope of that dream was where I was being courtmartialled for "conduct unbecoming a rooster and a Plymouth Rock," said conduct consisting in having deliberately destroyed several clutches of eggs, which, if given a fair chance, might have added to the population of the farmyard.

The Court (composed entirely of roosters) was obviously dead against me, and I could see that all they were concerned about was to decide upon the most painful method of ending my nefarious career. I was in a cold sweat under my feathers when I rolled off the cushions, banged my head against a leg of the table, and woke up to hear the occupant of the "four poster" bitterly suggesting that an exuberant sleeper like me should go out and find a haystack all to myself for a couch.

* * * *

In the next dream I was a sprightly chicken, and a man with an

axe was chasing me through the streets of Dublin with a view to converting me into his dinner. I remember that I gained about a hundred yards on him in Westmoreland Street, because he succumbed to the average Dubliner's habit of stopping to see if the Ballast Office clock was right by his watch. It was half-past four.

"Half-past four," said a voice.

"I know, I know," said I, somewhat peevishly; "but the question is: 'What time is dinner?'"

"Come on, boys," said the voice, "show a leg! We're moving off in half-an-hour."

And, looking up, I saw a man with a candlestick in his hand standing just inside the door.

Of course we did not resume the march at five o'clock: it was getting on for eight when we hit the road once more.

It was a fine morning, but there were blemishes upon it.

For instance, when I wanted cigarettes I was referred to the village post-office, and on stooping under the door found the postmistress breakfasting off boiled eggs—it was a Friday.

And the little children who stood at the roadside to see us pass had their infantile faces smeared with the yellow streaks of eggs.

And in all the poultry habitations that we passed hens were proudly announcing to the world that they had laid still more eggs.

I suppose all was yellow to the jaundiced eye, but it seemed to me that the very sunlight had a shade like the yolk of an egg.

REVEILLE!

It was Reveille.

The gentleman with the candle stirred the sleeper under the table with the toe of his boot.

"Rouse out," he ordered; "they want to lay the breakfast on this table."

* * * *

Half-an-hour later we were breakfasting by the light of a smoky lamp. Owing to the fact that we—officers, non-coms., privates and war correspondents—had eaten all the butter in the establishment the previous night, there was only jam for the matitutinal slice of bread. Whilst I was spreading some freshly uncorked jam on my bread, and speculating pessimistically as to its origin, the small handmaiden brought in the piece de resistance of the meal.

BOILED EGGS!

I arose quickly and sought the outer air.

Somewhere towards mid-day we halted at another village. We had taken half-a-dozen prisoners by then. One of them was carrying a small basket which contained a dozen of eggs!

The village did not boast a hotel or restaurant, so Peter and I, following the general example, went foraging for grub. We were a bit behind the rush, and most places that we called at protested that they had been "eaten out" either by our own lads or by "the other gentlemen."

At last, however, we discovered a bhean a tighe who said she would be able to do something for us.

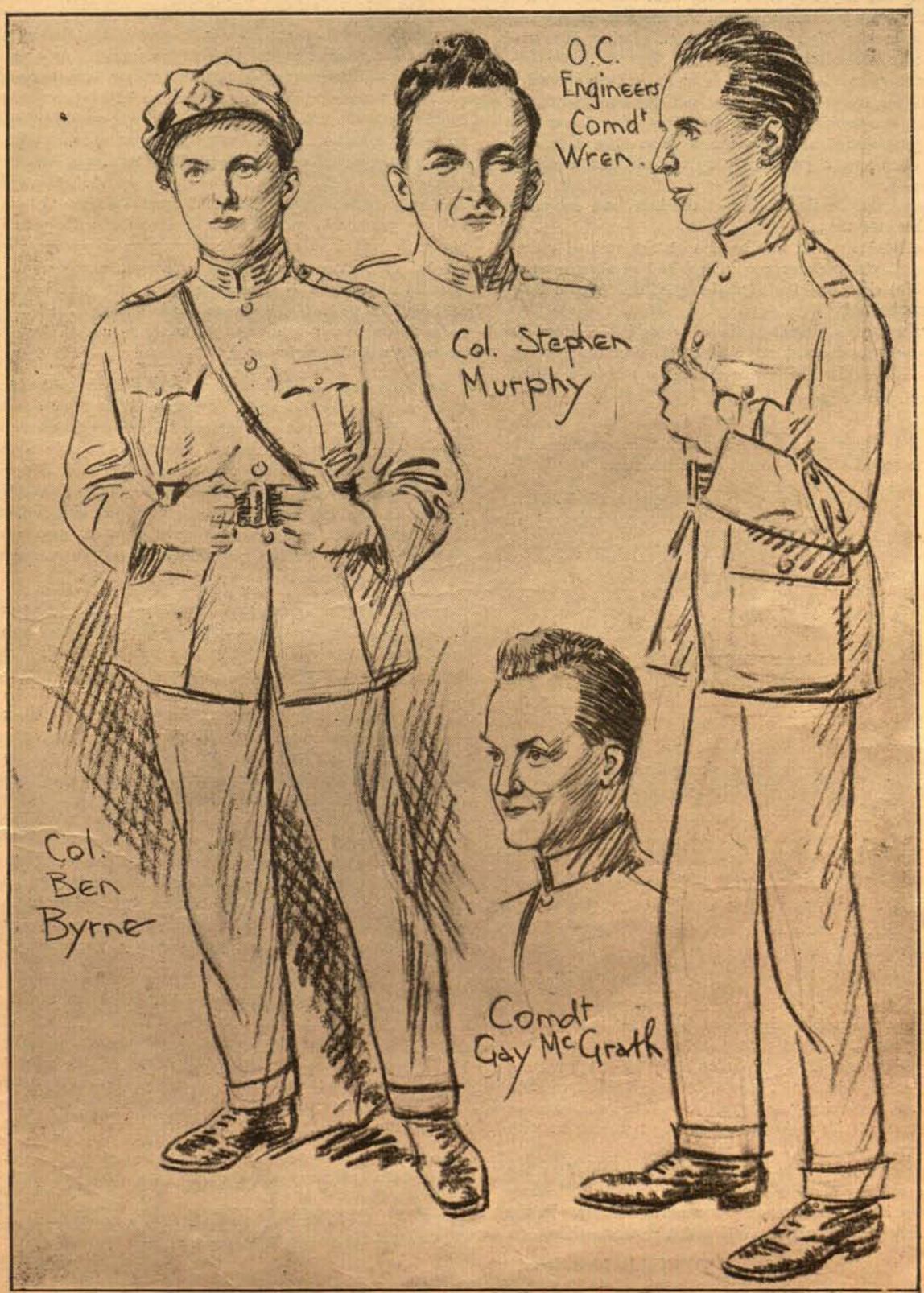
She served up bread, butter, tea—**and half-a-dozen boiled eggs!**

I went out into the village and made an ineffective lunch off milk chocolate.

(Continued on page 16.)

SOME CRAYON IMPRES

IONS AT CORK G.H.Q.



EGGS—Continued from page 13

We reached our objective that night at ten minutes past twelve, and, not having had anything since lunch, went foraging again as soon as the townsfolk had ceased embracing the soldiers. (They gave up trying to kiss Peter and me as soon as they discovered that we were only war correspondents.)

The hotel was crowded. All the lads of the village seemed to have availed of the troops' arrival to get into the bar after hours. The same thing was occurring in the other hostelries, I was told. The "other gentlemen" had left only a short time before we arrived, and there was a general feeling of relief and a natural desire to celebrate.

At last I penetrated to the kitchen of the hotel and essayed to put the comether over the cook.

She protested that she was moidhered with the rush of orders, but seeing that it was me that was in it (she had never seen me before in her life) she would see what she could do. **Would I like a couple of eggs boiled?**

. . . I excavated a forgotten tin of pressed beef from the grocery department, and dined out of it at three in the morning. It wasn't what the junior reporter would call a recherche repast, but it was better than eggs.

* * * *

The moral of this tale is that you had better be careful not to mention eggs to me this Easter—or at any other time.

LE POER.

GUARD DUTY.

To the Editor of "An t-Oglach."

A Chara,—In the article on Guard Duty, in your number of 24th February, you recommend that all sentries should memorise the General Orders for Sentries on Post. I would suggest the following mechanical way of learning these Orders by heart, as I have myself found it of the greatest help:—

1. The Orders should be read over slowly and carefully a few times until the soldier has the general hang of them. It will help to copy them on a slip of paper.

2. The **first two words of each** should then be learned off in a sing-song fashion, and these initial words should be strung together in sets of three at a time. As there are twelve Orders, this means four groups of three in all, as follows:

To take, to walk, to report;
To repeat, to quit, to receive;
To talk, in case, to allow;
In any case, to report, At Night;

with reference to the last order, it will be found best to emphasise the words **"at night"** rather than the actual initial words as they really contain the meat of the Order.

I would venture to direct attention to a typographical error in the case of No. 9, beginning "In any case." The initial word is out of alignment, and this makes the Order seem to run in with the preceding one.

If the Orders are learned in this fashion, not only does the soldier get the wording of them but his intelligence is sufficiently jogged to compel him to think about what he is learning. In the ordinary way that gives us what all instruction aims at.—Mise,

J. J. O'CONNELL, Lieut.-Gen.

TÍR AN tSÍORSAMHRA.

"'Nois 'teacht an Earrach beir an lá 'bhí 'un sínead,
'Sus 'teacht na féile Bríde tógfad mo seól—"

Is fada do bliadhantaibh anois ó sgríob an Reachtaireach, file, na focla sin, agus is beag duine go mbíonn air comhairde a dhéanamh i lár caithreach i gcaitheamh an ghéimhridh chuaidh chóngthe nach mbíonn an smaoineadh céadna agus an mí-shástacht céadna n-a chroidhe ar theacht múscailte na bliadna, acht gur fíorchorp duine go n-eiridheann leis na seóltaibh tógála agus imtheacht ar a chúrsa. Acht is beag duine ann nach bhfuil tír álainn, n-a mbíonn sé n-a shamhradh ónóa i gcomhnaidhe ann, istigh n-a chroidhe féin, agus ceadh cinn agus coise aige san áit de ló agus d'oidhche. Bíonn sé n-a shamhradh i gcomhnaidhe san tír dhaoidheachta seo atá i gceist agam; bíonn an saoghal air a chomhairle féin ag an té go bhfuil sé d' áth air dhul ann. An t-é a mbíonn bhón agus doilighseas ár saoghal agus ár dtíre agus ár muinntire ag goileadh go throm air (agus cá bhfuil an té nach mbíonn na laethe bhónacha seo?) molaim do'n té sin cuairt a thabhairt go minic ar an tír óndha seo ar mhaithe le n-a shláinte cuirp agus anma.

* * * * *

An fada uainn an tír seo na hÓige agus an tSuaimhnis? Bhfuil costas mór dhul ann? Agus má tá an tír úd chomh bhreágh le n-a cáil, cé 'n fáth nach mbíonn daoine ag tarraing ann ó cheithre áirdibh an domhain ciartha seo le h-iad féin a chumadh i n-omar an aoibhnis? Ní mór dom na ceisteanna seo d' fhreagairt: níl acht ar bith ó'n áit a bhfuil tú do shuidhe, a léighteóir na n-álann, go dtí an tír seo atá lán de sholus agus d'áilneacht agus d' aoibneas; acht ní sgaoilfear isteach ann tú mara mbeirdh do chroidhe glan agus t'anam gan smól mór, nó ponn ort tú féin a ghlanadh ó gach smól ar an gcuid is lugha de.

* * * * *

Is minic mé féin ar cuairt sa tír álainn seo atá i gceist agam bíodh is gur lag liom na coingheallaca atá luaidhte agam a choimlíonadh. Go deimhin, is beag cnoc ná sruthán, máigh ná machaire, bogán bog báidhte ná clochar chuaidh cloch atá san áit nach bhfuil ar eólas agam chomh maith leis an smaoineadh ba núnda dá bhfuil 'mo chroidhe féin. Agus maidir leis na daoine go bhfuil sé d'áth orma comhnaidhe dheanamh sa tír seo, táid ar aon dul agus ar aon mhúnla linn féin, acht amháin go bheictear do dhuine go mórmhór ar a chéad chuairt san áit, go bhfuil laghú mór tagtha ar a nodhoch-thréithe agus méadú ar a ndeaghthréithe seachas na daoine castar leat annseo againn-ne. Acht ar beith tamall san áit dhuit, cuirfidh tú aithne níos fearr agat ar na daoine agus ar a dtír: annsin cuirfear i dtuigsint duit go bhfuil an tír agus muinntir na tíre an-chosamhail le n-ár dtír agus le n-ár muinntir féin, acht go bhfuil mórchuid de ghangaid agus d' urchóid ár saoghal féin thréigthe aca, nó gá thréigead aca, gur folcadh i bhfuarán na glaineachta iad, gur fágadh a gcroidhe ar beagán deamar . . . . .

* * * * *

Ní raibh file ann ariamh nach raibh eólas aige sa tír seo atá i gceist agam, an tír a mbíonn sé n-a shamhradh i gcomhnaidhe ann. An Reachtaireach Dall nuair a "thógadh sé na seóltaibh ar theacht na féile Bríde," ní go dtí "Lár Connacht Mhuigheó" bíodh a thriall, mar leis sé air san amhrán, acht go dtí an tír beannaighte dhaoidheachta seo do bhronnadh air nuair do baineadh radharc na súl de; is ann a théidheadh Dante Mór na naislingthe go mion minic, agus is eól dúinn cé na hionghantais connaic seisean san áit; is ann a chuaidh na filí uile thráth dá saoghal, agus b'fhearrde a saoghal agus a saothar an turas; agus tig linn uile dhul ann acht a dhul ar an mbóthar ceart; mar tá an tír seo n-a mbíonn sé 'n-a shamhradh i gcomhnaidhe anghar dúinn. Cuma tú beith istigh sa gcathair nó fá 'n dtuaidh, tig leat eólas chur ar tír an Aoibhnis acht do chroidhe beith mar ba chóir.

PÁDRAIC Ó CONAIRE.

THE CURRAGH CAMP.

A Triumph of Efficiency and Organisation—Now Equal to any Military Centre in Europe—Self-contained City in Miniature.

[BY OUR SPECIAL COMMISSIONER.]

"For a skimpy stretch of water has widened to a sea,
And Britain, five hours distant, is a thousand years from me."
—Battalion Ballad.

On the wind-besieged summit of the Water Tower the great, silken flag flaunted itself proudly.

Far below the military city stretched east and west into the greyness of the horizon, the great North Road bisecting its clusters of buildings straightly as a rifle shot.

Faint to the ear came the sound of marching music from some distant corner of the Camp, and one glimpsed a body of troops, tiny and remote, swinging along to the gallant rhythm. They dwindled into the outer plains, across which the wind tore unchecked under the bitter sky.

Frayed with the wind, a bugle call sounded, and one knew that in all those seven barracks of the Curragh Camp its order was being obeyed by thousands of the citizen soldiers of Ireland.

Overhead the giant Tricolour stretched its full length from the flagstaff, defying the gale, a vivid symbol of gallant life.

I came down from the top of the tower with a new appreciation of the Curragh—a sharper realisation of its wide-flung bailiwick, its manifold activities, its national significance.

Such a little time ago and the flag that flew from that tower was the Union Jack—the soldiers that marched through the streets or manoeuvred on the outer plains, khaki-clad Britishers.

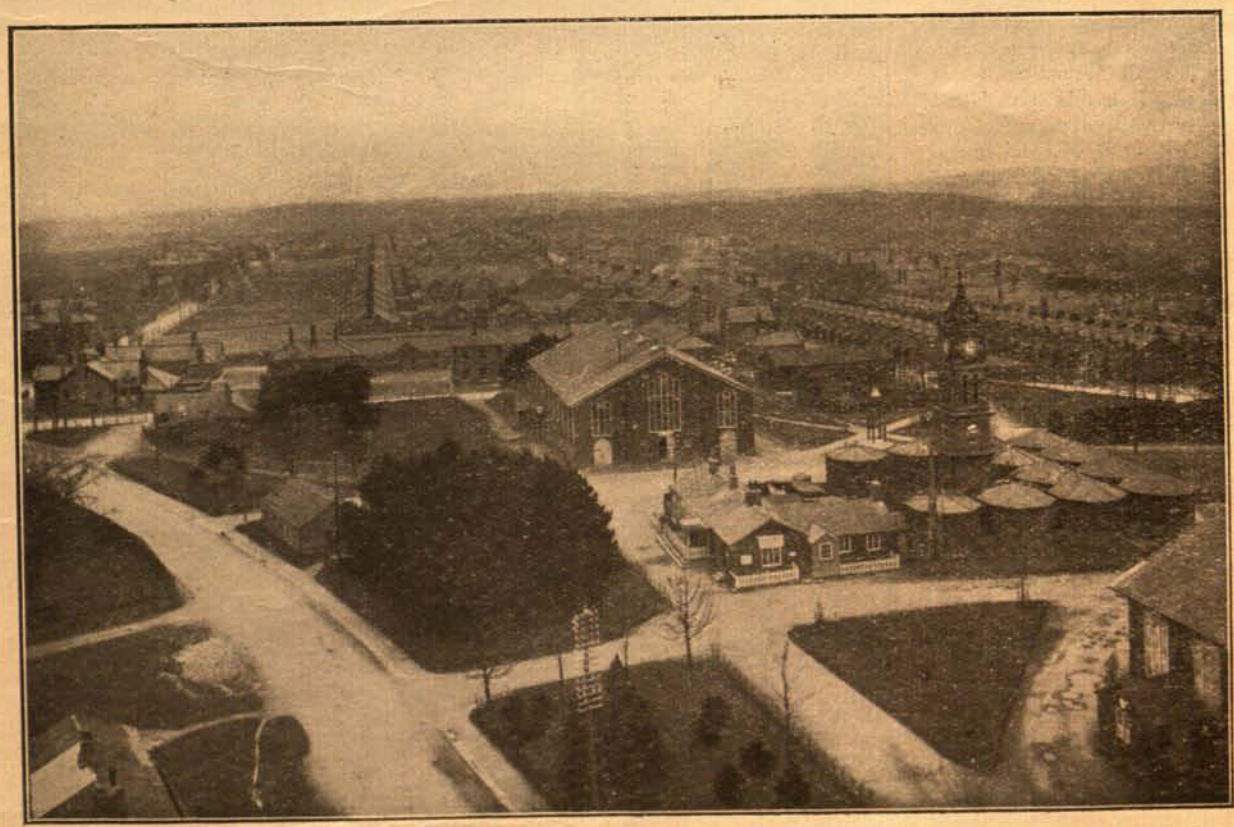
So few years ago since the Sean Bhean Bhoct's vision of an Irish Army on the Curragh of Kildare seemed a wild dream.

And here was the dream come true beyond the visioning of the most optimistic of a generation agone—the flag of Ireland dominating the far-spreading city of soldiers—every inch of that city held by the Irish Army.

* * * *

I saw the Army in training—the expert fashioning of highly-skilled fighting men out of the finest material from which an army was ever evolved.

I penetrated into offices where scores of soldier clerks under the



Looking East from the summit of the Water Tower at the Curragh Camp. The large building in the centre is the Catholic Church. The low-level water tanks are seen around the clock tower on the right. To the left is the North Road.

"An t-Oglách" [*Exclusive Photo.*

guidance of business men in green uniforms worked swiftly and efficiently for the ordering of the great military machine.

I drove through the streets of this military capital—it would have been more than a day's walk to traverse them on foot—and everywhere found the same ordered, purposeful activity.

I lunched in an officers' mess, where paintings of Michael Collins and Arthur Griffith had replaced portraits of certain Royalties.

Every step emphasised the transformation; even the still surviving names of the seven barracks—Beresford, Gough, and the rest—on the wall plates, only serve to point the moral and adorn the tale. There should be a big ceremony at the re-naming of those old fortresses of Britain.

* * * *

The writer visited the Curragh Camp not so long since, when it was the boasted centre of British occupation in Ireland—when it was regarded as the last word in military organisation and efficiency. In view of everything I was prepared, I admit, for shortcomings on this second visit.

Never did I receive a more agreeable surprise. I found at the Curragh a military centre in no way inferior to the Curragh of pre-Treaty days, and in many ways superior.

Everywhere I met smart, clean soldiers, whose step and general appearance bespoke efficient training and healthy living. The sentries on duty were impressive as they paced their beats, every movement performed with that precision which characterises the trained soldier.

Nothing, perhaps, emphasised so forcibly the progress made by the Army as the meticulous payment of compliments by the soldiers to their officers, and the equally correct manner in which the compliment was acknowledged. It has been said that "saluting is the true mirror of discipline." That being so, the discipline at the Curragh is above criticism.

On the parade ground I found determined, efficient instructors teaching the young idea, and I was struck with the painstaking methods of the former and the keen attention of the latter.

* * * *

And whilst the training of the People's Army has been progressing the Administrative and Departmental concerns of the Command have progressed, with the result that to-day the Curragh is a self-contained, self-supporting Command. Every arm of military service is represented. There is a Mechanical Transport Section, with lorries, cars, excellent workshops, and an efficient staff, and the Horse Aransport also finds a place.

* * * *

I spent considerable time in the Military Hospital—"where Life and Death like friendly chafferers meet." Here an able staff of surgeons, physicians, nurses, and trained Army Medical Service personnel are day and night tending the sick and wounded soldiers who arrive there from all over Ireland.

The system of reception and evacuation of casualties leaves nothing to be desired. The wards are cheery, well ventilated, and scrupulously clean, whilst the equipment of the various dispensaries, operating theatre, etc., satisfy the most critical observer that, at any rate, our soldiers' medical care is in good hands.

A good idea of the efficient character of the hospital arrangements can be gathered from the photographs which we reproduce of one of the wards and the operating theatre. The latter, although it was not completed by the British before they left, is now one of the most up-to-date in Ireland.

There are three hundred beds in the general hospital, and another forty in the Families' Hospital.

Nor are our four-footed servants, the horses, without their medical facilities. A Veterinary Hospital, under the care of a Veterinary Surgeon, with a trained staff of assistants, attends to the health of the horses.

* * * *

Whilst dealing with the medical organisation at the Curragh I should mention that I was particularly impressed by the system of preventative medical organisation which obtains there. Lectures on preventative measures against the diseases more or less common in every army are a feature of the curriculum of a recruit's training, and an estimate of the up-to-date manner in which the subject is dealt with may be guaged from the fact that the cinema is brought into play to illustrate these lectures. The Medical Staff

The "Shop" at the Curragh Camp Abattoir.

["An t-Oglách"] [Exclusive Photo.

Looking West from the summit of the Water Tower at the Curragh Camp, showing the North Road West. To the right of the road are the administrative buildings and the officers' messes. On the left are some of the barracks.

An t-Oglách"] [*Exclusive Photo.*

at the Curragh certainly demonstrate that "Prevention is better than cure," and the result is a clean bill of health for the Command.

* * * *

Mention of health suggests to the mind the feeding and quartering arrangements at the Curragh. Visitors cannot fail to observe the scrupulous cleanliness of the barrack precincts, and, indeed, the Camp generally.

The military roads through the Camp are excellently preserved, and obviously well tended. Our civic authorities might do worse than take a course of instruction at the Curragh. Although it was an early hour at which I arrived at the Camp, the Pioneer squads had completed the cleansing of the roads, and the latter were devoid of the litter which marks city streets at the same hour.

In one office I discovered a cobweb in a corner of the ceiling. It intrigued me greatly. I pondered on it as I went about the barracks. I couldn't forget it.

BECAUSE IT WAS THE ONLY COBWEB I HAD SEEN IN THE WHOLE CAMP!

At last I came to the conclusion that it was the last ditch, so to speak, of a regiment of die-hard British spiders who were determined not to recognise the altered state of affairs.

It has almost certainly been swept away by this time or I would not mention it, for fear of getting the occupants of that office courtmartialled.

Napoleon's axiom that "an army travels upon its stomach" has been laid to heart by the military authorities. In the splendidly-equipped and spotlessly clean cookhouses I found excellent food being prepared by white-clad cooks, evidently expert in their duties.

Cleanliness was also the dominant note in barrack rooms, where the bedding, kits, etc., were symmetrically laid out. Windows were everywhere opened for airing.

This remarkable order and cleanliness which I encountered everywhere in the Camp is directly attributable to the excellent system of inspection which is part of the routine introduced by the Curragh Headquarters Staff, and which has made the Curragh the efficient military centre that it is.

* * * *

A word with regard to the food. The ration per man is very liberal, and the food is well chosen. The meat is killed at the Curragh in the well-appointed Abattoir (a photograph of the "shop" portion of which accompanies this article), where I found a highly expert staff of butchers operating.

The camp bakery, which was old-fashioned in the days of the British occupation, is being equipped with the latest models in bread-making machinery—the sort of amazing equipment which might almost be said to "swallow a bag of flour at one end and turn it out as a tray of bread at the other."

Lighting and water supplies for the Camp also originate within its precincts. A model power house and up-to-date pumping plant are

Saoluinn Do'n Arm.

GAELIC.	PHONETIC PRONUNCIATION.	ENGLISH TRANSLATION.
Teideal, teidil, céim, árdú.	Tiddul, tiddil, came, aurdoo.	A title, titles, a rank, promotion
Taoiseach, maor taoiseach, coirnéal.	Theeshook, mwair heeshook, kurnail.	A general, a major general, a colonel.
COMRÁDÓ.	CO-RAW.	CONVERSATION.
Cia hé ceann na fuirinne ?	Kay hay kyoun nuff firinna.	Who is the Chief of Staff ?
Seán mac Mathghamhna. Bí sé 'na Ard-Gholáthruidhe roimhe seo.	Shawn mock mah hoona, vee shay naurdh hul law ree revva shu.	Sean Mac Mathghamhna. He was formerly Q.M.G.
An bhfeaca tú an tsochraid mhór ?	Vocka thoo a thuckrud voor ?	Did you see the great funeral ?
Connac. Bha bhreagh an radharc é.	Kunnuck. Buv vraan ryrk kay.	I did (see). 'Twas an impressive sight.
An raibh aithne agat orthá ?	Rev ah-hinna guth urha ?	Were you acquainted with them ?
Bí sean aithne agam ar an gCaptaen de Stábaltún. Togha fir do b'eadh é.	Vee shan ahinna gum erra gop-tain de Staubultoon. Tou fir dub bah hay.	I knew Captain Stapleton well. He was a fine fellow.
Agus seana chara dhomsa do b'eadh an Captaen Míceál O Duinn.	Oggus shanna korra goesu dub bah a Koptain Meehaul O Deen.	And an old friend of mine was Captain Michael Dunne.
Togha fir do b'eadh é leis.	Tou fir dub bah hay lesh.	He, too, was an excellent man.
Is mór an truaigh an beirt.	Iss moora throo a vert.	'Tis a terrible pity about both.
Go nDeimidh Dia trócaire orthá.	Gun ninna Dee throakirra orhu.	May God have mercy on them.
ÁITEANNA.	AUTINNA.	PLACE NAMES.
Baile Uí Ghormáin, An Churrach, Dún Dealgain, Drochad Átha, Loch Garman, an tInbear mór, Nás, an Drochad Nua, Portlaoise.	Bal lee gur mawn, a Kur rock. Doon dalgin, Druhudh auha, Luk gorrmun, a tin neer moor, Nauss, a Druhudh Nua, Purth-leesha.	Gormanstown, The Curragh, Dundalk, Drogheda, Wexford, Arklow, Naas, Newbridge, Maryborough.
GNÁTH CAINT.	GUN NAW KOINT.	EVERYDAY PHRASES.
Dhuil toitín agat ? Tabair 'om ceann.	Will tut teena guth ? Turrum kyoun.	Have you a cigarette ? Give me one.
Tabair 'om cipín solais, más é do thoil é.	Turrum kippeen sullish, maw shay du hull lay.	Give me a match, please.
Cad a clog anois é. Níl sé i bhfad ó na haon.	Koddha klugga nish shay.	What time is it now ? It's not far off one.
An mbeidh tú ag dul amach anocht ?	Meh thoo a dulla mocka nuckth ?	Are you going out to-night ?
Is eagal liom ná beidh mé.	Iss oggul lyum naw beh may.	I'm afraid not.

THE CURRAGH CAMP.—Continued from page 19.

working day and night. The tanks in the Water Tower hold 40,000 gallons, and there are also the low level tanks, shown in one of the photographs herewith.

A Fire Brigade, equipped with the latest model motor fire engine (containing 2,000 feet "instant" hose), is housed in the Tower, and an excellent system of fire guards and picquets has been introduced, for the purpose of dealing with any possible outbreak of fire in the Camp or within a certain radius outside it. When the soldier fire brigade turns out to a call beyond the confines of the Camp it is accompanied by the Whippet car, Moneygall—a veritable aristocrat amongst whippets, which looks as if it was manicured daily.

Hot baths are available at all times in each barracks.

* * * *

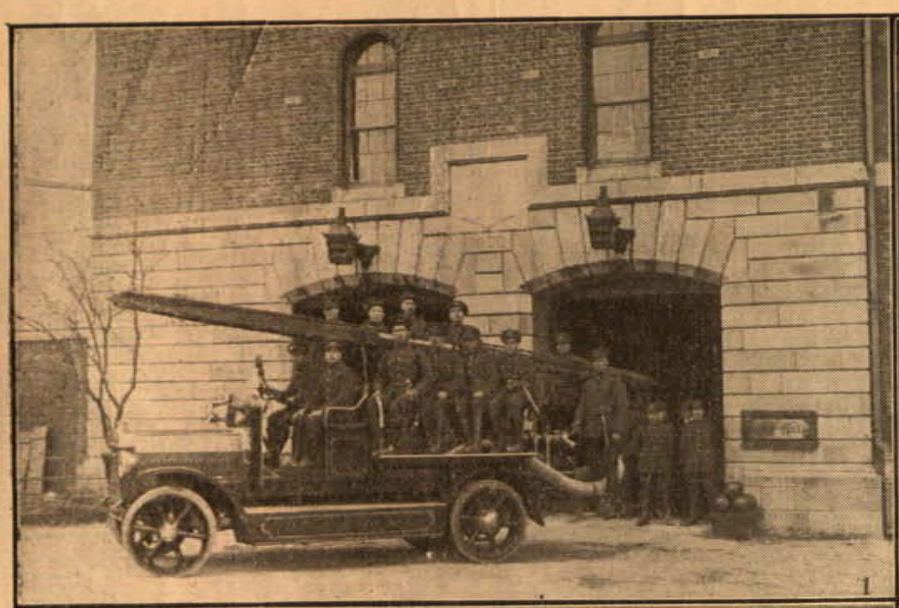
It will be obvious from what I have written that the Curragh Camp is a city in miniature, absolutely self-contained in every respect, and independent of the neighbouring towns.

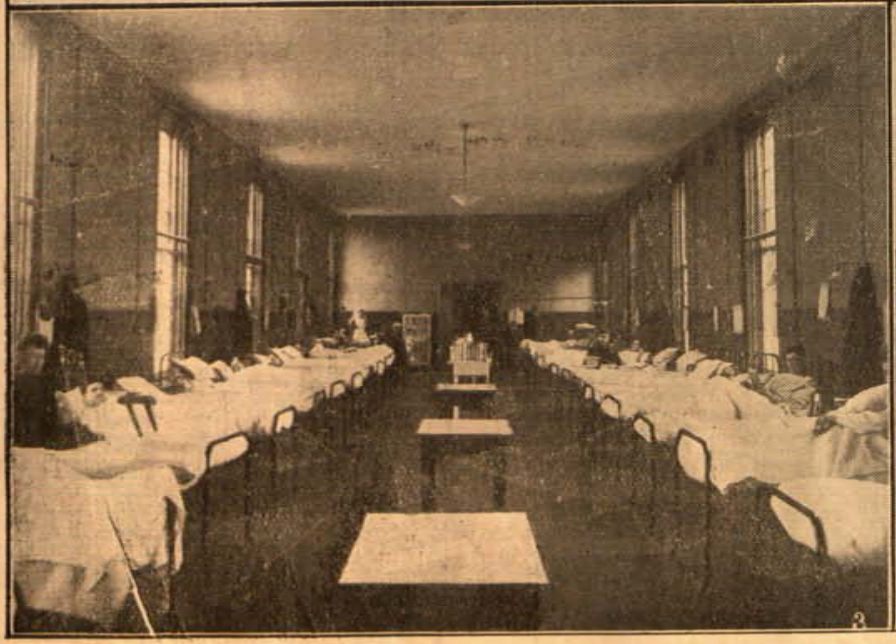
There are many other features, however, which can be only briefly referred to in this article owing to lack of space—one could fill the whole issue with a description of the Curragh Camp.

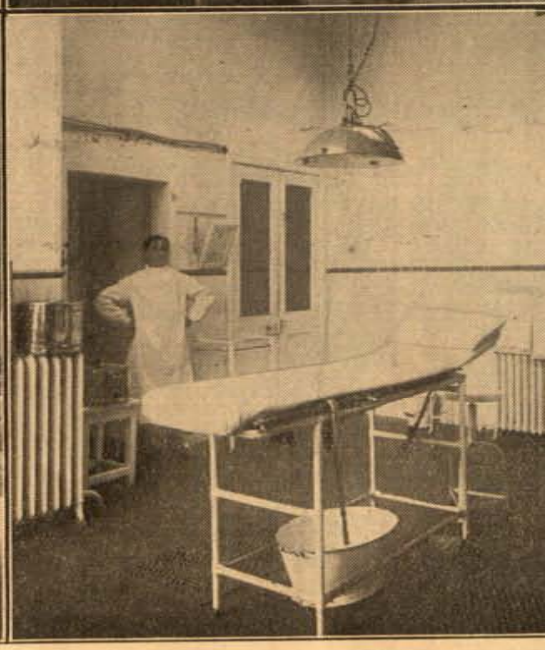
There are, for example, the first-class schools for the children living in the Camp; the Hurling and Football Leagues, in which, as in the general recreation of the men, the G.O.C. and the Command Headquarters Staff take a keen interest, and in connection with which handsome cups and sets of medals are provided; the schools for officers and N.C.O.'s—the "Military University of Ireland" as the C.-in-C. called it on the occasion of a recent visit—a School of Music, and a Riding School for officers.

By the way, in connection with sports, the Garrison Sports Council, of which the G.O.C., Major-General Peadar MacMahon, is the patron, arranges monthly boxing galas in addition to its other activities, wishes me to state that the Curragh Command challenges all Commands in all sports for the Championship of the Army, and is particularly anxious to carry off all the boxing titles.

Major-General MacMahon has every reason to be proud of his splendid Command. The Army Council, in filling the Higher Com mand Staff appointments, made an exceedingly wise selection for the Headquarters of that Command has proved itself an organising centre of the highest order, and has evolved at the Curragh Camp a military station which, in its organisation and efficiency, is equal to any military centre in Europe.







THE CURRAGH CAMP.

(1) The military Fire Brigade. (2) Crossley Repair Shop. (3) A Ward in the General Hospital. (4) The Operating Theatre in

"*An t-Oglách*"]

G.A.A. AT G.H.Q.

Chief of General Staff Department v. Special Infantry Corps.

This game took place at the Sports Grounds, G.H.Q., on Sunday last before a large and enthusiastic crowd. It is interesting to relate that this was the first Gaelic game played in Portobello Barracks, and augurs well for the future. The issue at stake was a set of medals kindly presented by General S. McMahon, C.G.S., who also started the game.

The weather was bright, dry and crisp. Two bands attended and played selections.

The Chief of Staff's Department won the toss, and elected to face the breeze.

At 3.30 p.m. sharp the Chief of General Staff threw in the ball, the Special Infantry Corps getting possession and sweeping down the field, to be repulsed by the opposing defence. Play hovered around centre-field for some time till the C.G.S. Dept., settling down, made tracks for the opposing goal, only to be rewarded with an over. Keeping up the pressure, they gained a couple of 50's, which sailed just wide of their objective. The S.I. Corps now had an innings, but the fine defence work of Maj.-Gen. Quinn and Capt. Hyland nullified their efforts to score, the ball being returned to centre-field, where the C.G.S. Dept., taking up the attack, went through, drawing first blood with a point, per Sgt. Farren.

This had the effect of putting the S.I.C. on their mettle, and after a lot of up and down play Capt. Byrne, nicely placed, received and had no difficulty in making the scores level.

Play of an even nature ensued, both defences being visited in turn, the pace increasing. The S.I.C. succeeded in gaining a 50, which was cleared by Capt. Kelly, only to be returned by Pte. Daly, who placed the ball over the bar, giving the S.I.C. the lead. Soon afterwards the short whistle sounded.

Half-Time Scores.

S.I. Corps	... 2 points
C.G.S. Dept.	... 1 point

At 4.5 p.m. General McMahon re-started the game, which settled around centre-field. The C.G.S. Dept. gradually worked down, Cpl. Boder making the scores level with a good point. Keeping up the pressure the Dept. went through for another point, Capt. O'Brien being responsible for the lead.

The S.I.C. struggled hard to equalise, but to no avail, Maj.-Gen. Quinn and Capts. Hyland and Kelly, working hard in defence, kept their lines intact. However, the S.I.C. were awarded a free, and Capt. Byrne, just getting his hand to the ball, sent over the bar, making the scores level. From this on a titanic struggle for supremacy ensued, both defences being sorely tried, till the C.G.S. Dept., coming down on the left wing, were awarded a throw-in, Capt. Chisolm sending to Capt. O'Briain, who went right through to score the winning goal just on time.

Result.

C.G.S. Dept.	... 1 goal 3 points
S.I. Corps	... 3 points

The Teams.

C.G.S. Dept.—Capt. T. Hyland, Lt. Gillespie, Maj.-Gen. S. Quinn, Capt. W. O'Kelly, Vol. Holohan, Capt. J. Chisolm, Sgt. Gilmartin, Sgt. Farren, Cpl. J. Boden, Capt. F. O'Briain (capt.), Sgt. Morrison, Vol. M. Byrne, Lt. L. Capper, Lt. J. Purcell, Cpl. S. Carraher.

S.I.C.—Capt. R. Fitzgerald, Capt. A. Byrne, Capt. M. Kelly, Lieut. V. Staines, Lieut. J. McConnell, Privates C. Daly, J. McCutcheon, T. Murphy, F. Jameson, M. Duffy, J. Redmond, W. Byrne, T. Fagan, M. Goonan.

The teams which took part in last Sunday's football match at G.H.Q., Portobello.

[*Exclusive Photo.*

"*An t-Oglách*"]

THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

A Biographical Sketch of Lieut.-General O'Suilleavain.

Lieut.-General Gearoid O Suilleavain, Adjutant-General, was born on 28th January, 1891, at Coolnagrane, Skibbereen, Co. Cork. He was educated at the local National and Intermediate Schools, whence he passed to St. Patrick's Training College, Drumcondra. After a short period spent at St. Patrick's the Adjutant-General entered upon what proved to be a distinguished and brilliant course of studies at University College, Dublin.

In 1913 he secured an Honours Degree in Celtic Studies, and in the following year took the Higher Diploma in Education also with Honours. In 1915 General O'Suilleavain received his degree of Master of Arts in Educational Science on the completion of a University career of outstanding merit.

During all this period of study and arduous work the Adjutant-General yet found time to take an active part in Gaelic and Volunteer movements. He was a member of the Keating Branch of the Gaelic League, and later, when he became a proficient and fluent speaker of the language, was to be found amongst the teaching staff of the Dublin College of Modern Irish. During vacations in his native county the Adjutant-General continued his work for the language revival as a teacher at the Glandore Summer College of Irish.

The military side of the Adjutant-General's career dates back to the very inception of the Volunteer movement. He enrolled as a Volunteer on the night in November, 1913, when the Volunteer movement was launched, joining F Co. of the 1st Battalion Dublin Brigade. It is interesting to recall now that Commandant-General Beaslaí was O.C. of the unit, while the Company included the Minister for Fisheries, Fionan O Loinsigh, who held the rank of Captain, and Lieut.-General O'Hegarty, now a member of the Army Council.

During the years of preparation for 1916 the Adjutant-General, with the other members of F. Co., carried on the work of training and organising unceasingly. Towards the close of 1915 and the beginning of 1916 Lieut.-General O Suilleavain was closely associated with Sean MacDermott in his memorable work for the Irish Volunteers. It was only in accordance with the fitness of things that when the test of the faith and work of those days came to be applied the Adjutant-General should be found fighting by the side of Sean MacDermott in the General Post Office in Easter, 1916.

Following the days of Easter Week the Adjutant-General was imprisoned in Richmond (now Keogh) Barrack, and later deported to Frongoch, where he was interned until the general amnesty of Christmas, 1916. It was during the days of Easter Week in the G.P.O., and later in the compounds of Frongoch, that the Adjutant-General and the late Commander-in-Chief, General Collins, became closely associated, forming a friendship that lasted throughout the strain and dangers of the Anglo-Irish war and up to the day of General Collins's untimely death. The writer has a very vivid recollection of one Christmas Day during those days of anxiety and stress when the late General Collins, then being sought for by a legion of British agents throughout Dublin, passed unobtrusively down Middle Abbey Street and swung into Liffey Street, on his way to friends in Henry Street, to spend the Festival of Peace beneath their roof. He was accompanied on that day by a friend who shared many of his risks and dangers—the Adjutant-General.

After the general amnesty of 1916 the Adjutant-General engaged in the profession for which he had trained, taking up an appointment early in 1917 at Knockbeg College, Carlow.

TRY a packet of TENTO Cigarettes and you will be surprised to find that such a fine Virginia Cigarette can be turned out at such a low price.

TENTO Cigarettes have just the flavour you are used to and which you prefer in a Virginia Cigarette. Get a packet to-day.

RUDDELL'S
TENTO
CIGARETTES

Sold in all canteens and by tobacconists everywhere

But here, as elsewhere, Lieut.-General O'Sullivan continued his work for the language revival and the reorganisation of the Volunteers, with the result that he was arrested and imprisoned for several months. In the summer of 1918 the Adjutant-General was again arrested for a speech made at Skibbereen, and imprisoned in Cork Jail for four months.

Yet a further term of imprisonment was served by the Adjutant-General in the summer of 1919. Following his release he went to West Cork to organise the Volunteers, and came into contact with men like Tom Hales and Liam Deasy, whom he actively associated with the movement. As the result of the action taken by the late Dick McKee and the Adjutant-General, the first training camp for Volunteers was started then at Glandore. A round-up of the camp was made by the British, and amongst those taken prisoners was the Adjutant-General. He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and was only released after a hunger-strike in Mountjoy Jail.

In February, 1920, Lieut.-General O'Sullivan was appointed Adjutant-General, a position which he held all through the remainder of the Anglo-Irish War, and holds to-day in the Army which has grown and developed from the Volunteers.

Volunteers throughout the country who had occasion to come into close contact with General Headquarters during the Anglo-Irish war will recollect the Adjutant-General's little offices in Eustace Street and on the quays. Those were the days when much was done with little, and the Adjutant-General's correspondence and files were readily transported from place to place within the severe limitations of an attache case.

To-day the Department of the Adjutant-General is one of many ramifications, all important and all contributory to the constructive work of building up and perfecting the Army. The small offices of Eustace Street and the quays housed a Department that has grown to formidable dimensions, including such important units as the Medical Corps, Discipline, Records, Legal Staffs, and many other important auxiliary services.

The Adjutant-General's tastes lie mainly in the literary and linguistic field when his military duties permit of any relaxation.

He was elected T.D. for Carlow and Kilkenny in 1921, and was re-elected for that constituency in June, 1922. Lieut.-General O'Sullivan is also a member of the Coiste Gnotha of the Gaelic League.

He was married on 18th October, 1922, to Miss Maude Kiernan, of Granard, Co. Longford. The occasion was fittingly marked by tributes to the Adjutant-General and Mrs. O'Sullivan both from members of the Government and the Army in recognition of many valued services to the nation.

GAELIC GAMES IN THE ARMY.

To the Editor of "An t-Oglach," Portobello Barracks.

A CHARA,

Re article in last issue of "An t-Oglach" concerning Gaelic Games. I fear it will be very difficult for the Army to be represented in this year's Championships. There is one Gaelic game, however, which could be fostered amongst the Army at the present time. It is a game which would go a long way towards keeping the men fit. I refer to the game of Handball. In its praise I need not lavish many adjectives. As an outdoor game it is second to none.

Without proper ball courts it cannot be played, and I am sure it is only necessary to mention the matter to the Army Authorities (who are so anxious that everything in the way of healthful recreation shall be provided) to have a sufficient number of ball courts erected. Championship matches and inter-barrack matches can then be easily arranged.

Mise, le meas mór,

Wellington Barracks. PADRAIG.

Percy Peerless & Co.

St. Alban's Mills
TEMPLE BAR
DUBLIN

Manufacturers
of all kinds of
Shirts & Pyjamas

Support Home Industry

VARIAN'S

Dublin Made

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BRUSHES

stocked by all Hardware Shops

PHILIP BAKER Wholesale Clothing Manufacturer ::

17 Merchants' Quay :: DUBLIN

"SCEAL OGLAIG."

This feature is unavoidably held over, but we hope to continue it in our next issue.

OUR INFORMATION BUREAU.

When in Doubt write to "AN t-OGLAC."

Soldiers are cordially invited to make use of this column. All queries should be addressed to the Editor of "An t-Oglach," G.H.Q., Portobello Barracks, Dublin, and should be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, which will not be made public unless desired.

Readers should write on one side of the paper only. It is possible that some slight delay may occur in answering certain queries owing to the necessity for making inquiries, but all questions will be answered in the earliest possible issue.

DEPENDENTS' ALLOWANCES.

All enquiries dealing with Dependents' Allowances will be forwarded to the proper authority to be dealt with. We wish to acknowledge receipt of letters from the following, and to state that their letters are being dealt with:—"An Old Dublin Guard"; Mrs. J. Ryan, Balline, Mountmellick; "The Green"; P. J. Duggan, Communications Sect., G.P.O., Limerick; "Anxious"; (Volr. J. K.) Dunleary; Pte. F. Costello, St. Brecan's Hospital, Dublin; C. H. M., Kerry; Vol. O'Neill, B. Coy., 7th Batt., New Barracks, Limerick; Vol. P. Walsh, Ballymullen Barracks, Tralee; "Wire King," Curragh; Pte. T. Rooney, 2 Basin View Terrace, Dublin Road, Newry; Vol. D. O'Sullivan, 38th Batt., The Barracks, Kanturk; Vol. P. Smith, A Coy., 45th Batt., Mullingar; "Black North"; Jas. W. Grant, 3 Victoria Place, Derry; "Anxious," Newbridge; Vol. J. Cronin, 40 Sth. Earl Street, City; Mary O'Connell, Brownstown, Curragh; Mrs. C. Canna, "Glen of the Downs," Greystones; Vol. Thos. Henry, 30 Cape Street, Belfast; Mrs. C. Smith, Carna, Curragh Camp.

PROFESSIONAL MEN IN THE ARMY.

"Engineer," Sligo.—We think, since you are a Graduate in Engineering of the N.U.I., you should remain attached to the Works' Corps. Your qualifications render your prospects better in that sphere. (2) This matter is at present receiving the attention of the Army Authorities. (3) The fact that you were serving in the Army for a period deprives you of no benefits or reliefs afforded a civilian when you return to civil life. (4) The services of professional men in the Army we are sure will not be lost sight of. Your particular section of the Army will, undoubtedly, receive its own special course of training in the near future.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"A Regular Soldier," Templemore.—You can make representations to your O.C. on this matter if you so desire.

"Volunteer," Army Medical Corps, Curragh.—This matter is within the discretion of your O.C.

Vol. W. O'N. (Limerick).—See Reply "Dependents' Allowances." With regard to your first question, you must make application through an N.C.O. to your O.C. The matter referred to in your second question is being dealt with.

C. H. M. (Kerry).—We cannot deal with this matter since you have given no name or address.

"Sergt." (Finner Camp).—See Reply "Dependents' Allowances." Under the new scheme of reorganisation the official ranks in the Army are:—Private, Corporal, Sergeant, Sergeant-Major, 2nd Lieutenant, 1st Lieutenant, Captain, Commandant, Colonel, Major-General, Lieutenant-General, General.

IRISH EQUIVALENTS.

"Cu Uladh."—The Irish equivalents you ask for are as follows:—

Works Corps—Sluagh na h-oibre.
Section Sergeant—Sairsint buidhne.
Company—Complacht.

MESS SERGEANT.

Sergeant D. D.—You are not entitled to extra pay, nor is the other man you mention.

PAY IN MEDICAL CORPS.

"Thomond."—We have no definite information on this matter.

CLERKS' PROFICIENCY PAY.

"Sergeant-Major."—No. The 3s. grade only applies to Clerks specially proficient, and must be sanctioned personally by the Q.M.G.

CARPENTERS' PAY.

"Tradesman" asks where he should apply for a carpenter's proficiency pay, at what rate should he be paid, and since what date?—Through your O.C. to the Officer in charge of works at Beggar's Bush Barracks.

BUGLER'S PAY.

Dublin Bugler.—There is no extra pay. Your letter has been forwarded to the proper quarter for attention to the other matter to which you refer.

HORSE TRANSPORT.

"G. P. H." asks if drivers in the Horse Transport are entitled to extra pay. They are not.

EMPLOYED IN COOKHOUSES.

A PRIVATE at Gormanstown Camp wishes to know if men who are employed in cookhouses, "also Dining Hall men," are entitled to grade money. The answer is in the negative.

HOMEWARD JOURNEY AFTER DISCHARGE.

J. O. (Youghal).—Your son should have applied to the Q.M., who would have issued a railway voucher. No claim can be entertained now.

ARREARS OF PAY.

"Justice."—Claim must be certified by the O.C. under whom you served during the period for which you claim.

BACK PAY.

L. B. (Waterford Command).—We do not think you can successfully make a claim for "Back Pay" under the circumstances you mention.

MOUNTED SERVICES.

Pte. J. O'L. (Dublin).—If you are fond of horses, you can make application in the usual way through your O.C. for transfer to the Mounted Services.

"Cavalry."—Join up at any of the Recruiting Centres in the city, requesting that you be attached to the Mounted Service.

ENGINEER.

"Og Dhoire."—We would advise you to make application to the Officer Commanding Works' Corps, Beggar's Bush Barracks. If you have been trained as an Engineer, your services might be usefully employed in this unit. We note you have served already with the Army.

OUR INFORMATION BUREAU

(Continued from page 25.)

TRANSFER.

"Alright."—Make application to your O.C. He may possibly grant your request.

COASTAL DEFENCE.

"Sergeant" (Longford).—We appreciate your desire for "a life on the ocean wave." Apply through your O.C. for a transfer to Coastal Defence. The rate of pay is similar to that of the Army. There is no distinctive uniform yet designed for this service.

RAILWAY CO. AND RECRUIT.

We think you could not do better than serve for a further period of 12 months. The question at issue can then be raised with the Company on your discharge.

WIRELESS.

Vol. W. O'D. (Kerry).—If you have a knowledge of telegraphy and wish to be attached to Signals, apply through your O.C. for transfer. It may be granted, if the O.C. thinks the transfer opportune.

RANK.

M. B. (Craughwell).—You can enlist for service in the Coastal Defence at any recruiting centre. If you served for a period in the Army and wish to rejoin you will be enlisted as a Private.

SOLDIER COOKS.

We regret that, owing to a typographical error, we were made to state in our last issue that Soldier Cooks are entitled to receive proficiency pay in addition to the ordinary rate. They are NOT entitled to proficiency pay, but that all-important little word of three letters was accidentally omitted from our reply.

"Ballinalee."—In the circumstances we cannot do anything. You have done well, and we have no doubt with good service you will readily attain to the rank you desire.

A BUNCH OF QUERIES.

"Sparks" (Waterford Area).—All the questions you raise, namely, rank, responsibility, pay, etc., are matters of the Officer Commanding your unit, to whom they should be addressed.

ORDERLY ROOM SERGEANT.

"Astrea."—No, we do not think there is any special distinguishing insignia yet. You are entitled to ration money, while on leave, at the rate of 4s. per day.

SEEKS CLERICAL POSITION.

Pte. W. H. (Machine Gun Corps).—You will have to let your application go through in the ordinary way. The application should be made to the O.C. of your unit.

***** Answers to a number of questions are unavoidably held over.**

MARCHING SONGS.

Kelly of Killann.

"What's the news? What's the news? Oh! my Bold Shelmalier,
With your long-barrelled gun of the sea?
Say, what wind from the sun blows his messenger here,
With a hymn of the dawn for the free?"
"Goodly news! goodly news! do I bring, Youth of Forth;
Goodly news shall you hear, Bargy Man!
For the Boys march at morn from the South to the North,
Led by Kelly, the Boy from Killann!"

"Tell me who is that giant with gold curling hair—
He who rides at the head of your band?
Seven feet is his height, with some inches to spare,
And he looks like a king in command!"
"Ah, my lads, that's the Pride of the Bold Shelmaliers,
'Mongst our greatest of heros, a Man!
Fling your beavers aloft and give three ringing cheers
For John Kelly, the Boy from Killann!"

Enniscorthy's in flames and old Wexford is won,
And the Barrow to-morrow we'll cross!
On a hill o'er the town we have planted a gun
That will batter the gateways of Ross!
All the Forth men and Bargy men march o'er the heath,
With brave Harvey to lead on the van;
But the foremost of all in the grim gap of death,
Will be Kelly, the Boy from Killann!

. . . . . .

But the gold sun of Freedom grew darkened at Ross,
And it set by the Slaney's red waves;
And poor Wexford, stripped naked, hung high on a cross,
And her heart pierced by traitors and slaves!
Glory O! Glory O! to her brave sons who died
For the cause of long down-trodden man!
Glory O! to Mount Leinster's own darling and pride—
Dauntless Kelly, the Boy from Killann!

(Taken from P. J. M'Call's "Irish Fireside Songs.")

A MOTORIST'S QUERIES.

Under the heading "A Motorist's Grievances" a correspondent, writing to the *Freeman's Journal*, asks:

1. Why are soldiers allowed to suddenly *rush out in front of motor cars*, and, having once shouted "Halt!" immediately point their rifles at the driver or other occupants, whilst the driver is jamming on his brakes and ruining his car in an effort to pull up in the few yards which the soldiers think sufficient to stop a car?"

"2. If one protests against the rifles being pointed—as I did a few nights ago—why are the soldiers allowed to *become aggressive* in their attitude? To be suddenly challenged on a wet night when the wind-screen is blurred by rain-drops, and then have three or four rifles pointed at one's body, is, in view of the number of accidental shootings of soldiers and civilians (through careless handling of arms by military men), not, I find, a very nice experience. Fortunately all soldiers are not so impulsive and indiscreet; if they were motorists would be well advised not to take out their cars until the trouble is over.

"3. Why are barricades—as at Loughlinstown—*set up on sides of a hill*, where the motorist, who, by the way, has paid £18 road tax, if coming down hill must jam on his brakes and skid his car on the road, or, going up hill, start off again on low gear and crawl to the top of the incline? Why not hold up cars on a level part of the road?"

An Irish Triumph

That superb Irish Relish, Terry's L.K. Thick Sauce, can justly be described as an Irish Triumph because it supplants any other sauce, foreign or otherwise, in the favour of all who have tried it - - - - - - - - - - -

Terry's **L.K.** *Thick Sauce*

Lamb Bros. (Dublin), Ltd.———Inchicore, Dublin

It is easy to remember the name—just think of the Lakes of Killarney, Ireland's Premier Beauty Spot, and it will remind you of L.K., Ireland's Premier Sauce. - - -

If you like a thin Sauce best
KILLARNEY RELISH
Is Second to None

ALL OF YOU KNOW
THE BEST ARMY BOOT
THE
"LEE BOOT."
We can suit other Irish people just as well in Light and Stylish Boots or Heavy Waterproof Boots at Moderate Prices.
"LEE BOOT" Manufacturing Co., Ltd., CORK

CHURCH FURNITURE OF every description, Brass Work and Articles of Devotion.

C. BULL, LTD.
SUFFOLK STREET, DUBLIN.

His choice.

YOU
Try them

10 for 6d.

20 for 1/-

GOODBODY'S
PRIMROSE
CIGARETTES

Kennedy's Bread

Finest Quality Made

BAKERIES:
124 to 130 Great Britain Street, and St. Patrick's Bakery,
DUBLIN

Purity and Flavour

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Lamb's Jams

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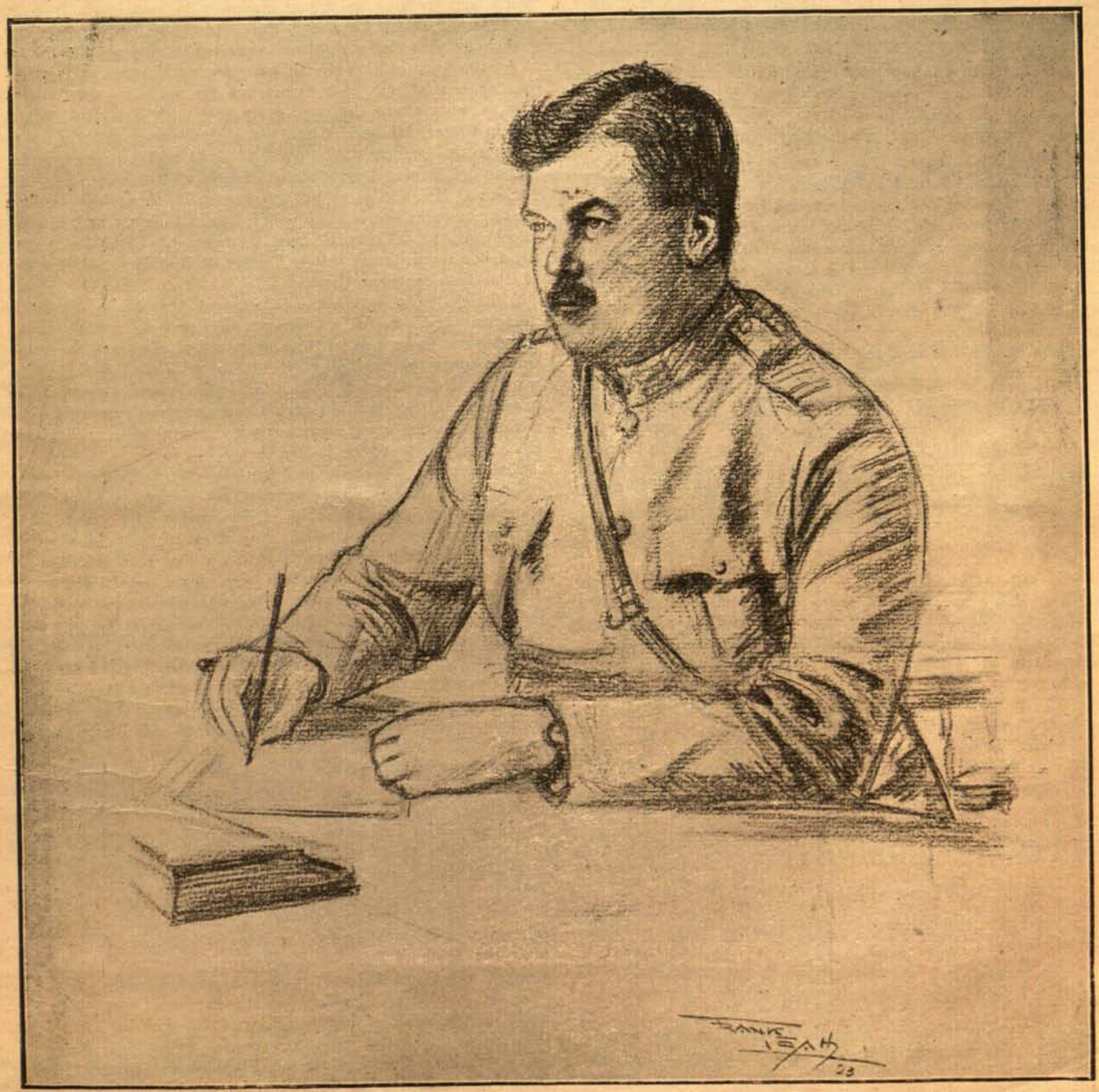


THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.

Drawn by Frank Leah from a special sitting.

AN t-ÓGLÁC

APRIL 7, 1923.

THE ARMY AND ATHLETICS.

The formation of the Army Athletic Association will meet with the cordial approval of all who have the interests of the Army at heart.

Athletics form an important part of the training of every modern Army. They assist materially in bringing about that condition of physical fitness essential to the complete efficiency of the soldier and stimulate a healthy sporting spirit amongst the men.

We in Ireland have a great tradition to maintain in this matter—a tradition that is as old and as glorious as that of the Olympic Games. The Greek ideal of a sound mind in a sound body was paralleled in ancient Ireland. Here, too, we find that the great warriors of the past were also great athletes. The stories of the Red Branch Knights and of Cuchullain, the boy warrior of the North, were an inspiration for young Ireland that persisted down the centuries. The fame of the Tailteann Games was far-flung.

The scheme of organisation which has been drawn up for the Army Athletic Association is carefully thought out and comprehensively designed. It proves that it is possible for the soldiers to secure plenty of variety in their athletic training without having recourse to other than Gaelic games. There is something to suit every taste in the list of sports sanctioned by the newly-formed association and the near future should see the realisation of the Chief of Staff's vision of a big Army Sports day in the Irish capital.

The truth of the statement that the Army should be the backbone of the Irish-Ireland movement cannot be challenged. Its ranks contain some of the best exponents of Gaelic Football and Hurling, as well as Gaelic scholars. The young Irishmen in the Army are the bone and sinew of the country and will play a vitally important part in the creation of the Gaelic State to which we all look forward. They will be all the better citizens of that State in consequence of the training they receive in the Army, and the fostering of a love of clean, healthy sport will be by no means the least valuable part of their military education.

THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.

A Biographical Sketch.

Lieutenant-General Sean O Muirthuile, Quartermaster-General, is a native of Leap, County Cork, and received his education at the local school at Glandore. From an early age he took a keen interest in the Irish Language Movement and did a great deal to arouse the people of the district to a sense of their duty towards the national tongue. He was prominently identified with the formation of several branches of the Gaelic League in the county, and for years was a well-known and popular figure on the Gaelic League and other national platforms. He carried off a number of prizes, including Oireachtas gold medals.

Taking up the teaching of Irish as a profession, Mr. O Muirthuile spent some years as an instructor in the County Kerry and was subsequently promoted organiser—a post which he filled with the utmost efficiency until 1916. During those years he came into close association with the Freedom group in Dublin and was one of the few energetic agents travelling the country at the time in the interests of Irish Independence.

During the time of preparation for 1916 Lieutenant-General O Muirthuile worked in particularly close contact with Sean MacDermot and Tom Clarke, and at the establishment of the Volunteers became an ardent organiser in association with P. H. Pearse, Roger Casement and The O'Rahilly. He figured prominently at many big demonstrations throughout the South.

At the time of the Howth gun-running the future Quartermaster-General was sent to arrange for a landing at Carrigaholt, County Clare, in case the vessel with the arms should put in there. His orders from Sean MacDermot were to watch out for the landing until July 26th. As will be remembered, the actual landing took place at Howth on that date.

Sean O Muirthuile, as he was known in those days, took a leading part in the setting up of Gaelic Colleges and himself taught at the O'Curry College, Carrigaholt. Later he took a hand in establishing a Gaelic College at Glandore and was one of the first teachers there.

A little time before Easter, 1916, Lieut.-General O Muirthuile was sent to Limerick to prepare the area to receive arms, which were to be passed through Kerry after a landing which was to mark the beginning of the Easter Week fight. In this work he had associated with him Major-General Brennan, the present G.O.C. of the Limerick Command, and James Leddin, a veteran in the cause, together with several others who have since done good service in the Army.

The arrest of Casement and the capture of the arms vessel upset the plan. Shortly afterward the arrest of Lieutenant-General O Muirthuile and his fellow-workers took place, but he was soon free again, and in August, 1916, with Lieutenant-General Diarmuid O'Hegarty, took up the reorganisation of the Volunteers. Communication was again established with John Devoy and other supporters in America.

Lieutenant-General O Muirthuile was prohibited by the British from leaving Limerick City for three months previous to February, 1917, when he was deported to England together with some twenty others on the pretence that a " plot " had been discovered. He and some of the others escaped and returned home to take part in the Longford election when the late Mr. J. McGuinness, T.D., headed the poll. The Q.M.G. took a prominent part in all subsequent elections both as organiser and speaker.

A close friend of the late Michael Collins he was in daily touch with him in his work. He escaped arrest at the time of the " German Plot " and was at liberty for ten months after that, being eventually taken in Cobh by the R.I.C.

In 1919 Lieutenant-General O Muirthuile took up work again for the Gaelic League as Secretary to the Dublin Coiste Ceanntair and was elected General Secretary in 1920. In April, 1921, after the death of Stiophan Baireadh, Treasurer of the Gaelic League, the General Secretary was appointed to that position also and carried on the dual post with the utmost efficiency until the outbreak of hostilities in 1922, when he came into the Army.

He acted as Commandant of Kilmainham Military Prison from July to September 7th, when he was placed in charge of Gormanstown. In October he was appointed Assistant Adjutant-General, and in February made Quartermaster-General and a member of the Army Council.

THE WORKS CORPS.

Much Good Work in a Very Short Time—Reconstruction Problems—Repairing Wexford Bridge—Constructing an Aerodrome.

[BY OUR SPECIAL COMMISSIONER.]

The British built Beggars' Bush Barracks in the year 1815, and, perhaps with some dim idea about swords being turned into ploughshares, planted a few score cannon outside the walls as posts for boundary chains.

You might pass those squat posts a hundred times without realising that they were, in reality, chunks of obsolete artillery, planted with their breech ends in the earth and the muzzles closed with ancient missiles about the size of billiard balls.

I forget where the British collected these venerable weapons—whether it was at the Siege of Troy or the Battle of Scarva. The point is, will the Works Corps, who now occupy this barracks, allow them to remain there in their comparatively useless position? I ask because the Works Corps seem to have a rooted dislike to seeing any material going to waste, and I can quite imagine that the daily spectacle of all this perfectly good material idling, as it were, on their doorstep, would set them thinking out some method of using it up in some of the jobs they are constantly undertaking.

* * * *

That is the dominant impression that one receives on coming into contact with the Works Corps—they are out to build up, to construct. Although they have been in existence for only a few months, they have already a number of big achievements to their credit, and they are prepared to tackle even more ambitious projects with the same cheery, indomitable confidence at any moment that the good of the State may require.

One of the biggest things that they have to their credit at present is the repairing of the bridge at Ferryquay, Wexford. I was in Wexford town before they effected the repairs to the structure, and witnessed the great inconvenience which the destruction of the bridge caused to the people of the town and of the district for miles around. The other day I revisited the place, and can state with authority that the name of the Works Corps is blessed in that neighbourhood by thousands of grateful country folk and townspeople.

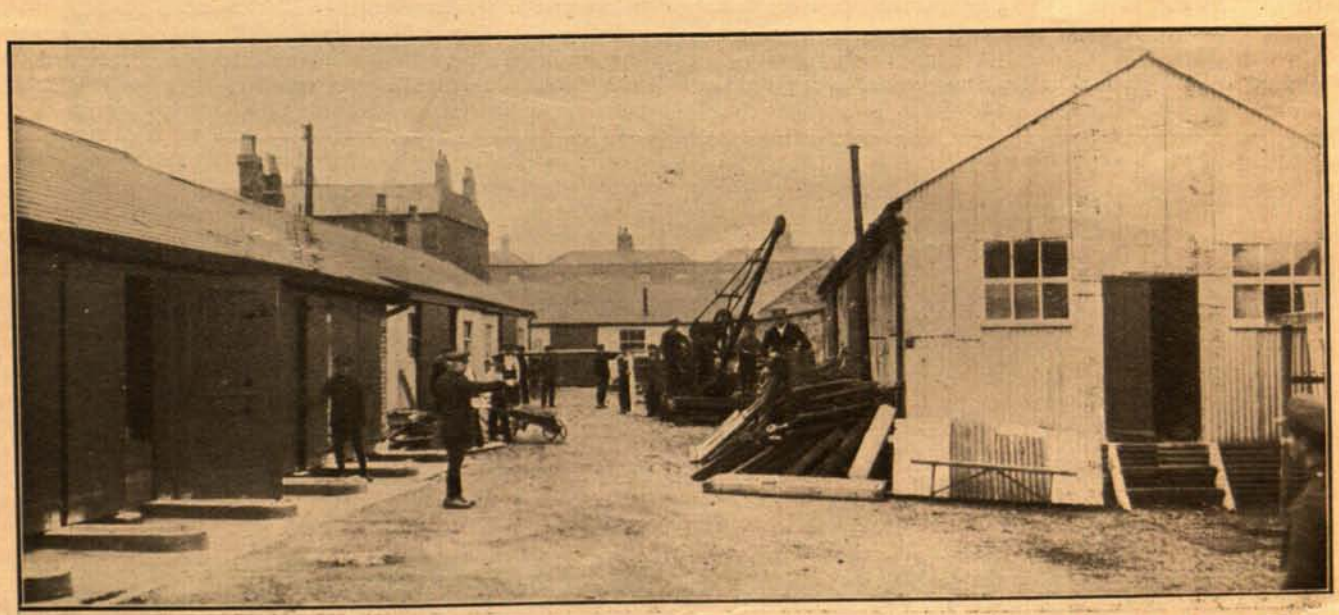
* * * *

The original bridge was built about ninety years ago, and is an exceptionally long structure—the camera was hardly able to get it all into the picture, as you will observe by the accompanying photograph.

Ninety-one feet of the bridge, at the widest part in the centre of its 1,343 feet stretch, were blown up, and the job that confronted the Works Corps when they got down there was a rather formidable one. However, they tackled it with their usual cheerfulness, utilised the remains of the original piles, added to them, and completely rebuilt the structure from two feet above the water line.

It was especially difficult to set the lowermost piles, owing to the river being in flood, and on a few occasions snipers tried to impede the work of the soldier craftsmen, but without effect.

The work was commenced on the 15th January, and at the end of four weeks the span of 91 feet had been reconstructed to carry heavy traffic **at fifty per cent. less cost than the estimate put in by an outside firm.**



"An t-Oglách"] [*Exclusive Photo.*

The All-Ireland Works Stores at Beggars' Bush Barracks.

"An t-Oglách"] [Exclusive Photo.

Transport at Beggars' Bush Barracks. When this picture was taken the cars shown were about to start off for the remote Western seaboard.

But that is the way of the Works Corps. They not only do things well, but they generally manage to do them about thirty per cent. cheaper than "other firms." Some of the men in the Corps do not hesitate to say that they are "saving the Army half their pay." However that may be, the very remark shows that the right spirit pervades the Corps. They are out to give value and more than value for money—to do their best regardless of remuneration or other consideration.

In addition to the reconstruction of the bridge at Ferryquay, the Works Corps, during the few months of their existence, have carried out valuable constructive and repair work at different barracks. The men of the Corps are instructed in every branch of work—carpentry, lighting, sanitation, masonry, electrical work, etc., etc., and are capable, even at the present stage, of taking on almost any class of job that the Army may require to be performed.

For some time past the Corps has been at work on the old British G.H.Q. at Parkgate Street, Dublin, making it suitable for the accommodation of the Irish G.H.Q. It is a very finely situated building and, says the expert voice of the Works Corps, very soundly constructed. But the material in nearly every part is in a very bad condition from age, and the Corps has experienced great difficulty in adapting the structure for up-to-date offices.

Another elaborate piece of work which the Corps has just about completed is the old W.D. Laundry at Parkgate Street. Here they have erected engines and installed steam presses and other machinery, so that in a very short time the laundry will be able to cater for all the barracks in the Irish Capital.

Yet another little job in hands at present is the construction and erection of a huge hangar for a new Army aerodrome, together with the subsidiary buildings for same.

"An t-Oglách"]

Works Corps erecting a living hut at an aerodrome. [Exclusive Photo.

WORKS CORPS' BIG ACHIEVEMENT.

"An t-Oglách"] [Exclusive Photo.

Top.—General view of Ferryquay Bridge, Wexford. Bottom.—Section of bridge repaired by the Works Corps.

While I was at Beggar's Bush they treated me to a demonstration of what they could do in a rush. They brought me out to a field at the back, and while I smoked a cigarette they erected a wooden hut capable of providing adequate shelter for about fifty men.

Of course they didn't altogether finish it. I expect it would have taken them whilst I was smoking a couple more cigarettes to have made the beds nice and tidy and hung a few pictures on the walls, but the performance certainly did suggest to me a swift method of settling the Housing Problem.

By the way, the Works Corps garrison Beggar's Bush entirely themselves—soldier and carpenter, too, as it were. And they take their share of patrol and other Army work.

I suggested that they should have a special crest—a theodolite rampant with a pickaxe couchant on a field azure, or some picturesque little design like that.

They immediately produced three designs for the suggested crest which, if not exactly what I meant, at any rate were most appropriate. The design which they were thinking of adopting—this was before I had said a word, mark you—hadn't got a theodolite in it, but embraced a jack plane, a cogwheel, a pickaxe and a bracebit. They should have included a brush also, as they can turn out really decorative work when they are asked.

Yes, a couple of members of the Works Corps would be really useful chaps to have about the house. They deserve to wax and prosper.

ATHLETICS IN THE ARMY.

Association Launched at G.H.Q.—An Auspicious Beginning—Overwhelming Support for Gaelic Games.

Saturday, March 31st, should be a red-letter day in the history of the Army, since it witnessed the launching of the Army Athletic Association under the most favourable conditions.

* * * *

From Army centres all over the country during the past few weeks reports were being received of sports and athletic activity. Hurling and football teams had been formed, boxing tournaments were successfully organised. It was clear that the time had come to launch an Athletic Association. Accordingly a meeting was held at General Headquarters under the auspices of the Chief of Staff, and arrangements made to hold a representative conference at which the new Association should be launched. This meeting was successfully held at General Headquarters on Saturday afternoon last, and the Army Athletic Association called into being.

* * * *

The Chief of Staff presided, and the following Officers were present :—Dublin Command—Major-General Hogan, G.O.C.; Col. Higgins. Curragh Command—Major-General MacMahon, G.O.C.; Capt. B. Whelan, Capt. M. Doyle. Cork Command—Capt. M. Vaughan, Capt. Barry Duke. Waterford Command—Comdt. T. Ryan, Capt. M. Cassidy. Limerick Command—Comdt. MacGrath. Athlone Command—Lieut. Phelan. Works Corps—Capt. L. O'Brien, Lieut. J. Murphy. Air Force—Lieut. Comdt. Broy. Corps of Signals—Capt. Cryan. Artillery Corps—Comdt. D. O'Leary. Special Infantry Corps—Lieut. V. Staines, Lieut. A. Cork. Railway Protection Corps—Capt. D. J. Sheridan. General Headquarters Departments were represented by Comdt. H. G. Smith and Capt. F. O'Brien (Chief of Staff's Dept.), Comdt.-General Boylan and Comdt. Colgain (Adjutant-General's Dept.). The Quartermaster-General, who attended the inaugural meeting, was unavoidably absent, but intimated his approval of the scheme of the new Association, and on behalf of his Department promised every support to the project.

* * * *

The Central Council of the Gaelic Athletic Association was represented by General O'Duffy and Mr. Luke J. O'Toole. Mr. A. C. Harty attended on behalf of the I.N.A.C.A.

* * * *

An interesting discussion took place on the various provisions of the scheme of organisation, which was adopted, with some amendments, in the form given in the following columns.

* * * *

The attitude of the Association towards Soccer and Rugby raised a question of especial importance for the Army. General O'Duffy, speaking on the motion before the meeting, made an eloquent plea for the retention of Gaelic games in the Army. He urged that the time was not opportune to take any step that might militate against their own games. The Army should lead the way in fostering and promoting Gaelic pastimes, for which they had put up such a good fight in the past. The National Police Force had already decided to play only Gaelic games. These games were Irish of the Irish, and it would be a sad day when the Irish Army left aside their own games for games of foreign origin.

Several other speakers supported General O'Duffy, and the meeting unanimously resolved to exclude Soccer and Rugby Football, Cricket and Hockey from those games for which the Association would cater, the Gaelic codes to be followed in all outdoor games to which they applied.

* * * *

A motion, proposed by Comdt. Colgain and seconded by Comdt. McGrath, that tennis and golf be included in the games of the Association was adopted.

* * * *

The questions of finance, levies, and the appointment of whole-time officials were referred to the following Executive Committee :—Major-General Hogan, Major-General Quinn, Comdt.-General Boylan, Col. Cronin, Comdt. Colgain, Comdt. Smith, and Capt. F. O'Brien.

* * * *

Mr. O'Toole, on behalf of the Central Council, thanked the Army for the decision they had arrived at that day. In their ranks, he said, they had some of the best exponents of Gaelic Football and Hurling. They had taken a decision that day that would give a great stimulus and help to their national games. The Gaelic Athletic Association had already decided to offer two silver cups, one for football and one for hurling, for the Army Championships. These cups were now being made, and when the Championships got going the cups would be handed over to the Army authorities.

* * * *

The Chief of Staff, in thanking the representatives of the G.A.A. for their attendance there that day, said he was glad of the decision they had taken. The Army should be the backbone of the Irish-Ireland movement, and should contribute of its stock to make Ireland a truly Gaelic State. He trusted the day was not far distant when the Army would have a big sports day in Dublin, in which they would have an opportunity of showing their prowess in the field of Gaelic sport.

THE SCHEME OF ORGANISATION.

The following scheme of organisation for the Army Athletic Association was adopted at the meeting held at G.H.Q., on Saturday, 31st ult. :—

1. SPORTS.

The sports which the Association shall cater for are:—(a) Hurling, Gaelic Football, Handball, Running, Cycling, Weight-throwing, Jumping, Swimming, Rowing, Boxing, Rounders, Tug-of-War, Tennis and Golf. (b) Dances, Concerts, Gymnastics, Aeridheachta, Billiards and kindred indoor amusements.

2. MEMBERSHIP.

All members of the Army and each of such other Corps as are subject to Army Discipline are eligible for membership of the Association.

3. BASIS.

The basis of the Association shall be Companies, Battalions, Commands, and Central Executive.

4. STATUS.

(a) Each Company shall have the status of a Club.

(b) Each Battalion shall have the status of a County.

(c) Each Command and Independent Corps over one thousand strong shall have the status of a Province.

(d) Corps under a thousand shall be grouped as a Province.

5. COMPETITIONS.

(a) Inter-Company Championship for Football and Hurling shall be held each year and shall be played on the single league system.

(b) Inter-Battalion Championships shall be held each year, and shall be played on the knock-out system.

(c) Inter-Command and Corps Championship shall be held each year and shall be played on the knock-out system.

(d) The winner of Inter-Company Championship to select Battalion teams.

(e) The winner of Command Championship to select Command teams.

6. COMPOSITION OF TEAM.

The Company to which a man belongs on the date of the opening round of the competition, is the only company for which he will be eligible to play in the competition. Where a man refuses to play for his company he shall not be eligible to play on a Battalion or Command Team. All players shall be registered at least fourteen days prior to the opening round of the competition. All teams shall register distinctive colours with the Central Executive.

7. COMMITTEES.

(a) Each Company shall have a Committee consisting of a Chairman, Secretary, Treasurer and four other members to be elected at a full meeting of the members thereof.

(b) Each Battalion shall have a Committee consisting of one representative from each Company, together with a President, Vice-President, Hon. Secretary and Hon. Treasurer, elected at the Battalion Convention.

(c) Each Command shall have a Committee consisting of one delegate from each Battalion together with President, Vice-President, Hon. Secretary and Hon. Treasurer, elected at the Command Convention.

(d) The Army Executive Athletic Council shall consist of one representative from each body recognised as a Command, together with President, one Vice-President, Registrar, Hon. Secretary and Hon. Treasurer, to be elected at the All-Army Athletic Congress.

(e) Battalion and Command Committees may delegate the work of organising the different sports above-named to Sub-Committees, who, in all cases, will be subject to the Battalion or Command Committee.

8. PLAYING RULES.

The G.A.A. Rules shall govern all Gaelic games inaugurated by this Association.

9. REFEREES' ASSOCIATION.

A Referees' Association shall be formed in each Command and only such Referee shall officiate in Championship Matches.

10. ATHLETICS.

(a) Inter-Company Athletic Championship shall be held each year. The number of athletes who shall represent a Company in such Championship shall not number more than three in each event.

(b) The rules of the I.N.A.C.A. shall govern all Athletic Competitions inaugurated by this Association.

(c) The Battalion Committee shall select three men for each Competition to represent Battalions in Command Championships.

(d) Command Committees shall select three men to represent Command in Inter-Command Championships.

(e) That the Army send a team to represent them in the All-Ireland Cross-Country Championships, the members of which shall be selected by the Army Executive Council.

11. ROUNDERS.

Rounders shall be governed by rules set down by G.A.A. A Rounders Championship shall be held each year as in the case of Hurling and Football.

12. HANDBALL.

Handball Championship shall be held each year. No Battalion may enter more than one player for Command single-handed Championship. A like rule exists for Commands in Inter-Command Championship. No more than one team of two players may be entered by Battalion or Command for double-handed Championship.

13. BOXING CHAMPIONSHIPS,

as in the case of above-mentioned games, shall be held each year.

14. WRESTLING, as in Boxing.

SPORT IN DUBLIN COMMAND.

At a meeting held in Collins Barracks on the 13th ult., it was decided to form a Sports and Athletics Committeee with the object of encouraging sports amongst the troops stationed in Collins Barracks. The following were elected on the Committee:—Honorary President, Major-General D. Hogan; President, Rev. Father Piggott (Chaplain, Collins Barracks); Secretary, Captain B. Barry (Command Headquarters); Treasurer, Lieut. J. Whelan (Pay Corps); Members—Comdt. T. Gunn, O.C. 57th Battalion; Capt. B. McAllister, 57th Battalion; Capt. O'Connell, 57th Battalion; Capt. Cassidy, 57th Battalion; Capt. P. Byrne, Supplies; Comdt. Weddick, O.C. 13th Battalion; Capt. Byrne, 13th Battalion; Capt. Kelly, 13th Battalion; Lieut. Walsh, 13th Battalion; Lieut. Lee, Medical Officer; Lieut. Martin, Transport; Lieut. Shanahan.

A Cup and set of Medals have been put up for the winners of the League which has been started. Inter-Company matches have already taken place with a view to picking out a Battalion Team. Arrangements are also in hand for forming Hurling Teams.

GAELIC ATHLETIC PASTIMES.

Annual Congress and Current Topics.

By "OSCAR."

General O'Duffy's speech at the G.A.A. Congress brought very welcome news. He reported a conference of all the Army Commands on Saturday, March 31st, in Dublin, where it was decided that Gaelic games alone should be played by the Army and National Police Forces. It would appear that there was no compulsion in the matter, and that the different units were eager to take up and develop our own National Games. Comdt. McGrath spoke in similar terms, referring to the establishment of half-a-dozen Hurling and Gaelic Football Clubs in the Army at Limerick. This is as it should be. The games are there, and they are good. Since "An tOglach's" publication in its new form I have noticed many camans in use in the Army playing pitch. I learn that Gaelic Football and Handball also are being generally taken up in different barracks and camps.

* * * *

The G.A.A. Congress at the Mansion House was brisk and businesslike. Though neither as representative nor long-drawn-out as previous Conventions, and though the different Provinces reported some disorganisation as a result of unsettled conditions, the whole tone of the assembly was one of optimistic eagerness to retrieve the ground unavoidably lost in recent years. There is nothing fundamentally wrong with the G.A.A.—its loss in revenue and decrease in number of teams affiliated are alone attributable to the conditions that have prevailed here in recent years and to the fact that the bulk of all that was best in Young Ireland was engaged in more immediately important national duties.

* * * *

Viewed from every standpoint, I think the postponement of the "open-door policy" was wise. The Exclusion Rule must go sooner or later, and both parties to Sunday's debate were thoroughly honest in their purposes. What ultimately weighed heaviest with the delegates was that, in the interest of native games, the present time is inopportune for making any drastic changes in the Association's Constitution. Let us have a year's respite to recover our full vigour. Let us have our competitions in full swing, packing every ground in the country, as we did from 1905 to 1914. Let the native games have complete grip of the Irish youth. Then we may safely say "Let the games stand on their own merit." This happy hour may come before Easter, 1924.

* * * *

AT CROKE PARK.

The Congress adjourned to watch the Finnbarrs (Cork) play Faughs (Dublin) in Croke Park at 3.15. The Corkonians' small physique made them look like a lot of schoolboys as they filed in, clad in their blue jerseys. The saffron-clad Faughs were giants by comparison.

* * * *

The game was a delightful one. St. Finnbarrs were very clever with their ash—using deft overhead strokes to great effect. In any close struggles on the sod Faughs used their weight well, and rushed their opponents off the ball repeatedly. The Dublin team hurled far better than they did against Limerick. The Moclair Brothers were, with Tobin, responsible for most of their scores. St. Finnbarrs were unlucky in a series of combined attacks in the second half, and had as much of the game territorially. St. Finnbarr's present team are not as skilled as their predecessors, but the Ryng Brothers and O'Herlihy gave very impressive displays. Clan Doherty—three of them—of Clare and Kilkenny hurled in rare style for Dublin.

* * * *

In these sunny days playing fields have an added attraction. There is a spring in the turf, there is a freshness in the air. Exercise stirs our pulses, and participation in healthy games awakes a sense of self-confidence and joy of life unknown to non-athletic men. Get you out into the playing pitches, then, with ash and leather, develop your physique and playing skill. It will benefit yourself and the Company to which you belong.

* * * *

I do not think it will be long before Army competitions are arranged. Civic Guards are doing splendidly. They have put a great hurling team out, and their footballers gave Kickhams a great run a few Saturdays back. I look forward to some rousing Inter-Battalion Army games during the summer.

* * * *

HINTS FOR HURLERS.

As many young hurlers will be taking up the game in the Army I propose giving them a few useful hints towards improving their play.

It is always best to hold the caman with the strongest hand at the handle end. Nineteen of every twenty men are right-handed, so we have the general hurling law "left hand beneath." Held thus the hurley can be used to strike right or left with equal freedom after short practice. The uppermost hand must hold the caman rigidly—the left hand just guides the stroke, the power comes from the left. Watch a good hurler in action, and you see his left hand sliding freely up and down the ashen blade, as a violinist's left hand slides along a fiddle's neck.

Beginners are always tempted to practise the lift and hit method. It is more spectacular and satisfying, but it's the wrong road to progress in hurling skill. Learn to hit on the sod. Be loth to stop a ball—judge its approach, and strike out freely always, remembering to keep the caman under control. Many good hurlers strike with good power without allowing the caman to pass beyond the point of contact. A good place to finish a full hurling swing is at the shoulder. An easy bodysweep gives great confidence, and with neat wrist action this swing will send the ball wonderful distances with no great effort.

Learn to hit a ball travelling by you on the sod without stopping it. This is the most useful stroke in the forward game. Bring the hurley to the shoulder, watch the ball closely, and swing freely close to your feet. Many make a painful swipe three feet outside them, losing all sense of balance and control, and having neither power of direction nor recovery.

If a ball is to be stopped the caman must be held quite loosely, almost limply. The ball then stops dead at the player's feet.

* * * *

SAFETY METHODS.

Good players have a fine sense of hurling etiquette. They can never hurt another skilled man.

One of the best recognised, though unwritten Hurling Laws, concerns a falling ball. Every man beneath it must aim to hit it *at least seven feet above the ground.*

That's the old fundamental law, which is rarely broken by good players, and which makes a dashing game like hurling a comparatively safe game.

Serious accidents are very rare, and I can assure any young member of the Army who secures a suitable hurley and has a taste for outdoor exercise, that he will soon develop a love for our National Pastime which will never depart from him.

CAMPAIGNING IN KERRY.

I.—THE OCCUPATION.

"*B-H. was occupied by National Troops on* 8/12/'22."
—Daily Paper.

The procession of tenders, armoured cars and Fords proceeded merrily along from A.D., and dusk was creeping on as we started to negotiate the difficult three-mile stretch of road across the bog leading into B-H. This road had been cut and trenched in some score of places, and rendered passage exceedingly difficult. Certain of the vehicles were too heavy to pass across the emergency paths that had been made, and these had to be left there with a guard of half the escort whilst the remainder proceeded into the village, or at least to the outskirts. It was a bloodless occupation, because the other chaps had cleared out on the news of our approach.

Now the difficulties started to present themselves. Of empty houses there were plenty, but, as was necessary, one sought the best position, and that was exceedingly hard to find in the dark. At last, however, a suitable billet was found for 25 men, and this was occupied and named H.Q.

I proceeded through the village with the remainder of the men, and, reaching the beach, found two empty lodges which were eminently suitable for a billet.

Once posted, the next thought was of food, and this was supplied by the local grocery store. Kindly neighbours cooked the bacon and boiled the water, and by 10.30 p.m. everyone had had a good meal.

To post the sentries caused no little thought, because the light had prevented any actual investigation of the ground, and one knew not where to post the men for the best. However, they were posted at last, and a "flying" sentry established with a view of preserving communication between the two billets. I acted as visiting rounds, and throughout the night kept on the wander. During my patrolling two revolver shots were fired at me from the beach, but investigation showed that the firer had decamped. I believe that these two shots were the only ones fired during the whole occupation.

With the dawn one could afford to relax the tension and take stock of things. By nine o'clock everyone was working at filling sandbags, putting up wire, or else out with a reconnoitring party, and, with the nightfall, one felt more assured and fully capable of defeating *any* attack.

Possibly the greatest impression on the first day was the fact that the majority of the villagers welcomed us as being a very necessary factor in the preservation of a peace that they had been desiring for many months. Certainly no case of open hostility was observed, and everywhere during the leisure hours one could observe the boys striking up acquaintances with various people.

II.—THE EVACUATION.

"*You will evacuate your post immediately.*"—Batt. Order to O/C. B-H.

The order had come. We had been expecting it, because there was no longer any work to be done in B-H. and district. The roads had all been cleared, bridges mended, trenches filled, and the surrender of the local columns completed. Yet we felt that this evacuation was going to hurt. It meant parting with all the friends we had made, and these were countless. Our chaps had won the affections of the people in many ways—by their religious devotions, healthy fun, clean sport, good discipline, and enthusiastic working. Orders are made to be obeyed, however, and the parting must be made that night.

All Government property was cleared away in motor lorry by 5.30 p.m., and the troops fell to filling in their time prior to their departure at 1.30 p.m. This waiting was filled in countless ways, each man turning to the friends that he had made to pass the last few hours with them.

At 9.30, feeling assured that everything was in order, I commenced on a round of visits to pay my final respects.

At Mac's I found a repetition of the surrender night, with a free and easy concert in full swing. After singing two songs I was permitted to leave, and bade farewell to the good people there who had helped me on every possible occasion with transport, etc., to mend the roads.

On then to various other houses, each containing one or two of the men, until I reached Joan's. Joan was a kindly soul who had always made open house for us, and many was the good dance held there on "off nights." Here the house was full to overflowing, and two fiddlers, with two melodeon players, provided the music for the dancers. But dear old Joan, on coming to the door to say "Good-bye," could not stay her tears.

When 1.30 came some thirty of the villagers had defied all local precedent and stepped up to wish us God-speed, and the garrison moved off to their cheers and the band. The band was formed by one man with a captured drum, another with captured cymbals, and another with a mouth organ.

The road to Tralee was long and weary, and our hearts were sad, but on reaching Tralee at about 8.30 the band struck up, and all fell into step, and we marched as though we had just detrained rather than tramped 13 Kerry miles, each of which, I assure you, equals about three statute miles.

THE WANDERER.

O.T.C., CURRAGH CAMP.

Some Further Appointments.

The following further appointments have been made from the Officers' Training Corps, Curragh Camp:—

Lieut. Joseph Kelly to be 2nd Lieut. 63rd Battalion.
Lieut. Maurice Ahern to be 1st Lieut. 63rd Battalion.
Lieut. John Francis McEvoy to be Captain 63rd Battalion.
2nd Lieut. Dermot Daly to be 2nd Lieut 63rd Battalion.
Lieut. Thomas Quinn to be 1st Lieut. 63rd Battalion.
Lieut. C. McGlynn to be Adjutant 61st Bn., with rank of Captain.
Lieut.-Comdt. A. FitzPatrick to be Quarter-Master with rank of Captain, 61st Battalion.
Captain Theobald Hanley to be Captain 61st Battalion.
Captain Thomas Guy to be 1st Lieut. 61st Battalion.
Captain Wm. Fennessey to be Captain 61st Battalion.
Lieut. Hugh McAtamnay to be 1st Lieut. 61st Battalion.
Commandt Patk. McTaggart to be Captain 61st Battalion.
Captain Ml. Quinn to be 1st Lieut. 61st Battalion.
Captain Jos. Mullen to be 2nd Lieut. 61st Battalion.
Lieut. Eamon Young to be 2nd Lieut. 61st Battalion.
Lieut. Hugh Mulholland to be 2nd Lieut. 61st Battalion.
A/Captain William Murray to be Captain 61st Battalion.
Captain Michael Connell to be 1st Lieut. 61st Battalion.
Captain Jas. Simony to be 2nd Lieut. 61st Battalion.
Lieut. Sean Robinson to be 2nd in Command of 43rd Battalion, with rank of Captain.
2nd Lieut. Leo Douris to be 2nd Lieut. 43rd Battalion.
Lieut. John Jos. Barry to be 2nd Lieut. 43rd Battalion.
Captain Gerard Downes to be Adjutant 54th Battalion, with rank of Captain.
Commdt. Peadar Moynagh to be Captain 54th Battalion.

AN GALAR—AGUS A LEIGEAS.

(PÁDRAIC Ó CONAIRE, DO SGRIOB).

Dí aiéne agam tráth ar fear ós a bí tuirseach cráiteach de'n saogal aoibinn álainn seo bhonn Dia orainn. Ní raib aon rud dá ndéanfadh Dia, Diabal ná Duine nach mbíodh a locht féin le fágáil ag an t-ósánach seo air. B'fada leis an oíche agus é ag súil leis an lá geal; b'fada leis an lá go mbíodh sé n-a oíche arís. Tráth a mbíodh an ghrian ar an spéir agus taitneamh bhreágh geanamhail uaithi, bíodh aicís agus cuma agus díomáid air, agus b'é a port de gnáth go millfidhe gach uile shórt leis an chiomacht mhór; dá bfeiceadh sé an gealach mhór aoibinn airgeada ag maisiú sliabh agus muir agus coillte craobhacha, ní gásógadh sé sin é, agus sé an rud a n-abhródh sé leat nach raib san ngealaigh acht dorman marbhanta gan beatha gan beódhacht, agus nach raib sa solas a bí ag teacht uaithi acht solus bhréige nach mairfeadh aon achar, acht an oiread le bhéagáin eile an tsaoghail seo:

Dí cáirde aige dá mbéadh fios aige é; acht b'é a bamhail gur air maithe leis go ndéanfadh na cáirde seo gníomh dó, agus go ndéanfaidís docar agus díoghbáil dó dá bfeilfeadh sé dóib. Dí naimde aige ar an saoghal seo cinnte, (an iongnadh leat é a léigeóir?) agus ós rud é go raib na naimde seo ann, cuireadh sé n-a luighe oirt nach raib ann acht iad.

* * * * *

Uaireannta, bíodh comhairde ar an ósánach seo sa gcathair; nuair a bíodh, is ag cnúdh le páirceannaibh leathna féamhra, le spuélánaibh geala cronánacha sléibhe, leis an tuinn ag bualadh isteach air ghárigh uaignigh, le coillte toladhacha amuigh faoi Samhain, le oileánaibh allta sna fairrgibh Deas, le beanna borba maorda faoi bhratacaibh siorghealacha—seadh, is leó siúd bíodh sé ag tnúdh. An rud a bí i bhfad i gcéin, sin é an rud a bíodh uaidh i gcomhairde; na seódha luachmaire a bíodh faoi n-a súil agus faoi n-a láimh, ba beag é a áird orra . . . . .

Nuair d'eirigeadh mo dhuine ró-thuirseach ar fad de'n chathair, do buaileadh sé amach faoi an bhrásach, faoi na sléibhe uaibhreacha, faoi coillte dubha ceóigh, cois aibhneacha slégeala, áit a mbíodh na milte bheac. Níor túisge annsin dó ná do buaileadh a reanghalar arís é, go mbíodh sé cinnte dearbhtha nach raib aon tsaoghal ann acht saoghal na cathrach, agus bíodh sé ag imteacht leis n-a chadain aonraic cráiteach gan sóigh gan suaimhneas i ndán dó, go mbíodh air filleadh ar an gcathair athuair, dá dhridheacas.

* * * * *

Dí thuaigh an tsaoghail agam féin dó, mar ba mhaith dob eól dom cé'n galar cráiteach a bí ag gabáil do'n fear bocht. Agus ó bí fios a galair agam agus fios a leighis, do tógas 'mo cheann é cuairt a thabairt air ar maithe le sláinte a chroithe agus a anma.

"Duine gan céill tú," arsa mise leis, "agus a cheapadh go mbeidh sóigh ná suaimhneas go deó ar an saoghal seo agat go leigeasóchaidh tú na cneadhta agus na marcha atá 'do chroithe agus it' anam féin i dtosach. Nuair a béas an méid sin déanta agat, beidh léargus agat ar an saoghal nach raib amhail ceana. Féach anois tú ag imteacht leat 'do dheóraidhe deórach caointeach casaordeach imeasg áilneacha an domain sháluinn seo nach dtuigir; féach anois tú gan maith gan maoin gan éireacht gan éirim, ag cáineadh do chinnidh agus do mhuinntire———"

Chuir sé isteach orm go cantalach; chuas sé fúm féin, a' rádh liom dá mbéinn 'mo luighe ar leacracaibh fuara uaimn go bhuighinn sólás aistreach diamhra pearsanda ann—rud a mb'fhíor dó b'éidir. Acht níor leigeas féin an sgéal leis: "Éist liom," arsa mise leis, "an tomarca de bhrón agus d' aicís agus de dhoilíghios saoghail realadhaigh na haimsire seo atá orm. Ós rud é go mbíonn néalta dubha ar ár spéir ó am go ham, agus go bhuilid go flúirseach ann i láthair na heala seo, nach eól duit gur gorm í an spéir de ghnáth, agus go bhuil sé i gcumas gach duine againn f dhéanamh gléigeal gáireach nuair a dtosghruighmid féin é. Agus ós seanchara liom tú, innseóchaidh mé duit cé'n chaoi—" agus d'innis mé dó faoi 'n tír álainn aoibinn sin a mbíonn sé n-a samhradh i gcomhairde ann.

Bíos tamall fada ag cur síos leis ar an gcrích álainn sin agus ar a gcuid aoibnis agus iongantais, sul ar chreid sé go raib a leithéid ann ar chor ar bith. An uair dheire chonnaiceas é, amhach, bí gáirid ar a béal, loinnir 'n-a súil agus aoibneas ar a chroidhe. Dí sé tar éis cuairt fada thabairt ar an tír son a mbíonn sé n-a samhradh i gcomhairde ann, agus do mhionnaigh sé agus do mhóidigh gur beag baogal nach ngabhfadh sé ann arís agus arís eile nuair beadh duibe agus doilcheacht sna spéirthibh n-ár dtír féin.

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Acht cogar a léigeóir a chroidhe: má castar an t-ósánach seo ar ar thráctas leat, agus má castar mé féin leat 'n-a dhiaidh sin agus má mara mbeidh an tuaimigg béas le fágáil agat raoi 'n tír n-a mbíonn sé n-a samhradh i gcomhairde ann ar aon focal ní cóir duit an bhéag a chur i leith ceachtair againn. De réir mar bíos anam agus chroidhe an duine, is amhlaidh bíos an tír dhaoidheacha seo 'n-ar leigeasadh galair chráiteach ósánaigh an dublionn. Acht ní mór duit cuairt a thabairt ar an áit tú féin leis an sgéal a dearbhú. Déan nuair geibeas tú an fáil.

PÁDRAIC Ó CONAIRE.

THIS MAY BE POETRY, BUT IT IS NOT NEWS.

To the Editor of "An tOglach."

RAILWAY PROTECTION, REPAIR & MAINTENANCE CORPS,

Limerick,

A Chara,

The news from the Cork Command in "An t-Oglach," No. 2, is enough to make a poor devil apply for a transfer there. What was it again? *Musical treats, suppers, dances, Shakespeare at the Opera House*, the *Band* of the 10th on Sundays, etc., etc. And after all this they grouse about a little rain. Lord help us! If I was Commander-in-Chief I'd shift the lot to Limerick.

I see the Editor is desirous of receiving Notes from other Commands, so here goes for a few from Limerick.

Out on the line with a rush and a roar
Thunders the armoured train,
Manned by the lads from the Railway Corps,
Who heed not the dangers that lie in store
Along the iron lane.

Bringing reliefs to their chums at the posts,
And always to the fore,
Without food or shelter, in cold or rain,
Not looking for pleasure, ignoring all pain,
That's the men of the Railway Corps.

Commandant, Officers, N.C.O.'s,
And men are always there,
The passengers get on the train and know
They are perfectly safe wherever they go,
We have them in our care.

Along the line you'll find our posts,
Our men on constant guard,
They are guarding Ireland, guarding you,
That is their work, and that they'll do
Or die, as the Irish can.

For the fun will come when the country's free
And Ireland to the fore,
So we'll fight to a man till the work is done,
We'll fight to a finish, fight and win,
That's the spirit of our Corps.

Mise,

"L.F."

Well, here goes, in God's name! "Saturday, the third day of the third month, nineteen hundred and twenty-three. I've got the day and date down, at all events. So I've started it really, at long last.

To write a diary some day or other was one of the ambitions of my early schooldays. Unfortunately—or fortunately, perhaps—I was obliged to give up school before the cane of the master had sufficiently fashioned my fingers to the art of pen-wielding, so, though I have since acquired the knack of the quill driver, and my spelling can compare favourably with Macaulay's English Gentleman, the idea of the diary remained in abeyance. At various periods, however, it recurred to me and grew stronger with each recurrence.

When, twelve months ago, I exchanged the pen for the sword—or gun should I say? I went so far as to purchase a book to use as a diary. A bosom companion of mine, who professed a brotherly interest in my welfare, abstracted the book, and again the idea was postponed. At the end of December last I invested in the present book and made a New Year's resolution to start the diary. But I had also resolved to give up cigarettes and other things, and the resolution about the diary went the way of the others.

"Private—and Confidential."

Now, at last, I'm started on the long-projected work, I'm determined to make this a real, live record of the life and times of—it doesn't matter a tinker's blessing whom. My head is not yet so swelled as to make me imagine that posterity, or that awful person, the future historian, will attach much importance to myself or my history. Still, as life is so uncertain, I append the following for the benefit of all, if any, who may peruse these pages when the writer lies—enough of that.

I, the scribe of the following pages, am a plain, ordinary-looking, fully-attested private soldier of the Army of Ireland. This work was begun in the Guard room at three o'clock on the afternoon of the third day of the third month, A.D. 1923.

I had just finished a two hours' guard, paid a visit to the dry canteen, where I indulged in two rounds of the cup that cheers—Billy Mack stood one—procured extra "fags" for the coming night, enjoyed a new record on the gramophone, and was wondering how I was going to put in the rest of the time, when, like an inspiration, flashed the thought of the diary. So here I am biting the handle of my pen and wondering where all the grand ideas I had are gone to.

Of course, it's not the happiest place in the world to start a diary. There's a card party in the corner wrangling about the count, and another pair in the centre of the floor giving McTigue-Siki exhibitions. Tommy Burke—we call him Burke of Ours—is blowing at a mouth organ, and persuades himself—he couldn't persuade anyone else—that he's playing "Kelly, the Boy from Kilann."

Billy Mack's Sisters.

I'm now two weeks in the Capital, and know my way about fairly well, much better than some of the boys who are here these months past. My pal is a Dublin chap. He calls me a country mug, "as green as the load of hay I came up on." I call him a Dublin Jackeen, and so on. I'd like to hear anyone else say anything against Billy, though; and it wouldn't be healthy for anyone to run me down while Billy Mack is around. I never pulled so well with any chap before. We often spend an evening at Billy's place. Nice decent people they are. They make their own of you at once. I never knew Dublin people were so "laukee." I'm beginning to like Dublin people. Billy has a very nice girl of a sister, three of them, in fact, but——

I'm afraid this isn't anything like what a diary ought to be, but I've such a lot of arrears to make up and have so many things to say that it's not easy to start properly. But I'll get through it all in good time. More of Billy and his—his people anon. As someone or other says, and now for the diary proper.

Weather, &c.

The weather is rotten this while past—rain then wind, then wind, then rain again and then wind and rain together. The weather is worse than the war.

That reminds me, I met little Foxey Ryan yesterday morning. One of the Ryans of our place. Up on an escort he came. I was real pleased to see him, and he was equally delighted to see me. I got a lot of news from home. Great doings this Shrove. Paddy's Jim and long Jack's daughter had a great turn-out. Tom of the river—but I'm introducing non-interesting matters again. Who the mischief cares who it was that any of them married? Too local.

Well, any way, Foxey told me everything was very quiet down South now. He says all the trouble is in Dublin. Funny—in Dublin they say all the trouble is down South. We had a ramble round the barracks and were having a "glook" at the wireless when—this is important—I saw him for the first time. Had I seen him coming I'd have cleared. Though I was anxious to see him I'd rather see him, as St. Patrick saw Clare, at a distance. But he came round the corner so sudden that there was no avoiding him. I nudged Foxey and then sprang to attention, and succeeded in giving a lovely salute. He cast a quick side glance in our direction, and I got a good look at his face. It wore a kind of smile. He's much nicer-looking than the pictures of him. He returned our salute with a quick motion of his hand, and passed on in the direction of the Guardroom.

"Who was it?" said Foxey.

"The C.-in-C., man alive," said I.

"You gave a splendid salute," said he.

"All practice," said I.

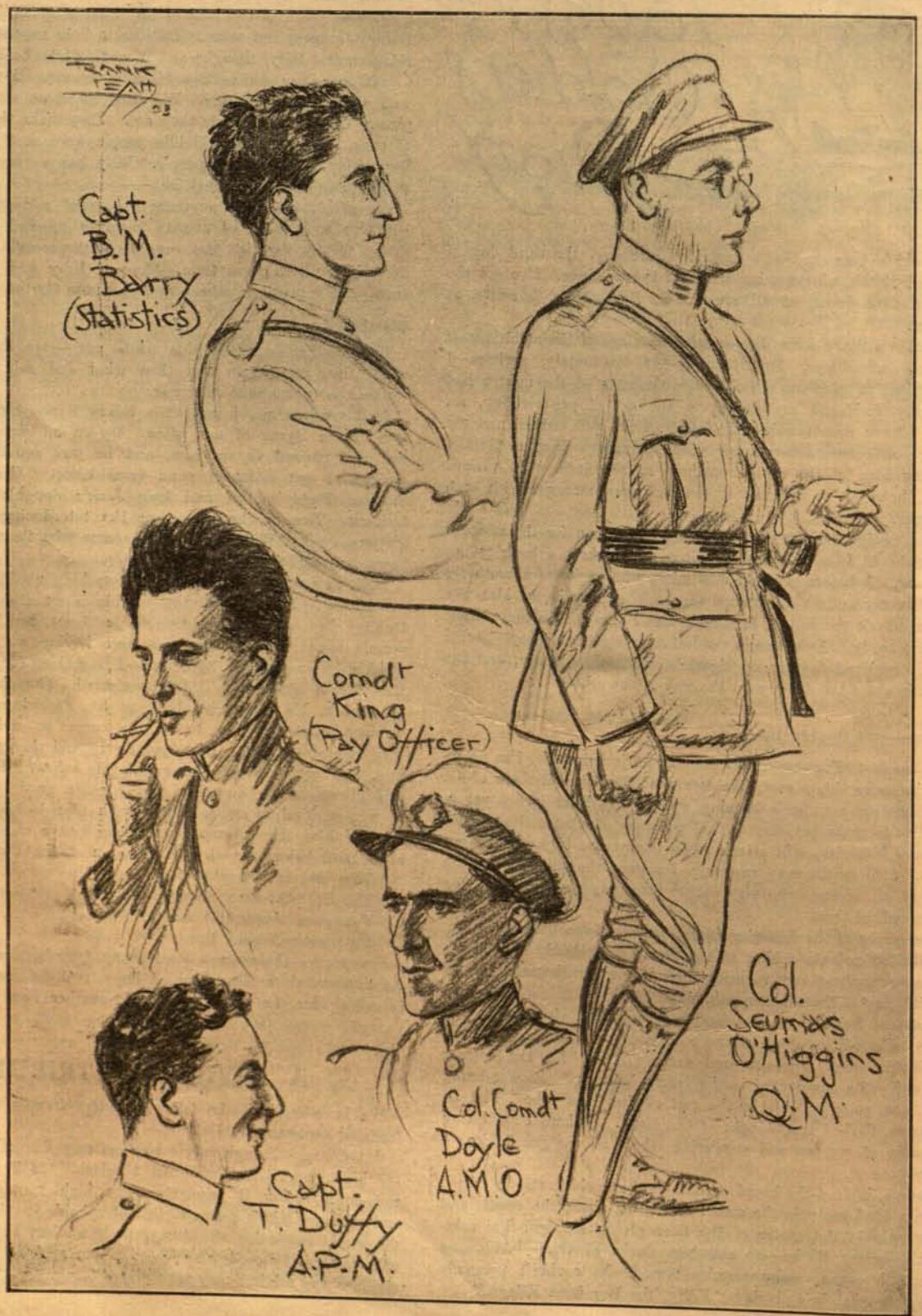
Foxey says there are a good many friends of mine coming up for to-morrow's hurling final. I hope 'twill be fine. The sergeant is calling for the relief. Now for another two hours of it.

A CIVILIAN'S TRIBUTE.

We have received the following letter from a well-known professional gentleman in Dublin:—

"A Chara,—Though only a civilian, may I be allowed to express my high appreciation of "An t-Oglách" in its new excellent turn-out? I buy it regularly. The high standard of character and efficiency which it sets forth and upholds is splendid. Civilians do esteem and value the Army, their soldiers and defenders, yet one does long for order and peace, so that more intercourse between civilians and soldiers may take place."

PENCIL IMPRESSIONS O



THE DUBLIN COMMAND.

A PAGE FROM THE ARMY'S HISTORY.

THE FORTUNES OF THE FIRST REGULAR UNIT.

Dame Street was densely crowded. College Green was one great mass of chattering, lively people. Around the City Hall, the seat of the Provisional Government, many found points of vantage on the balcony and the steps about the building. They were all waiting expectantly on this first day of February, 1922, to see the first Regular Unit of an Irish Army swing by on its way to occupy the first stronghold taken over from the British. While we waited in that surging throng one could not refrain from reflecting upon the great change, and all it portended. Irish soldiers, in their green uniforms, men of Irish blood and brains, who had stood the test of an intensive campaign of the years that went before, now reaping the reward of that courage and that endurance.

Presently there was a cheer from the Castle Street end of Dame Street. The first detachment of the Army had arrived from Celbridge, uniformed and fully accoutred, and were now marching through the streets of Dublin. A passage was cleared down the length of Dame Street, and spectators looked tensely in the direction of the City Hall. The babble of many tongues, the occasional whoop of alert street urchins, added to the general tumult.

In the midst of all this medley of sound, the skirl of a pipers' band could be heard in the distance. The people became suddenly silent; they seemed to be reserving their strength. We could now follow comfortably the strains of the tune the band played as it came on towards the City Hall. And then one heard the tramping of marching men. The streets of Dublin, venerable old city, rich in historic memories, resounded once more to the tread of Irish soldiers.

Already the air was ringing with vibrant, enthusiastic cheers. All the pent-up energy of the previous ten minutes was loosed as the head of the detachment, preceded by the pipers' band, marched along to the City Hall.

The company of some fifty men, spruce, alert, and carrying themselves with a fine soldierly stride, swung past in their green uniforms led by Captain Paddy Daly, with Lieutenants Joe Leonard and Paddy O'Connor.

On the balcony of the City Hall two men whose work, more than that of any other two Irishmen, made the miracle of that day possible, stood observers of the great things they had brought about. Arthur Griffith, President of the Government, the beloved of his people, stood silent, immobile, almost sphinx-like, gazing down at the marching men. The significance of the day's proceedings only seemed to immerse him all the more in profound, reflective thought. He was at one with the cheering, exuberant throng—the people were coming into their own—but his was the silent understanding of the seer, who interpreted the things that passed before him.

"Irish Independent" Photo.] **The first unit of the Regular Army marching into Beggars' Bush Barracks.**

Miceal O Coileáin, the comrade-in-arms of the men who marched below, ardent, generous, with all that fine enthusiasm and energy characteristic of his nature, greeted the lads with a proud smile, his whole features lighting up as he threw back his head and came to the salute. How few thought then, yet how likely it now seems—how in keeping with the dispensation of things—that Michael Collins should have worn that same green uniform with pride, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army; later sealing a life's service to the nation with a soldier's death.

On through the surging crowd in Dame Street swept the first regular unit of the Army, and into College Green, the parade ground of the Irish Volunteers of 1916. Many of the men who now marched through as Irish soldiers paraded on that memorable Easter Sunday on the same Green, and saw service not only on the historic days that followed, but also in the strenuous years

[*Photo* **MAJOR-GENERAL O'DALY.** *Lafayette.*]

of the Black and Tan regime. It was all over now. A new era had begun. The detachment of the lads in green marched on to Beggar's Bush Barracks, and relieved the British of their first military stronghold in Dublin.

And what of the fifty men who marched through Dublin and took over the Bush on that day? How have they fared? Only seven of the number seceded from the Army to rise in arms against the people. Captains Ml. Dunne and John Young and Cpl. W. J. Phillips have been killed in action. Capt. Dunne held the rank of Corporal and Capt. Young was a private in the detachment of February 1st, 1922. Pte. P. Kelly died of pneumonia.

Of the large number of that first unit serving in the Army to-day, more than ninety per cent. have made good, and hold Commissions, carrying many responsibilities.

Capt. Daly, the O.C. of the unit, is General Officer Commanding the Kerry area, with the rank of Major-General.

1st Lieut. Joe Leonard, another old member of the A.S.U., is attached to the Inspection Staff, Kerry Command, and ranks as Colonel.

2nd Lieut. Paddy O'Connor, another A.S.U. Volunteer with a fine fighting record, is 2nd in Command Waterford Command, with the rank of Colonel.

Sergt.-Major Stevenson is now attached to the Curragh Command, and has risen to the rank of Commandant.

Sergt. Harper is Asst. Q.M. Waterford Command, ranking as Captain. Sergt. Seán O'Connor is Asst. Adjutant in the same command, also ranking as Captain. Sergt. Jas. McGuinness has become second in command, Kerry Command, ranking as Colonel.

Of the five soldiers holding Corporal rank in the unit, one seceded from the Army, two, Michael Dunne, who rose to Captaincy, and W. J. Phillips, were killed in action. Jer. Robinson and W. McClean hold rank as Captains in the Army to-day.

A review of the roll of soldiers who were Privates in the first unit is no less interesting. Chas. Downing is now Camp Commandant, Kerry Command. Joseph McGuinness holds rank as Lieutenant in the same command. Ed. Breslin ranks as Commandant on the Kerry Inspection Staff. John Hanlon is O.C. of a Kerry Machine Gun unit, with Captaincy as rank. Geo. Gaffney holds a line commission as Lieutenant. Daniel Brophy is Command Q.M., with rank of Colonel. John Young, who rose to Captaincy, was killed in action. John Foy is attached to Gormanstown Camp, with rank of Capt. C. Fitzsimons holds a commission as Captain in the Works Corps. T. McKenna is also a Captain in the Kerry Command. P. J. Dalton holds Commission in the Line as Capt. P. Ratcliffe holds commission as Lieutenant in Transport. J. Conroy is serving in Kerry as a Commandant. M. Kerrigan holds a commission as Lieut. P. O'Connor holds a similar rank. John Shiney is a Coy. Sergt. Wm. Walsh is the present Q.M. of Kehoe Barracks, ranking as 1st Lieut. D. Golden has become a Machine Gun Officer, with rank of Lieutenant. Jos. O'Carroll is serving on the Curragh, also as a Lieutenant. E. Flood is serving in Kerry Command, and ranks as Captain. John Muldowney has been attached to the Canteen Board, with rank of 1st Lieut. Joseph and John Byrne are both serving in the Line as Captains in Kerry.

Coy.-Sergt. Vincent Byrne, an old Guardsman, and later a member of the A.S.U., has been gazetted as Officer Commanding the 1st Infantry Battalion, with rank of Commandant. Pte. Jos. M. O'Connor is serving as a Lieutenant in Kerry, while Pte. J. Gilhooly is now Q.M. at the Hibernian Military School, with the rank of Captain.

Thus, with few exceptions, the members of the first unit of the Army have developed as the Army grew and developed, fitting themselves for higher rank, and its natural concomitant, increased responsibilities.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS TO 62nd BATTALION.

Captain Daniel Kelly to be Captain.
Battn.-Qr.-Mr. Joseph Beattie to be 1st Lieut.
Captain Cathal Shanahan to be Captain.
Lieut. Patrick Hayes to be 1st Lieut.
Captain —— Gribbin to be Captain.
Lieut. Martin Coyle to be 1st Lieut.

CARE OF THE FEET.

An Article of vital interest to every Soldier.

It is of great importance to the soldier to keep his feet in good working order. There are several causes which produce sore feet, the chief of which are:—

1. Badly fitting boots.
2. Unsuitable socks.
3. Perspiration in an unventilated boot.
4. Naturally tender skin.

Boots should fit properly and not be too new. Don't break a new pair in on a long march, but do so gradually at more suitable times.

RIGHT SORT OF BOOTS.

Boots should not be kept too large or blisters will be caused, nor too short, to cramp the toes and produce "hammer-toes." If too narrow in the sole the toes are crowded and ride upon the top of each other, and the foot cannot expand as it should when the weight of the body falls upon it.

Boot soles should be fairly thick. Thin soles feel every inequality in the ground and soon cause tenderness. The "waist" of the boot should be made pliable by bending the toes of a new pair several times until they almost touch the lace holes. The heel should be large and low.

If boots have been stored away for any length of time they should be washed free from polish and well greased with mutton fat or castor oil before using. The best time to grease boots is after wearing them in wet weather, when the polish is softened and the pores of the leather are open. The leather then "feeds" on the grease more readily.

New boots should be tried on over two pairs of socks.

TO PREPARE THE FEET FOR A MARCH.

The best way to prepare the feet for a march is by frequent washing and daily "pickling" the feet for ten minutes or a quarter of an hour in hot salt and water, to which is added as much boric acid as will dissolve, or by soaking them in alum and water.

Then attend to toe nails, corns, &c. If you have corns and similar hard places, cut or scrape them whilst the feet are still soft from the pickling; and, as they are caused by unequal pressure on some particular spot, attend to your boots. Soft corns between the toes should be scraped directly after the foot-bath and dusted with boric acid, and the toes separated by a strip of lint.

RIGHT SORT OF SOCKS.

See that your socks are in good condition. They should be made of wool, because it is thick and elastic and dries readily, free from creases, knots and cobbled or lumpy darns. Before putting on the boots, pull the socks forward to give a little play to the toes. If they are "rucking" up, change the socks from one foot to the other, when halted, or turn them inside out.

Whenever possible, wash the feet in hot water immediately before the march, and, before putting on the socks, smear the feet well with vaseline, tallow, oil, fresh fat, or soap worked up into a lather with the hand.

SPECIAL TREATMENT OF SOCKS.

The bathing and "pickling" already recommended is the best remedy for excessive and sour perspiration.

If you cannot wash your socks and feet regularly use as many pairs of socks as possible. Never wear the same pair two days running, but hang them up to dry and beat and scrub them before you put them on again. A penny pepper box full of powdered boric acid is most useful and a little of the powder dredged into the boot before lacing up will keep down any unpleasant odour and reduce liability to soreness.

Those suffering from "sweaty" feet would be well advised to soak their socks in a strong solution of boric acid and hang them up to dry without wringing them out, so that the acid is left in the material as the water dries out. Several pairs prepared in this way, which is neither troublesome nor expensive, should be used alternately.

The cause of sore feet is a specially tender condition of the skin, either natural or acquired, which the precautions already recommended will minimise.

BLISTERS—CARE OF BOOTS.

Blisters must be pricked **after** and not before marching, and the skin must not be torn off. A needle full of worsted may be passed through the blister and the worsted left in to drain the fluid out, and removed before marching again.

If your boots do not fit no amount of trouble will make them comfortable, and they should be changed.

Look well after the repair of your boots. Nothing is so detrimental to health and smartness as broken-down boots.

Wet boots should not be placed too near a fire, but should be packed with dry grass, hay, straw, or paper until dry.

Never march with bare feet in your boots. If your socks are done, wrap the feet in some sort of bandage or rags.

CONCERT IN CURRAGH CAMP HOSPITAL.

The patients of the General Military Hospital, Curragh Camp, enjoyed a very great treat together with their staff when Miss Bridie Maloney's Concert Party paid them a visit on Sunday, April 1st. The party has been holding concerts in the Garrison Gymnasium, and, judging by reports, had splendid audiences. But none could have possibly been so appreciative of their features as this Sunday evening audience. Pain and suffering vanished as one listened to the various items rendered. Very hearty thanks were accorded the visitors at the close, and one felt that *their* day must be the brighter because of the brightness they brought and left to the Hospital.

CHURCH FURNITURE OF every description, Brass Work and Articles of Devotion.

C. BULL, LTD.
SUFFOLK STREET, DUBLIN.

SPECIAL EASTER SERVICE IN PORTOBELLO BARRACKS.

On Easter Sunday a memorable service was held in the Chapel attached to G.H.Q. A Special High Mass was sung at 11 o'clock. The Commander-in-Chief and Officers attached to the Staff were present. The Chapel was filled to overflowing with the troops. The Brass and Reed Band discoursed sacred music outside the Chapel as the troops marched in. The Rev. E. Trainor, Chaplain to the Forces, was the celebrant. The beautiful Mass of St. Cecila was sung by the following :—Misses Teresa Owens, Joan Burke, B. Crosbie, L. Doyle, L. Brown, and Messrs. W. Sheehan, Nolan, Comerford, Germaine and Sanfey. The solos were sung in a manner which will not be forgotten by the congregation. An outstanding feature was the singing of Wotzel's duet "In Nomine Jesu," which was rendered in a most beautiful manner by Miss Owens and Mr. W. Sheehan. Special praise is due to the conductor and organist, Mr. Mortimer Sheehan, who rendered the music for the Mass, and under whose direction we hope in the near future to have an opportunity of hearing them soon, probably at the Curragh next.

LECTURE AT KEHOE BARRACKS.

The troops at Kehoe Barracks spent Spy Wednesday in an edifying and enjoyable manner. They were given a most interesting lantern slide lecture on the Passion Play at Oberammergau by the Rev. Francis A. Gleeson, Command Chaplain, Dublin Command.

The spacious accommodation provided in the Gymnasium was comfortably filled, over 400 troops and their friends being present. The Rev. lecturer vividly described the many beautiful scenes in this Play, most appropriately called "The Dramatic Wonder of the World," and laid emphasis on the devotion of the people of Oberammergau, who lived their own lives in the true spirit of the Play.

On behalf of the officers and troops, the Rev. R. J. Casey, C.F., Chaplain, Kehoe Barracks, returned thanks to the Rev. Father Gleeson.

Sacred Music was rendered by the Regimental Band under Bandmaster Flahive. The programme included the "Stabat Mater," a cornet solo "The Rosary," and the hymn "Faith of Our Fathers." The rendering of the "Soldier's Song" brought to a close a most enjoyable evening's entertainment.

SHRAPNEL.

We wish to authoritatively contradict the report that flying fish figure on the Friday menu at Baldonnel.

* * * *

The miscreant who started the rumour now admits that it was "all a cod."

* * * *

A harassed C.R.O. recently added a pathetic postscript to a communication sent G.H.Q. :—"My strength returns have nearly driven me crazy." Curious that his strength should be his weakness.

* * * *

Our aim is week by week to make "An t-Oglach" better and better. Our readers' assistance is cordially invited.

TRY a packet of TENTO Cigarettes and you will be surprised to find that such a fine Virginia Cigarette can be turned out at such a low price.

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TENTO
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IRISHMEN OF ACTION.

I.—CHARLES O'BRIEN, LORD CLARE.

"As long as valour shineth
Or mercy's soul at war repineth,
So long shall Erin's pride
Tell how they lived, and how they died."

"The Irish Brigade." What memories of gallant deeds and unselfish heroism those words bring to the mind? When Ireland lay supine after Limerick, and when the hell-inspired Penal Code held our island-home in its relentless grip, those gallant exiles were winning deathless fame on many a Continental battlefield.

The Brigade was formed in the year 1690, when three Irish regiments were sent to France by the last of the Stuart kings in exchange for some regiments of veteran French soldiers. These regiments were those of Mountcashel, Dillon and O'Brien, and consisted of about 5,370 officers and men. The O'Brien regiment was raised in the year 1689 by Lord Clare, and after his death, in 1691, the command devolved upon his son, Daniel O'Brien, who in turn was succeeded by Murrough O'Brien, Marechal de Camp, and finally by the subject of this brief memoir—Charles O'Brien, Comte de Thomond.

Charles O'Brien began his military career under the Duke of Berwick in the Army of Spain. He took part in the sieges of Fontarabia, San Sebastian and Urgel. From the archives preserved in the French War Office we learn that he became Colonel of the Regiment of Clare in August, 1720. The new colonel-proprietor of the famous regiment appears to have held very definite views regarding his religion and his loyalty to the Stuart cause. When he became Commanding Officer the English and French nations were at peace, and Charles O'Brien was enabled to pay visits to his cousin, Henry O'Brien, the eighth Earl of Thomond. It was stated that on one of these occasions he was introduced to the second of the Hanoverian kings, who declared that Charles O'Brien could resume the Irish estates of his family and take his rightful place among his social equals if he would renounce the religion of his fathers. This offer was indignantly spurned by the gallant soldier, and shortly afterwards he again sailed for the land of his adoption.

In 1733 the clash of arms once more reverberated through the hills and valleys of Northern Europe, and Charles O'Brien is once more under arms in the service of France. How well he distinguished himself is apparent from the fact that just one year later he was gazetted a Brigadier of Infantry. The Siege of Philipsburg in July saw the death of James, Duke of Berwick, and here O'Brien was severely wounded while leading his men in an attack upon the outer fortifications of the town. The following years saw him active wherever fighting was to be done, and then, in 1741, we discover the name of Charles O'Brien, Comte de Thomond, prominent in the defence of the citadel of Lintz, in Upper Austria. In 1743 he fought at Dettingen, and in the June of the next year he captured the town of Ypres. Later he was attached to the Army of Flanders, and saw much service under Maurice, Duke de Saxe.

The chief battle of this campaign was that fought at Fontenoy, in May, 1745, between the English, Hanoverians and the Dutch on one side, and the French on the other. The Allied Army numbered close on 55,000 men, and the French 44,000. The object of this engagement was to compel the French to raise the siege of Tournai, but the latter, leaving an investing force to carry on the siege, marched out to give battle. O'Brien was in supreme command of the entire Irish Brigade. On the night before the battle Colonel Lally made a tour of inspection, and discovered that a portion of the French flank was unprotected. He immediately placed several redoubts and field pieces at this spot, and the wisdom of this move doubtless saved the French Army from annihilation when the issue was joined on the following morning.

The plan of the Allied Army, as contained in the Order of the Day, was—The English, under General Ingoldsby, were to attack the French at the wood of Barri; the Dutch to attack the French at the village of Fontenoy and at St. Antoine, and the Dutch and English, with the Hanoverians, to pierce the French centre. The first two attacks failed, but the Duke of Cumberland, with 15,000 "shock troops" and 20 field pieces, forced his way past all obstacles into the French centre. In vain did the picked troops of France hurl themselves against the English column, and it looked as if the day was lost. Then Colonel Lally, who had saved the right of the line through his forethought, suggested that the head of the oncoming column might be broken by rounds of cannon shot. His advice was taken, and, while the French cavalry was massed behind the heavy guns in order that they might be ready to charge when the cannoniers had completed their work, regiments were hurried from other portions of the field to attack the oncoming column on its flanks.

The Irish Brigade, who had been kept in reserve during the day, was selected to lead the attack, and just before giving the signal to advance Lord Clare rode along the serried ranks and ordered the troops to reserve their fire until the points of their bayonets touched their adversaries. His tour completed, O'Brien rides out to the head of the Brigade, and, unsheathing his sword, cries: "Forward, the Irish Brigade!" With a wild "Hurrah" the men leap forward, and above the din of battle might be heard their war-cry, "Cuimhnighidh ar Luimnech agus ar fheall na Sassanach." The composite column of English and Hanoverian troops paused on the crest of rising ground in order to meet the oncoming foe. An Irish officer named MacDonagh far outdistances his countrymen in his eagerness to meet the enemy, and as he dashes forward a stalwart English captain steps forth, and soon the pair are engaged in combat. The troops on either side pause to watch the duel. Then a triumphant shout breaks from the Irishmen. The English champion is disarmed, and marches, a crestfallen prisoner, to the rere. Then again the fierce wild shout rings out as the exiled sons of Ireland hurl themselves upon the enemy. Bayonets and swords flash in the sunlight; a shiver runs through the Allied column. Then a withering volley crashes out. More fierce work with sword and bayonet, and then—the end. That gallant column of seasoned troops who had marched so proudly through all obstacles, and who had almost grasped the laurel wreath of victory, now fled a broken mob across the plain of Fontenoy. The Irish Brigade captured 15 of their 20 cannon, and, greatest prize of all, two regimental colours.

The victory at Fontenoy was dearly bought, for the Irish Brigade lost 98 officers and 400 men killed and wounded in their epoch-making charge. The King of France, who was an eye-witness of their gallant conduct, visited their lines after the battle, and thanked each regiment in turn for its services. The Colonel-in-Chief, Lord Clare, received two wounds in the fight. Later he was ordered to sail for Scotland to assist Charles Edward in his attempt to regain the throne of his fathers, but Fate ordained otherwise, and Lord Clare was again destined to lead his splendid troops in the service of Louis of France. In 1748 he distinguished himself at the Siege of Maestricht, and later was made Marshal of France.

In 1761 the Continental newspapers announced the death of Charles O'Brien, Earl of Thomond, Viscount of Clare in the Kingdom of Ireland, Marshal of France, Chevalier of the Order of the Holy Ghost. He died at Montpellier on September 9th, aged 62 years. In 1755 Charles O'Brien married Marie Genevive Louise Gauthier de Chiffreville, by whom he had one son, who died in Paris in December, 1774.

(Next Article—Lally, Comte de Tollendal.)

BATTALION ADJUTANT'S COURSE.

Answers to Questions—Administration—Table I.

1.—(*a*) State what entries will appear in Part II. Routine Orders.

Answer.—Everything regarding the pay, allowance, or service of any officer or man or anything which affects the allowance of any dependant. Attestation; Joining up of Recruits. Arrivals and departures. Authorised promotions. Appointments to special duties. Transfers. Extension of Service. Discharges. Deaths. Civilians. Absences. Courtmartial. Summary punishments. Fines. Civil Arrest and Conviction.

(*b*) To whom must copies of Part II. Orders be sent?

Answer.—To Command Headquarters; to the Records Officer, G.H.Q.; to the Chief Pay Officer, G.H.Q.; to the Command Pay Officer; to the Battalion Pay Officer; to all Battalion Headquarters Officers; to the Company Commanders, and copies should be posted in prominent places in the Battalion, as Officers', Sergeants' Mess, Canteen, &c.

2.—(*a*) In writing Operation Orders

(*a*) What is the order of arrangement?

Answer.—Operation Orders will be arranged thus :—

INFORMATION : Information regarding the enemy and your forces.

INTENTION of the Officer drawing up the Operation Order.

INSTRUCTIONS, *i.e.* details of troops employed; tasks allotted to them; administrative details, as medical arrangements, &c.

REPORT CENTRE : Where reports are to be sent.

At bottom of Order.

DISTRIBUTION, *i.e.* to whom the copies are to be sent.

(*b*) How are place names, nights, roads forming boundaries between Units written?

Answer.—*Place names* will be written with block capitals. In a case of two places with the same name a description taken from the Map should be given.

Nights are written :—Night of the 18/19th.

Roads forming boundaries are always marked inclusive or exclusive.

(*c*) How are Operation Orders distributed to those concerned?

Answer.—By special messenger, who gets a receipt. A record of all receipts is kept, and marked secret and confidential.

3.—What procedure will Officers adopt regarding :—

(*a*) Applying for short leave.

Answer.—They will enter their names in the Leave Book kept in the Orderly Room, and before going on leave will examine it and see that the leave has been sanctioned and initialled by the Adjutant.

(*b*) A Long Leave.

Answer.—They will write to the Adjutant three days before the date they wish to go on leave and ask him to place their application before the Commanding Officer. They will not go on leave before this has been formally granted.

(*c*) How do men apply for leave? Through what channels is it sanctioned?

Answer.—Men apply for leave by submitting a written application to the Company Commander or being brought before the Company Commander by the Company Sergeant-Major and stating the request. The Company Commander will recommend and forward the application to the Adjutant for the sanction of the Commanding Officer.

(To be Continued.)

THE LAWS OF THE ARMY.

When the laws of the Army are written,
As written they surely will be,
In words that are learned and legal,
Some stern regulations we'll see.

But the main points that we should remember,
So seldom appear in such "laws,"
That I venture to put them before you,
To study by sentence and clause.

Take heed what you say of your Rulers,
Be your words softly spoken or plain,
Lest a bird of the air tell the matter,
And so ye shall hear it again.

If ye labour from morn till even,
And meet with reproof for your toil,
It were well that the Gun should be humbled,
The compressor will check the recoil.

On the strength of one link of the cable,
Dependeth the might of the chain,
Who knows when thou may'st be tested,
So live that thou bearest the strain.

Count not upon certain promotion,
But rather to gain it aspire,
Though the sight line shall end on the target,
There cometh perchance a misfire.

Can'st follow the track of Dolphin,
Or tell where the Sea-Swallows roam?
When Leviathan taketh his pastime,
What ocean he calleth his home?

Even so with the words of the Rulers,
And the orders those words shall convey,
Every law is as nought beside this one:
"Thou Shalt Not Criticise, But Obey."

(Continued on page 20.)

Gaoluinn do'n Arm.

GAELIC.	PHONETIC PRONUNCIATION.	ENGLISH TRANSLATION.
Tuaiḋ, ṫeas, ṫiar, ṫoir.	Hooig, hass, hee urr, hirr.	North, south, west, east.
Geata, ceaṙnóg, sgiaṫán, bloc.	Gatha, karrnogue, skeehawn, bluck.	A gate, a square, a wing, a block
An geata ṫuaiḋ, an sgiaṫán ṫiar.	A gatha hooig, a skeehawn hee-urr.	The north gate, the west wing.
An ṫeaṙnóg ṫoir, an bloc ṫeas.	A karrnogue hirr, a bluck hass.	East square, south block.
An mór geata, geata an ṫanáil.	A moor yattha, gathun konnawl.	The main gate, the canal gate.
Geata Ráṫa Úi Mháine.	Gatha Raw hee vawna.	Rathmines gate.
Seomra, halla, oifig, biaḋlann.	Showmra, hollo, iffig, beelunn.	A room, a hall, office, mess.
Séipéal, leaḃarlann, na stóir.	Shape-pale, lyour lunn, nuss store.	Chapel, library, the stores.
An osbuiḋéal, leiṙg, páirc.	Ann nuss bwid dale, lerrig, pawirk.	The hospital, pitch (playing), a field.
Biaḋlann na noifigeaċ, o. an páġa.	Beelunn nun nuffiguck, oiffigun faw.	The officers mess, the pay office.
Seomra an ġnáṫ ġnó, seomra an ġárda.	Showmran gun naw gun no, showmrun gaurdha.	The orderly room, the guard room.
Halla na scoruiḋeaċta,	Hollo nuss sgur reeucktha.	The recreation hall.
halla na túiṫ ṫleas, halla an bíṓ.	Hollo null loo klass, hollun veeg.	The gymnasium, the dining hall.
Oifig an ṫinn caṫa, oifig an iomċair.	Iffig-gun heen koha, iffig gun noum purr.	The Commandant's office, Transport office.
Leiṙg an imeaṙċa, páirc an imeaṙċa.	Lerrigun nimirha, paurka nimmirha.	The playing pitch, the playing field.
Leiṙg na liaṫróide láime.	Lerrig null leer hoede law.	The ball alley.
Á, ḃ, c, ḋ, é, f, ġ, h, í, l, m, n, o, p, R, S, ṫ, u.	Aw, bay, kay, day, ay, eff, gay, hay, ee, ell, emm, enn, oh, pay, or, ess, tay, oo.	A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, L, M, N, O, P, R, S, T, U.
Aon, dó, trí, ceaṫair, cúig. sé, seaċt, oċt, naoi, deiċ.	Ain, though, tree, kahir, kooig, shay, shockth, uckth, nay, deh.	1, 2, 3, 4, 5. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.
Ġasra, buiḋean, complaċt, caṫ, leaṫ buiḋean, leaṫ-ċomplaċt.	Gossurra, bween, koumpluckth, koh, lahween, lah koumpluckth.	A squad, a section, company, a battalion, half section, a half company.
Complaċt a ḋ, caṫ a ceaṫair ᵹrl.	Koumpluckt add day, kohha kahir etc.	D company, fourth battalion, etc.
bloc a ġ, seomra a deiċ	Blucka gay, showmra deh.	Block D, Room 10.
Roinn ciarruiḋe.	Rhine keer ree.	Kerry Command.
Traiġ Lí, Lios Tuaṫail, Cill Áirne.	Thraw lee, liso thoohul, keel laurna.	Tralee, Listowel, Killarney
Caṫair Saiḋbín, Oileán Ciarruiḋe.	Kohir sive veen, ill lawn kee ree.	Cahirsiveen, Castle Island.
Neiḋín, an Daingean, Gleann Beiṫe.	Ned-deen, a dhangun, gloun beha.	Kenmare, Dingle, Glenbeigh.

THE LAWS OF THE ARMY (Continued from page 19).

Saith the Wise: "How may I know their purpose?"
Then acts without wherefore or why,
Stays the fool but one moment to question,
And the chance of his life passeth by.

If ye win through the greatest of battles,
Unmentioned at home in the Press,
Heed it not; no man see'th the piston,
But it driveth the engine no less.

Do they growl? It is well, be thou silent,
So that work goeth forward amain,
Lo! the Gun throws its shot to a hair's breath,
And shouteth, yet none shall complain.

Do they growl? and the work be retarded,
It is ill, speak whatever their rank,
The half loaded Gun also shouteth,
But cannot pierce armour with blank.

Doest think in a moment of anger,
'Tis well with thy seniors to fight,
They prosper who burn in the morning,
The letters they wrote over-night.

For some there be "shelved and forgotten"
With nothing to thank for their fate,
Save that (on a half-sheet of foolscap)
Which a fool "had the honour to state."

So thou, when thou nearest promotion,
And the stripes that are gilded are nigh,
Give heed to thy words and thy actions,
Lest others be warned thereby.

It is ill for the winners to worry,
Take they fate as it comes with a smile,
And when thou art safe in the harbour,
They will envy, but may not revile.

As the spring riseth clear on the mountain,
Floweth down, and is lost in the lake,
So shall you spend your life's work unheeded,
Such time as these laws you forsake.

OUR PURPOSE.

"For the cause that needs assistance;
'Gainst the wrong that needs resistance;
For the future in the distance,
And the good that we can do."

OUR INFORMATION BUREAU.

When in Doubt write to "An t-Oglach."

Soldiers are cordially invited to make use of this column. All queries should be addressed to the Editor of "An t-Oglach," G.H.Q., Portobello Barracks, Dublin, and should be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, which will not be made public unless desired.

Readers should write on one side of the paper only. It is possible that some slight delay may occur in answering certain queries owing to the necessity for making inquiries, but all questions will be answered in the earliest possible issue.

SQUARE PEG.

"Annoyed."—Write to your O.C., explaining the matter, and he, no doubt, will have an investigation made.

ALLOWANCE FOR STEP-CHILDREN.

P. F. K. (Ennis).—You are entitled to Dependant's Allowance in respect of step-children, and should make formal application to the Dependants' Allowance Branch, Army Pay Corps, Portobello, and enclose certificates of birth of the step-children and also certificate of marriage of your present wife to her former husband.

GAINING RANK.

Vol. G. L., Curragh.—There may have been exceptional cases of the kind you mention, but in the main Volunteers have made good. Proficiency will always tell.

SOLDIER COOKS.

Battn. Cook (Limerick), "Camp Kettle," and others.—See correction under above heading in this department of our last issue.

THE SUPER QUERY.

"A., Belfast."—There is a great deal of detail in your letter, but you omit to state what "this matter" is that you are inquiring about. We cannot answer a query until we receive it.

DETAILS OMITTED.

C. H. M. (Kerry).—You do not give either your name, your military address, or your home address. Strange though it may appear, these details are necessary before your query can be answered.

TRANSFERS.

"Ditty Box," Dublin.—Make a second application to your O.C., as the matter may have been overlooked.

Vol. L. L., Kildare.—You can make further representations to the O.C. of your unit at a further date.

"Dot-Dash."—We do not think you can do anything more than make a further application through your O.C. Your knowledge of Signalling ought to facilitate the change.

"Thomas" (Kerry).—Apply to your O.C. for the transfer to the Military Police.

SECOND ISSUE OF UNIFORM.

Coy.-Sergt. T. W. (Limerick).—The provision you refer to in a G.R.O. applies only to Commissioned Officers. You should apply to the O.C. of your Battalion, who will issue an order on the Battalion Q.M. should a second issue be due to you.

COURTMARTIALLED SOLDIER.

Private J. L.—The finding of the Court apparently is still awaiting promulgation, and we cannot, therefore, advise you in this matter.

OVERPAID.

"Private."—The answer to your question is in the negative. Immediate steps are being taken to have the allowance discontinued in the cases mentioned and perhaps refunded.

MACHINE GUNNER.

P. F.—You are not entitled to extra pay.

TAILOR'S GRADE PAY.

Spud (Gormanstown).—He must apply through his O.C.

RED CROSS.

"An Old Volunteer."—No, a Red Cross man is not entitled to more pay than an infantry man.

"Voice from the Wilderness."—Apply through your O.C.

CLERKS' PROFICIENCY PAY.

"Anxious."—The O.C. is responsible for grade. If he decides that the claimant is not entitled to proficiency rate, the applicant's claim cannot be entertained. Copy of "An t-Oglach," Vol. I., No. 3 (New Series), posted you on 26th ult.

MOTOR TRANSPORT.

T. McD. (Boyle).—Should apply through his O.C. to the Command Transport Officer, and, if he cannot decide, to the Chief Transport Officer, with regard to being graded.

WAITER'S QUERY.

J. P., Co. Clare.—You are not entitled to extra pay.

A WIRELESS WAIL.

"Edward Current."—All applications for grade or proficiency pay must be sent through your O.C., who is the only one in a position to certify as to your efficiency.

CLERK'S PROFICIENCY PAY.

Sean A. C.—Claim for proficiency pay must be made through your O.C. to G.O.C., Dublin Command.

SIGNALS.

"Third Rate Signaller."—Make out a new claim in respect of the first matter you mention. The only rate for Signallers fixed is that for Wireless Operators. With the development of signalling the other matter will no doubt receive attention.

REFUND.

"Old Volunteer."—If your name appears on a G.R.O. you will be paid monthly by cheque. We have no doubt you will get the refund for the expenditure you have made.

NOM-DE-PLUME WANTED.

M. F. M. (Co. Cork).—Why don't you give a nom-de-plume? The O.C. of your unit should recommend you in the first instance. We presume you have already attested.

OUR LIMITATIONS.

"Diggers."—You cannot make the claim you mention through "An t-Oglach." Make it through your O.C. to the Officer Commanding Works Corps, in which you are now serving.

SENSE OF DUTY.

"Fight On."—We are passing your letter to the proper quarter to be dealt with. We admire your sense of duty.

"An Old Regular" (Mullingar).—We are having the first part of your letter dealt with by the proper authority. A soldier's holidays are always subservient to duty. When going on leave you are entitled to a voucher to your home, provided you have not received a free voucher during the previous six months.

N.C.O. UNIFORM.

"An Old Volunteer" (Leix).—A Battalion Quartermaster-Sergeant has 3 green bars on the sleeve of his tunic. The Battalion Sergeant-Major wears uniform similar to an officer but without any rank insignia.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"Undergrad."—Communicate with the Department of External Affairs, Government Buildings, Merrion Street, Dublin.

"Cody" (Limerick).—You do not state how you became detached from your unit. If you are medically fit and a good soldier you should have no difficulty in finding your place in the ranks.

"A Galtee Boy" (Kildorrery).—Not being an Army matter we are not in a position to reply to the questions you raise.

"Treaty" (Charleville).—We appreciate your good wishes for the success of the Army journal. See Reply to "An Old Regular."

Vol. P. F. (Portlaoighise).—The question of leave is one for your O.C.

"One of The Model Boys."—(A) We cannot presume to give a test for the particular condition you name. (B) Twenty-fours, when a charge should be made. The question of trial depends on several factors. (C) Not on the parade ground. If on sentry duty, or on duty in barrack, he is.

Vol. John A. (Beggars' Bush).—You must first report back to your unit.

B. F. (St. Brechan's Hospital).—There is no O.C. Board of Works. You should have representations in the matter made through your O.C.

"Shaun," Offaly.—Apply through your O.C.

CONTROL OF CANTEENS.

"Colonel".—We have read your remarks with interest. They are certainly pertinent queries for those interested in the welfare of the troops. "Dry" Canteens are run in most areas by voluntary associations. We think with the formation of the Army Athletic Association the whole question, particularly that of profits, will receive closer attention. The whole matter you raise is one for a letter to our journal, rather than a query to our Information Bureau. It interests everyone.

TRADESMAN SOLDIER.

Vol. P. McN. (Laytown).—Apply through your O.C. for transfer to the Works Corps. Your particular training should stand you in good stead there.

STAFF CLERKS' UNIFORM.

"Sean" (Carlow).—There is no distinctive dress. The wearing of slacks is usually permitted. The rank marking is sometimes worn in a green plush stripe, instead of cloth. We cannot say if this is regulation.

WAR LOAN BONDS.

L. O. (Island Bridge).—We cannot at the moment give you any direction in this matter. We should advise you to retain the vouchers.

RAILWAY CORPS.

Volunteers D. and B. (Kilmac).—The procedure to adopt is to make application for the transfer to your O.C.

"Kerryman."—Bring the matter under the notice of your O.C., and he will, no doubt, give it his attention.

"F. F."—The Railway Protection Corps is one of the Army Special Services, and as such soldier clerks are in the same position as those in any other service. A recommendation for proficiency pay must be made by your O.C.

THREE QUERIES.

Corpl. C. W. (Banteer).—In reply to your queries, we wish to say:—(1) We have no knowledge of any such position. (2) He can apply for transfer to O.C. (3) This depends upon the time for which he enlisted. If that has expired, he can apply for his discharge.

CLERK'S PAY.

"Wenna."—If you are doing clerical work, and have had considerable experience, you should have no difficulty in this matter. The regulation is that the O.C. under which the soldier serves must recommend him for proficiency pay.

ESSENTIAL DETAIL OMITTED.

Will correspondents please note that in all queries relating to Dependants' Allowance, the home address, together with the full name of the dependant and the full name of the soldier, must be supplied to enable the case to be traced. This applies to a number of letters on this subject received during the past three weeks, and will explain why answers to same do not appear.

COMMUNICATION OFFICE PAY.

T. W. (Collins).—You have not enclosed your name, and we consequently cannot deal with the matter you raise.

"Safety Catch."—Yes, there is a distinction in dress. The Battalion Sergt.-Major wears the uniform of an officer without rank insignia. The Company Sergt.-Major wears the uniform of the non-commissioned ranks, with three green markings on the sleeve. The answer to your second question is in the negative.

TRADESMEN'S PAY.

"Enquirer" (Collins Barrack).—Tailors and Shoemakers are classified as Grade (2). Outdoor allowance has been permanently discontinued.

REPLIES HELD OVER.

Replies to the following, whose letters only reached us as we were going to Press, are held over to next issue:—Pte. W. R. (Murragh); Pte. J. McC. (St. Brechan's); Sergt. T. J., "Engineer," "Offaly No. 1," "Signaller Waterford Command," Mrs. McP. (Belfast); Paddy, Ennis; Sergt. J. J. M; Sergt. J. D. (Veritas).

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An t-Óglác

Vol. I. No. 5 (New Series). [Registered as a Newspaper.] APRIL 21, 1923. Price TWOPENCE.

THE DIRECTOR OF INTELLIGENCE.

Drawn by Frank Leah from a special sitting.

AN t-ÓGLÁC

APRIL 21, 1923.

CITIZENSHIP.

The good soldier makes a good citizen. Soldiering is the finest of trainings in the virtues and in the spirit of good citizenship.

The soldier risks his life in the service of the State. He fights and works to defend the nation against external aggression and internal violence. By his loyal service he upholds the whole social fabric of the nation's life, he ensures the reign of law and order and that machinery of Government on which the rights and liberties of all the people depend.

These are the services of a good citizen.

The Army is an essential machine in the organisation of the State. Every soldier is a part of that machine. But while he is part of a machine he is none the less a man.

As a soldier he obeys the orders of the Government elected by the majority of the Irish people, whatever it may be. As a man he has the right to his own political opinions.

The Constitution of the Free State recognises this right by granting every soldier a vote. This vote gives each soldier a voice in the election of the Government of his country—a voice neither more nor less than that of a civilian. Soldiers and civilians are exactly equal in their capacity of citizens of the Free State.

The vote is the badge of citizenship, the token of democratic government.

It is the duty of every soldier to see that he has a vote and, when occasion arises, to use it. It is also the duty of every officer to see that the men under his command get their votes.

The vote is the tangible proof that you are a free man, a member of a self-governing community.

Every attested soldier must be supplied with a form to fill up entitling him to an absent vote.

It is the duty of every soldier to see that he gets this form. If by some oversight he does not get it he should ask his Commanding Officer for it. If he finds difficulty in filling it up, the officer or his sergeant will do it for him.

It is the duty of every officer to see that every man under his command gets the necessary form.

The period for lodging claims will end in another week. There is no time to be lost.

The vote which makes him a free citizen, which gives him a voice in the government of his country, is a right which every soldier should be proud of. If through negligence he allows his claim to be overlooked he fails in his sense of citizenship.

Soldier of the Free State, realise your responsibility in this matter. Secure your proud right as an Irish citizen. Make sure **at once** that you get that vote to which you are entitled.

THE DIRECTOR OF INTELLIGENCE.

A Brief Biographical Sketch.

Lieutenant-General Diarmuid O'Hegarty, Director of Intelligence, was born in West Cork and received the first part of his education locally. When he was still a lad at school the second Gaelic Revival set in and it made an immediate appeal to him, but he was content for many years to do spade work for the Language Movement, working zealously but unostentatiously and shirking the limelight as much as possible.

He entered the Civil Service in Dublin at an early age and soon became well-known in Irish-Ireland circles in the Capital. The Volunteer Movement drew him irresistibly to it and he took an active part in the organisation.

When Easter Week, 1916, flamed forth he was 2nd Lieutenant, 1st Battalion, F Co., and was placed in charge of part of the Church Street area during the fighting in Dublin. After the Rising he was arrested and gained his first experience of an English Gaol in Knutsford.

His detention was not of very lengthy duration and in nowise damped his devotion to the Cause. On his return to Dublin he was even more active than before and played a very important part in the reorganising of the Volunteers, being appointed Commandant of the 1st Battalion.

Continuing his political activities he was made Director of Communications and Director of Organisation, respectively, both of which positions he filled to the complete satisfaction of the leaders of the movement.

1919 he took up the position of Secretary of Dáil Eireann. In November of that year he was one of those arrested at 76 Harcourt Street and spent three months in Mountjoy Gaol.

After the Truce he retired into civilian life until the outbreak of hostilities last year. Up to that he had been Acting Secretary of the Provisional Government.

When hostilities broke out he took up the position of Governor of Mountjoy Prison, in which he had been a political prisoner only a comparatively short time before. He was transferred to the position of Director of Organisation in August last, and in December was appointed to the office which he now holds.

RELIEVING GUARD.

Came the relief. "What, sentry, ho!
How passed the night through thy long waking?"
"Cold, cheerless, dark—as may befit
The hour before the dawn is breaking."

"No sight? No sound?" "No; nothing save
The plover from the marshes calling,
And, in yon Western sky, about
An hour ago, a star was falling."

"A star? There's nothing strange in that."
"No, nothing; but, above the thicket,
Somehow it seemed to me that God
Somewhere had just relieved a picket."

—*Bret Harte.*

THE RAILWAY PROTECTION, REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE CORPS.

Combating the War of Destruction—How the Railway Services were Maintained—The Blockhouse System—The Patrols.—Feats of Bridge-repairing.

While I was talking to Major-General Russell, in his office at Griffith Barracks, on a sunny Saturday morning about a fortnight ago, we heard the unmistakable sound of a land mine exploding somewhere in the city.

Later we learned that an empty carriage on the D. & S. E. line had been blown to smithereens. That was all.

But even little affairs of that kind have been becoming very rare for some time past, thanks to the vigilance, splendid organisation, and unceasing activity of the Railway Protection, Repair and Maintenance Corps of which Major-General Russell is the O/C.

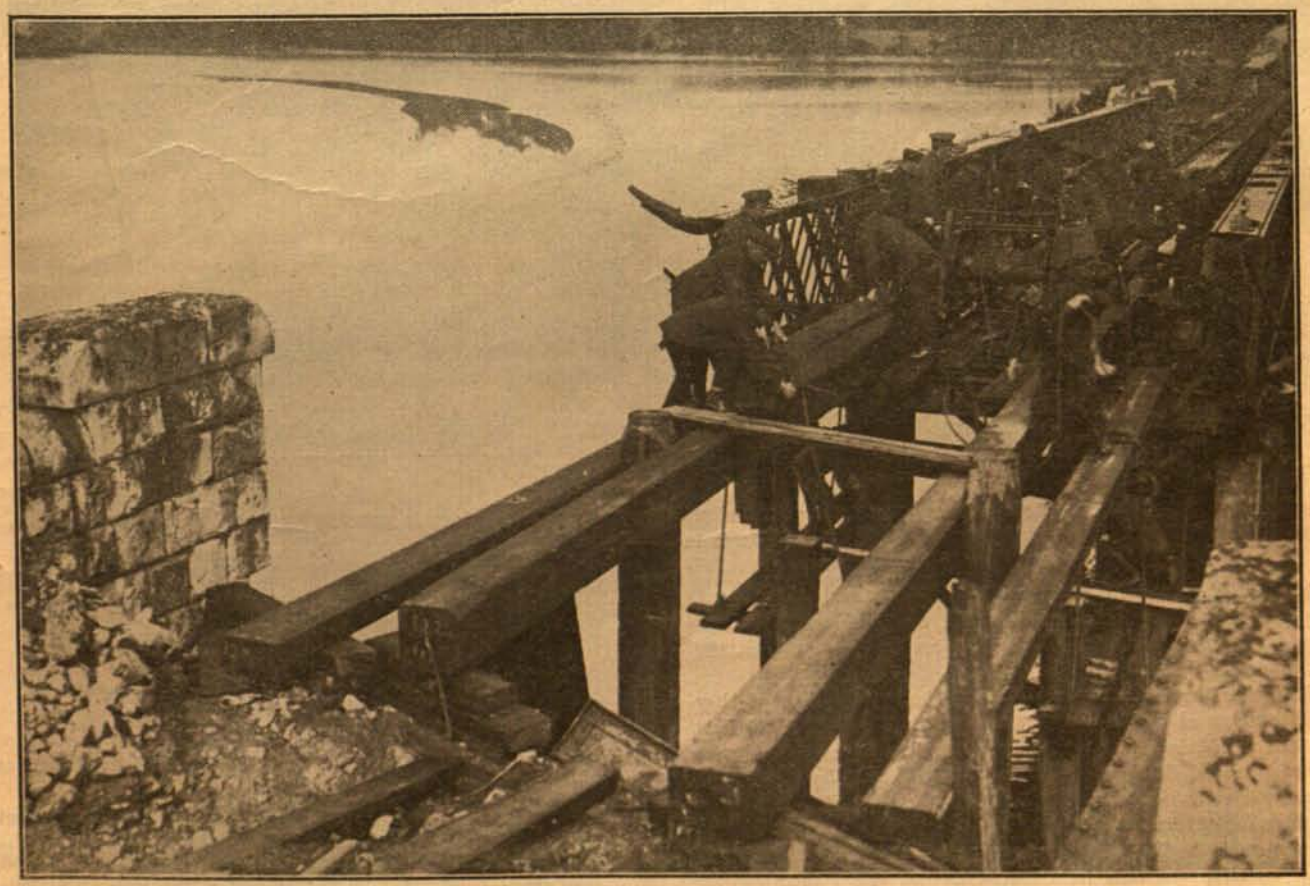
A glance at one of the maps in his office showing the mileage of railways on which normal, or almost normal, services are being conducted at the moment is the most striking illustration of the wonderful work which has been accomplished. The mileage temporarily out of action is very small, and it is growing smaller by degrees and beautifully less.

Things looked very bad for the general public in the early days of the war against the railways. Practically all the lines were closed at one period, cities and towns were cut off from the outside world, and thousands of railway workers were forced to eat the bread of idleness—and were not always sure of getting any bread at all to eat. In Clonmel, for example, at one time the people were practically starving.

This sort of thing made for the development of a bad spirit in certain sections of the community, and traces of Bolshevism began to appear in erstwhile respectable circles.

So the Commander-in-Chief issued a mandate. All the bridges that had been blown up or otherwise wrecked would have to be repaired forthwith and communications re-opened.

The immediate result was the formation of the Railway Corps under the full style and title given above.



"An t-Óglách"] [*Exclusive Photo.*

Men of the Railway Corps repairing Douglas Viaduct—one of the biggest repair jobs they have undertaken.

Then the wheels began to move again. General Russell had been Director of Civil Aviation before the "trouble" started last year, and was an officer of considerable experience, with a remarkable faculty for getting things done and getting them done in the most businesslike manner.

Under his forceful and systematic methods the Railway Corps attained a high degree of efficiency in a very short space of time. A very happy thought at the outset was to enlist the idle railwaymen. The staffs of a big railway system are subject to probably more discipline than any other civilian organisation, and the railwaymen made ideal soldiers, I am told.

The first success was the reopening of the section of the line between Thurles and Clonmel. Fighting was almost continuous at the time, and some idea of what the Railway Corps was up against may be gathered from the fact that they repaired one bridge alone as often as **sixteen** times.

For the purpose of holding that little stretch between Thurles and Clonmel it was found necessary to establish blockhouses at all important bridges, signal cabins and stations.

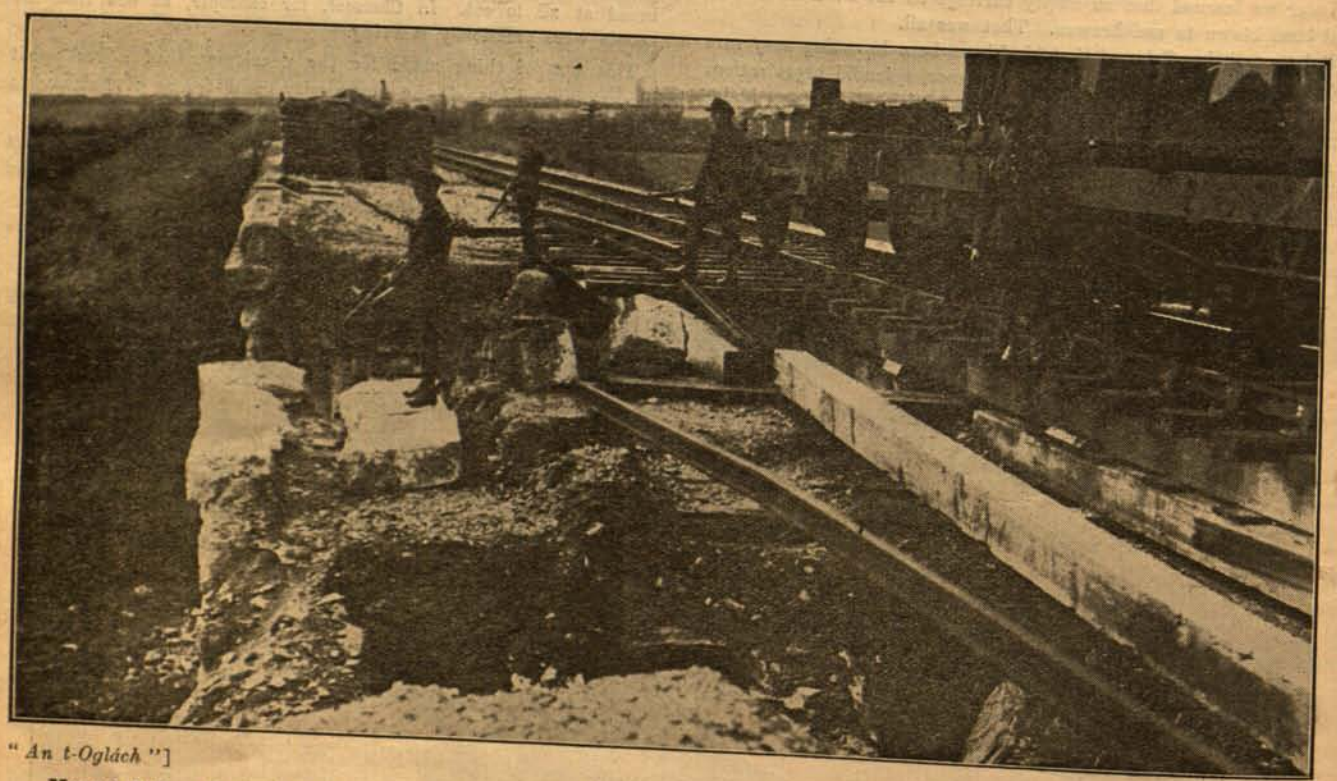
In the beginning, however, on this and other sections, the Corps had great difficulty in maintaining communications between the blockhouses. Amongst other matters that hindered there were a number of bridges broken that required a considerable time to repair. It was necessary to get some sort of a light vehicle for the purpose of conveying rations and keeping in touch.

They solved the difficulty by mounting an ordinary Lancia car on the flanged wheels of an ordinary railway carriage!

A photograph of this novel car appears herewith. It will be noticed that it has been found necessary to camouflage it with a futuristic design in many colours.

* * * *

From the headquarters at Thurles the Corps grew and extended its activities.



"*An t-Oglách*"] [*Exclusive Photo.*

Monard Bridge, County Cork, which, after having been blown up, was repaired and made passable for traffic by the Railway Corps in two days.

The next step was the inauguration of the blockhouse system. This proved an immediate success, and, with one or two exceptions, no enemy incident of any importance has happened in the area covered by the blockhouses.

When they reopened the line between Thurles and Clonmel they had a number of coal trains ready to go through to the districts that had been beleaguered, but on the morning fixed for the departure of these relief trains they found that the lines had been torn up again and carried some distance into the fields at the side of the miscalled permanent way.

The men of the Railway Corps grinned, and, as the trains went along, collected the rails from the landscape, relaid them swiftly and surely, and arrived in Clonmel not so many hours later than the original schedule.

At the present time there are Commands at the following places:

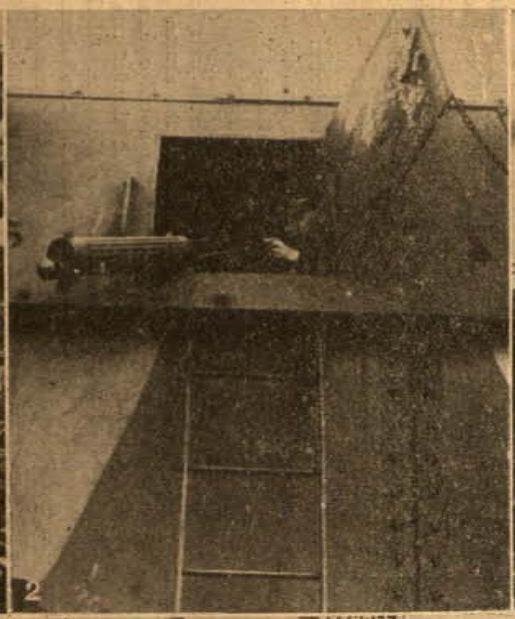
Claremorris,	Clonmel,
Mullingar,	Thurles,
Drogheda,	Limerick, and
Dublin City,	Cork.
Dublin County,	

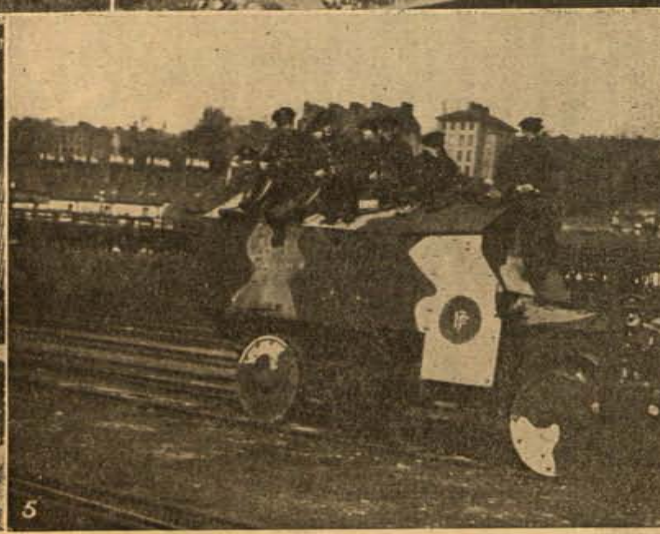
And they are just putting out a new Command to be known as the Killarney Command.

The Commands are known by the H.Q. of the Command—that is to say, they do not in every case have the same H.Q. as the Infantry Command.

A Commandant is in charge of the internal organisation of every Command. Each Company in a Command is in charge of a Captain, and each post in the groups of posts is commanded either by

WITH THE RAILWAY CORPS IN CORK.





"*An t-Oglách*"].

(1) Colonel Naus, O.C. Cork Command. (2) Gun post at rere of armoured carriage. (3) Soldiers preparing dinner by the side of the railway. (4) A camp. (5) A Lancia car mounted on flanged wheels for patrolling the railway.

a lieutenant or a second lieutenant. The officers themselves live in the blockhouses on the line.

* * * *

The Corps H.Q. was transferred to Griffith Barracks on the 12th January last. Before that they were using Baldonnel Aerodrome as a training centre.

Every man of the Corps was recruited by the original members of the staff, and they have trained close upon 5,000 men. Of course, as the lines were reopened it became necessary to demobilise a large number of men back to the railway services. That

"*An t-Oglách*"] [*Exclusive Photo.*

The dog in the picture is quite proud of being permitted to go on guard with the soldiers at the Old Lime Pit gun post, Rathduff, Co. Cork.

has been going on for some time, but the places of the demobilised men have been all filled by newcomers.

The present system of protecting the railways may be stated in order thus:—First, Blockhouses; second, Lancia cars on the tracks; third, armoured trains; fourth, patrols between the blockhouses.

In particularly bad sections trains are piloted through. The railway companies' traffic is controlled at present from the H.Q. of the Corps. At Griffith Barracks they know every train that is running, and arrange their plans accordingly. The companies, in fact, prepare their service time tables in consultation with the Corps.

To show how this co-operation works out, I may state that while I was talking to Major-General Russell one of the companies rang up to state that they wished to send a special train out to a certain point on the line.

In two minutes it was arranged, with an utter absence of fuss, that the train should start at the proposed hour, and that it should be provided with adequate protection.

* * * *

The organisation of the Corps is as nearly perfect as any organisation can be. Everything is boiled down to forms. Nobody is allowed to write long-winded letters.

"Every possible thing we can print," said General Russell, "we put into type. Our system is as good and as quick as that of the railway companies themselves. Organisation is not an effort to accumulate so much matter on paper. Corps H.Q. is the driving centre, and organisation is centred at the various commands."

I also learned that they had a Corps Investigations, Efficiency and Economy Department. The name speaks for itself.

* * * *

Our pictures, taken by our staff photographer in the Cork Command, show the members of the Corps on duty in that area, where they have accomplished great work. Two of the most notable tasks they have tackled have been the repair of the Douglas Viaduct, on the Cork, Blackrock and Passage Railway, and of the bridge at Belvelly.

"If we succeed in lifting Belvelly," said Major-General Russell, "it will be a very big victory."

In a good many cases the men of the Corps utilise railway carriages as sleeping huts, but if any necessity remains for their services when the summer arrives, they will be provided with tents.

Every Command is provided with a kitchen on wheels, which renders the whole of the Command Headquarters mobile at very short notice.

The Corps also buys its own rations.

There is also a very fine field telephone system in operation from blockhouse to blockhouse, etc. An Officer can sit in his office in Cork and speak to every blockhouse in that area.

* * * *

The Corps is unique in many ways, and not least in its system of payment. The men are divided into two classes. Class One consists of the technical side of the Corps—railwaymen and others with special training. They are paid at the flat rate of £2 10s. per week, without separation or other allowance. Of this amount, however, they receive each week only £1. The balance they must either allot to their people or place to their credit. A man going on leave is entitled to draw from his credit money, the amount withdrawn depending upon the circumstances of the case.

As the result of this system of saving, some single men in the Corps have as much as £30 and £40 to their credit.

Class Two are paid according to the ordinary Army rates and separation allowance is paid by the Army authorities.

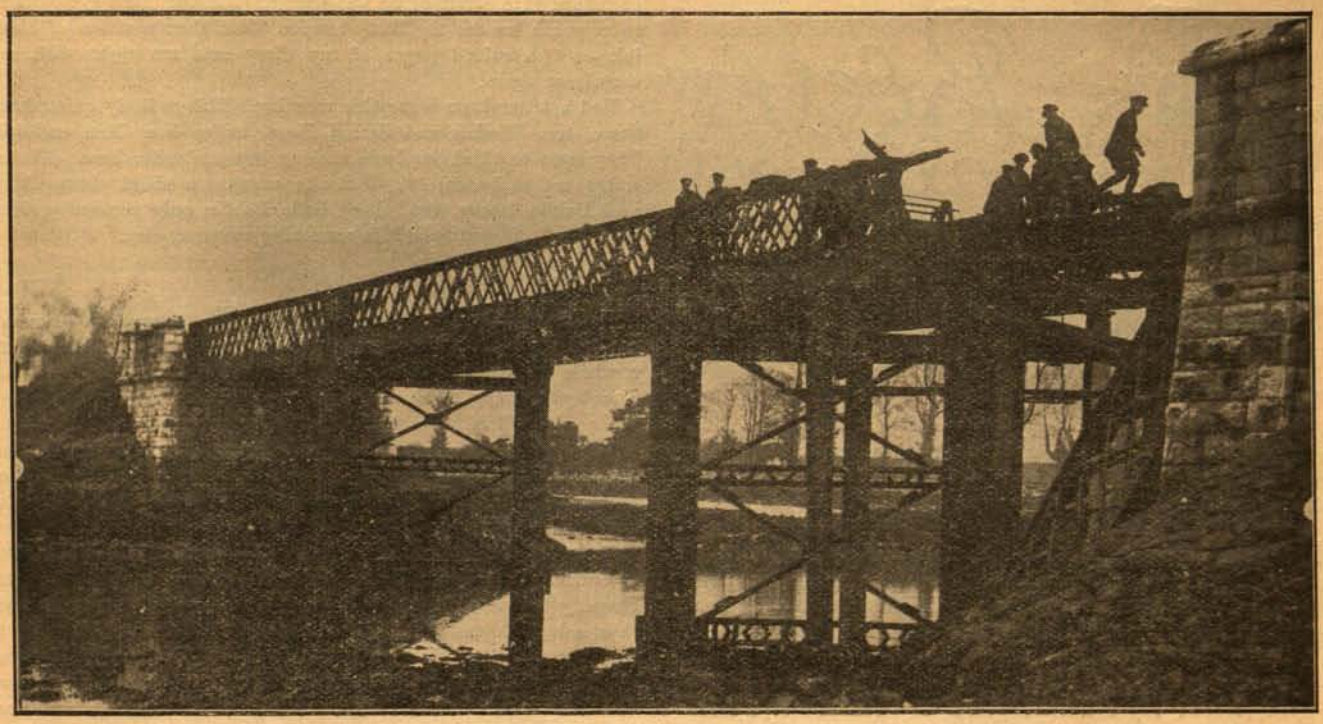
* * * *

In conclusion, Major-General Russell paid a glowing tribute to the work of the men.

"Everybody knows," he said, "the difficulties they have experienced during the winter, and they deserve great credit for the magnificent way they have behaved."

He also expressed his appreciation of the assistance they had got from the railway companies.

"The co-operation of the railway officials alone made the work possible," he declared.



"An t-Oglách"]. [Exclusive Photo.

Another view of Douglas Viaduct being repaired by the men of the Railway Corps.

"An t-Oglách"] [Exclusive Photo.

Officers and Men of the Cork Command, Engineers' Division.

Pages from a Soldier's Diary

Sunday, March 4th.

I have an idea that in a diary one must always begin with some record of the kind of weather experienced on the particular day or days of writing. Well, this was a beautiful day; summer almost. Glorious sunshine. One felt 'twas good to be alive after all.

The hurling final did not bring any of the "old familiar faces" Foxy Ryan promised, but it brought thousands and thousands of strange ones. I never in my life before saw such crowds. The trams were chock full. We had, as a matter of fact, to walk from the Pillar to the grounds. Dublin is as gay as it is great; but I didn't give Billy the satisfaction of telling him so. And this is Dublin with a war actually on! What must it have been in the halcyon (I must buy a dictionary next day I'm off) days when the hazel ruled and guns were as rare as white gloves (the ones judges used to get) are now. I expected to get a glimpse of the President or J.J., or some of the other big fellows, but was disappointed.

Mack was off his nut completely. Could talk of nothing but the Dublin team. They were bound to walk away with Limerick. I was fed up listening to him. He got a particularly bad turn when the Dublin men appeared. He let his Dublin accent go for all it was worth. "Look, there's so and so now. He's the daddy of the bunch. Wait till you see how he'll wipe So-and-So's eye." 'Twas worse than an extra fatigue to be listening to him.

Now, I didn't care a fig which team won. I'm a Cork man myself, and proud of it, too. My only connection with Limerick is that my mother was born somewhere near that city. Thomondgate or Thomond something was, I think, the name of the place. That reminds me, Dev's mother was a Limerick woman, too. But, as I was saying, I didn't care a traithnín who won, but Billy was so cocky about Dublin that I put on a half dollar on Limerick. I won.

The match wasn't up to much. I often saw a better display from two school teams. Anyway the result silenced Billy. I tried to rise him a few times, but 'twas no go. He took it all in good part. Dublin chaps are great that way. If half the things I said about Dublin was said by anyone else in reference to Cork, there'd be a row. Heavens! there goes "lights out."

March the 12th.

Weather holding up fairly well. Was nearly giving up diary altogether. Had a bit of a scrimmage with Big Brien on account of it. The ignoramus doesn't know what a diary may mean. He can hardly write his name. Wanted to do the dog in the manger then. I had patience enough to treat his jeers with the contempt they deserved; but when he shied a pillow at me and destroyed two pages of my diary with the ink, I lost my temper. 'Tis not easy to keep one's temper always. My lip is nearly better again. I wish O'Brien's other eye were healed, too. He's not a bad kind of fellow. He admitted he was wrong. But the black eye remains to reproach me for my hasty temper. But then a vision of black ink on two ruined pages of my diary sets me right with my conscience again.

Had a letter from home this morning. Things fairly quiet down there, too. Medals and Sacred Heart badge from Nan enclosed. They seem to think we have nothing but ambushes here. Mother warns me to be careful. But she warns me about damp shirts and Dublin lassies, too. Poor little Bobbie only recovering from the "flu." I must send him something next pay day.

March 16th.

Weather holding up. Looks promising for to-morrow. Haven't written anything in the diary for the past few days. There wasn't a whole lot doing. Had a bit of a tiff with Sergt. G—— on Tuesday morning. He was only promoted a week ago. I don't know why. But, then, that's none of my business. He was bad enough when he was only an ordinary private, like any of us. He had as much airs as—as—I was going to say an officer. But, thanks be to God, none of our officers are built that way. But Sergt. G——,well, he's the limit. His name as Sergeant wasn't well dry on the books when he began his swank. The new broom, of course. On the very first morning after his promotion he began. Scarcely had reveille ceased when "Come on there, you fellows, show a leg," announced his new authority. He next proceeded to pull our blankets. He pulled mine. Now, everyone will admit that there's nothing so irritating as to be roused from your dreams in that fashion. I said things, a lot of things—in Irish and English. Well, he said things, too. He has his knife in me since. I'm thinking of looking for a transfer.

I was out on patrol on Wednesday night. Patrol is all right when the weather is fine. I enjoy searching fellows for guns. I got taken in badly, though, in my first capture. 'Twas in a tram. "Put them up," says I; and they did. There was a dangerous-looking customer in a trench coat at the end of the tram. He started shuffling in his pockets. "Put them up!" I thundered. "'Tis all right, lad," says he. "Don't make a scene. I have a gun on me, and I can't find my permit." His audacity nearly took my breath away. Still I felt as proud as could be at having got him. "Who's the officer in charge?" says he as cool as you please. "I'm Capt. B——," says he, "I'm up from Kerry." "Well, you're a cool one, wherever you're from," says I. "But you have a remarkable Dublin accent for a Kerryman." The N.C.O. in charge did not recognise him either. So we had to take him into Portobello. He laughed and joked, but I expected every moment he'd make a dash for it. I felt relieved when we reached the gate. There was a group of officers just inside the gate. "Hello J——. God save. Not gone back yet?" says one. I began to feel groggy. Then they realised the situation. One shouted "Put him in clink"; another, "Put him in irons"; another, "Take him up to the mess." We did feel sheepish. 'Twas better be sure than sorry.

To-morrow is Patrick's Day. We're going to have a great blow out. Trooping the colours. I'm invited to a hooley at Billy Mack's. I think I'll go, too. I must answer my mother's letter, too, and relieve her mind about ambushes, damp shirts, and Dublin lassies. Faith, I think 'twould be as well not to say anything about Billy's sisters either. I wonder who's going to win the big fight. I'd like to go. But, then, there are such a lot of things we'd like to do.

Back numbers of the New Series of "An t-Oglach" can be obtained on application to this Office.

ATHLETICS IN THE ARMY.

Progress of the New Association—The Forthcoming Conventions.

Steps are being taken to put the new Army Athletic Association on a sound basis in each Command. Last week Company meetings were held, officers elected, and everything made ready for the Battalion Conventions, which were held last Sunday at the headquarters of each area.

A meeting of the Executive Council was held on the 12th inst. at G.H.Q., Portobello. It was attended by the Chief of Staff, and there was a good muster of members. The following bye-law was adopted:—"Where a member of an Independent Corps is located in a district where it is not possible for him to play with his own Company team, such player is eligible to play for the team nearest to his outpost in inter-Company and inter-Battalion competitions. It is to be clearly understood that the Corps to which he belongs has first claim on his services for inter-Command Championships."

The Executive Council decided to request the Army Council to provide three whole-time officers for the following positions:—

Secretary.
Assistant Secretary and Registrar.
Organiser.

The adjourned Convention of the 31st March will re-assemble at Portobello Barracks on Saturday, 28th April, at three o'clock.

The All-Ireland Convention will be held at Portobello Barracks on the following day, Sunday, 29th April, at ten o'clock in the morning.

Great interest is being taken in the new association at G.H.Q. and elsewhere. It is quite clear that it makes a very strong appeal to all members of the Army, and they are determined that it will not fail for lack of whole-hearted support. The one deterrent to progress at the moment is the lack of grounds. These are not at all numerous enough. Each evening practice is being carried out on every available piece of ground.

A most interesting football contest took place at Portobello on the evening of Wednesday, the 11th inst., between teams representing the Military Police and the Special Infantry. It was, in the opinion of many competent to judge, the finest exhibition of the game so far given at G.H.Q., and was witnessed by a very large crowd. After a keen contest Police gained a victory by the narrow margin of two points, the final scores being:—

MILITARY POLICE .....2 goals 3 points.
SPECIAL INFANTRY .....2 goals 1 point.

Lovers of handball in the Army will learn with satisfaction that Captain B. Whelan, of the Curragh Command, had an easy victory over his opponent at the Boot Court, Ballymun, on Sunday, 8th inst. Captain Whelan has entered the semi-final round of the competition, and great hopes are entertained that he will be returned as victor in the final.

In the semi-final Captain Whelan will meet his brother, Mr. T. Whelan, of Ballymore Eustace, County Kildare, and, on the run of the play, it is believed that his opponent in the final round will be another brother, Mr. Edward Whelan, of Ballymore Eustace.

Golf enjoys great popularity amongst a large section of the officers. The legal staff of G.H.Q., represented by the Advocate-General and Captain O'Brien Twohig, played the legal staff of the Dublin Command, represented by Commandant Sheehy and Captain Casey, at Dollymount on the 8th inst. The first match ended all square, and the second resulted in a win for G.H.Q. by three holes.

Rowing enthusiasts will have to move swiftly if they are to make a showing in the coming season. The main obstacle to their progress is, of course, boats. If this can be speedily overcome, there are enough really good oarsmen in the Army to give a good account of themselves before the close of the season.

FOOTBALL AT CLONAKILTY.

A large crowd witnessed the match between the Column and the Garrison of "B" Company, 15th Battalion at Clonakilty. The play reached a high standard. The Column, led by William Coogan, were first to break away, to be stopped by P. Miley. After some hard work Corpl. J. Reilly of the Garrison shot a goal. From the kick out T. Shaw sent up the field, in which the Column made a determined attempt to score, only to be beaten off by Lieut. N. Brady. After some splendid play at midfield, the ball was sent to J. Googan, Garrison, who sent over the bar. Interval scores:—

GARRISON .....1 goal 1 point.
COLUMN .....Nil.

The second half opened with the Column once more attacking. Sergt. T. Lynch sent over the bar for the Column. The Garrison then sent the ball down the field, and after some interesting play P. Cahill, Garrison, sent over the bar, leaving the Garrison winners. Final scores:—

GARRISON .....1 goal 2 points.
COLUMN .....1 point.

J. Murphy, Civic Guard, acted as referee.

ORGANISING AT GORT.

At a meeting of the officers and men of H.Q. Staff and "B" Company of the 28th Infantry Battalion, which was held at Gort on Saturday last, it was decided to organise a hurling and football team at that station. Teams will also be formed at the other Company H.Q.'s. For the purpose of organisation, a Committee was formed, of which Comdt. L. Kelly, O.C. of the Battalion, was appointed Chairman, and Lieut. Seán Clancy, Battalion Pay Officer, was appointed organising Hon. Secretary.

It is expected that the Gort hurling team will make its presence felt in the present year's Army and County Competitions.

ARMY SIGNAL CORPS.

In connection with above, a general meeting of the Army Signal Corps was held under the presidency of Comdt. J. Smith (2nd in Command), on April 12th, at which it was decided:—

1. To claim (in accordance with scheme) the status of a Command, with direct representation on the Army Athletic Council.
2. To form Football and Hurling teams forthwith.
3. That the colours of all teams in the unit be White and Blue, with the Corps "Badge" affixed to the singlet.

A Committee, consisting of representatives from the following sections, was appointed:—Wireless, Signals, Communications, Mechanics and Despatches, with the undermentioned as officers:—President, Col. Liam Archer; Chairman, Comdt. J. Smith; Hon. Treasurer, Capt. L. Cryan; Hon. Secretary, Coy.-Sergt. Seán O'Ceallaigh.

The Committee are empowered to make all necessary arrangements as to affiliation, organisation, etc.

(Continued on page 21.)

AN DREÓILÍN MEALLTAC.

PÁDRAIC Ó CONAIRE DO SGRÍOB

Dia luain seo caitte caiteas an oiche saoi'n sréip ar maithe le mo shláinte, agus an té nach ndeánna a leitéid amaith, molaim dó túr a déanamh. Dúisceadt roimh an lá agus eirghe roimh an nghréin—nach aoibinn é! Ní fear dom cásaid a dúirigh má séin an maidin álainn sin marab é an dreóilín é. Bí an t-éan beag sin n-a shuide ar ghéig sgeice ór mo chionn i n-áirde agus é ag déanamh iongantair díom gur coig duine dé'n cinne daonna a leitéid sin d'áit covalta dó séin. An cainnt beag bog séid cuir sé de an céad shuim d'shuimeannaib na mairne dáil cualar séin, agus é ag beannú dom.

Beannuigeas do'n ean go minte modamail.

"Dárr na mairne duit a dreóilín big bídeach," arsa mise.

Cuir sé sgoic air séin. Chaoch sé súil liom, agus má tá eólas ar bit agamsa ar canamaint-cheibeacha na ngob agus na n-eite dubairt an dreóilín an cainnt seo;—

"Agatsa atá an saoghal aoibinn 'do luighe annsin 'do neid go te teólaidhe, gan sgáth gan eagla roimh aon namhaid. Ní bíonn ort eirghe go drogshuighin séin é. Ní cuimtar irteach ort i gcaiteamh na h-oiche; acht féach mise, go bróinid Dia orm! táim beag bídeach éitseóigeach, agus ir corp éan ná ainmhide ann nach mbíonn sgáth orm roimhe. Anéir anoir, cuir i gcár, cuir an t-ublacán (an clabaire sgánda bolgshúileach sin!) cuir sé an choide thearna ionnam. D'obair dom m'anam a cailleadh. Lán a chúib chuaid de clúmh bain sé aram! Marach a sgiobta ir bíog, bí mo chapa déanta, bí sin—agus thí cinn de gheargaigh ósa atá ar áilneacht an domain agam sa mbaile, agus gan deóraide ann le póig orra dá mbaintí dem' theóin mé! Uch! nach é an saoghal chuaid chéide agam é! Agus nuair buailear amach le páinne an lae le chúm bog tolgach foláchan dóib, cé d'feicsinn saoi bun na sgailpe acht an earóg uachárach agus a dá súil nimheach páicte ionnam. Ní ionghnadh ar bit é mé beith cinn túirseach dén traoghal contabairteach seo!"

Bí sgeim arain agam 'mo póca. Caiteas pioca de cuig an dreóilín cúnt 'r go maolócaide ar a mí-fártacha. Caith sé an sprúille go halpach.

"Nach in é bí uait ar feadh an achain?" arsa mise leis, agus é ag slanaó a shuib big ar an ngéig go múinte.

D'aomaig sé sunas eadh.

"Eadtainn féin," arsa an dreóilín, nuair bí a fáit itte aige "eadtainn féin, níl an saoghal seo dom chuaid ir ceartan é beith . . . ir cinnte go bruil an t-ublacán sgánda agus an earóg nimheach ann (sgread maidne ar an mbeirt!) acht an dreóilín a bruil scuaim ann, eimigeann leis éalú uaca, mar tá an t-ublacán dall covaltach agus an earóg gan eite . . . agus féach, nach iomda péirt breág naman bíog le fágáil cart na sgailp seo . . . fuigheas féin ceann amhú imdé—ceann mór blarta bog a bí com fada liom féin, mórán—agus ba lón lae agam é. Acht b'obair dom mo chuid-mín cailleadh—gealbán mór buide bradach fil é sgiobadh uaim!"

D'eirigh an dreóilín n-a torc. D'eirigh sé reanchuimneach.

"Níl bíog agam nach blarta an biadh bíog agatsa ná na cruim féin," arsa an dreóilín, "ir minic bíog má as amgóinteacht le mo céile raoi . . . b'feárr leis riúd na cruim ná an biadh maith bán cugair dom ar ball beag——."

Caiteas pioca eile amáin cuige—an bladamaide!

"Acht ár ndóigh," arsa an dreóilín tar éis a caiteta, "ár ndóigh ní raib aon tógáil air amach, ní raib sin. Dim bodar aige as éirteacht leis cabaireacht agus as cur gach milleáin ormsa . . . agus ní fárnigeann aon chát é acht amuigh raoi meadon oiche agus mise as iarraidh néal beag covalta tar éis raoghain an lae . . . acht nuair béar an t-ál tógta agam cuirpeod nuaig air, 'm'anam go scuirpeod.

Cus an dreóilín léim éadgadh go raib sé ar mo shualainn clé beagnach. Cuir sé goic air séin.

"Cogar mé leat," ar seisean ór sreal, "bruil aon céile agatsa nó an amlaid gur cuir sí an nuaig ort go bruil tú leat séin annseo?"

"Sgrior!" adeirimse, "nó-fiorrach atáir!"

"Dheachnuig," ar seisean, "beid mé ag guide Dé ort má——."

Cáire atá uait an ead?" arsa mise.

"Má sé sin an t-ainm atá agat ar an mbiadh bog buide sin agat," ar seisean.

"Sé," adeirimse, "acht——."

"Ruainn beag de——," ar seisean go bladamaid mealltach.

"Sgrior!" adeirimse.

Ruainne beag bídeach de—agus cogar, bruil sior agat céard a dóanfar mé duit? Tarbháinsid mé mo nead duit, 'noir! A leitéid de neid ní raib ag aon dreóilín eile amach! Agus na seargaig! Thí cinn aca a fágaig aon sgeargaig bur blaors nibe amach—agus cuirpead i n-aicne duit iad bíod ir nach bruil mórán de'n cainnt aca fós, na cheadsin!

Meall sé lán a shuib de cáire uaim agus d'imtig leis.

Cuir néal beag eile orm féin.

KERRY NOTES.

GREAT SEND-OFF TO COMMANDANT DAVE NELIGAN.

Though things are at times tough enough down here, still they are not as black as the papers paint them. We find time for a little celebration now and again; and one of the most enjoyable evenings we have ever had in Kerry was afforded at a farewell dinner, held recently in Killarney, to mark the departure, on promotion to Dublin, of Commandant Dave Neligan.

* * * *

Those of us whom the "exigencies of the service" (we are at a loss here as to the identity of this mysterious "Staff Captain," but we feel certain he is a Staff Captain) sublimely ignored, "cuffed off" to Killarney for the dinner. It was to be held at seven o'clock, and we felt that to remain in Tralee till that hour would be fatal. Tea in Tralee would mean the inevitable "Bacon and eggs." (We are absolutely surrounded and hemmed in on all sides by "Bacon and eggs" in Kerry. Protests are unavailing, but the other night the cook relented, and gave us bacon without eggs, "just for a change," he explained.)

* * * *

I am wandering from my original subject. To get back to Killarney, it is no exaggeration to state it was more or less en fete, for "Long Dave" was very popular there.

The H.Q. of the "Guards" was literally besieged. Everyone—military and civilians were more than anxious to give expression to their appreciation of all "Dave" had done to "enforce the will of the people" in Kerry.

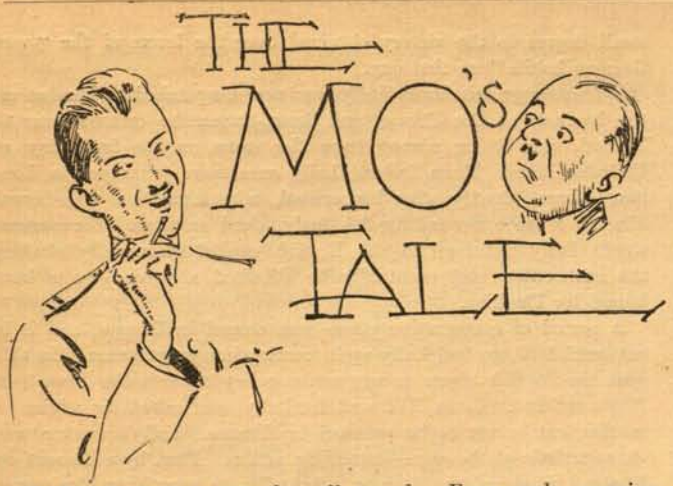
The dinner was a great success, and finally, with everyone feeling satisfied with everyone else, and everything, the speech-making began. Major-General O'Daly presented the guest of the evening with a gold watch and chain on behalf of the Officers in the Kerry Command, and in a few simple words traced Comdt. Neligan's intimate associations with the late General Collins during the most hazardous days of the "Black and Tan regime." The sterling work for Ireland which Comdt. Neligan performed, the innumerable risks he took, and his latter day work in Kerry all were referred to in feeling terms by the G.O.C. and other speakers.

* * * *

Comdt. Neligan suitably replied. A most enjoyable dance followed, and the early hours of the morning found celebrations still in progress. It was a splendid, but most deserving tribute to one of the finest soldiers in the Army.

The Command Staff, not to be outdone, arranged for a send-off supper in Tralee the night before Comdt. Neligan left for Dublin. Everything went according to plan, as those newspaper fellows say.

Our feelings on the whole matter were aptly described by one speaker, who said that "What was Kerry's loss was Ireland's gain." We all agreed, and wished "Long Dave" the best of luck, and a retinue of the "Staff Captains" he loves so much.



It had been a rotten day all round. From early morning there had been a steady downpour of rain, accompanied by a strong north-east wind. The troops had been out scouring the hills.

As we gathered round the officers' mess fire everyone was feeling more or less disgruntled. It was an occasion when most people seemed to draw a sorry sort of satisfaction from recounting unhappy experiences.

" Well," said the Battalion M.O., " I've had only one bad experience in my time, and I am not likely to forget it in a hurry."

It was so seldom that the young medico pretended to have had an experience out of the ordinary that we all, literally, sat up and began to take notice.

" It was just after this ' scrap ' had broken out in Dublin," the M.O. began in an earnest tone, " I was walking up Talbot-street pretty late in the evening. I noticed a tall, well-dressed young woman of about thirty years of age coming along towards me. She was obviously very greatly distressed. I was about to pass by when she stopped and addressed me.

" I beg your pardon," she said, " but can you tell me the way to Amiens-street Station "?

" Certainly," I replied, turning round and pointing towards it. " It is just there in front of you."

" I wonder if I could get a train to Wexford now "?

" Well, I am afraid you are late now. I am not quite sure but I think the last train has gone," I replied.

" The young lady, who was really very pretty," continued the M.O., " was obviously on the point of breaking down; so I asked her if I could be of any assistance. So she told me her story. She had been up in town on a short visit, and was staying in an hotel. That evening the hotel had been occupied by armed men, and all the occupants turned out. In the haste of her flight she had forgotten her purse. Not knowing the city very well, and having no friends in it, she was really in a bad way."

" That morning I had received my allowance, and had a pretty decent sum of money in a wallet in my pocket. I pressed her to accept a loan of £2. She did so with great reluctance; and was very profuse in her thanks; insisting on getting my card so that she could refund the money as soon as she returned home. She then inquired if I could recommend a hotel where she could stay until the morning train. I pointed out Moran's to her, which was only a short distance away, and which had not then been occupied by the Irregulars. I also mentioned my own hotel, which was in a quiet residential quarter. She chose the latter, and we went there together. There was no doubting her distress and nervousness. Every time a shot went off, or a machine gun rattled, which was pretty often, she would exclaim: ' O-O-Oh,' and shudder.

" I came in about eleven that night," continued the M.O., lighting a fresh cigarette, and settling himself more comfortably in the arm-chair. " When I had changed into my pyjamas, I sat at the fire reading for a few moments before getting into bed. Suddenly there was a sharp rap at my door. Thinking I was wanted professionally I got up and opened it. To my horror I found myself looking down the barrel of a Colt automatic. And behind it I was amazed to recognise my distressed and nervous young lady of the evening."

The M.O. paused to flick the ash from his cigarette.

" By the hokey," exclaimed a subaltern, " It must have been some surprise."

We all nodded in sympathetic agreement.

" Well," said the M.O., " She was neither distressed nor nervous then; but cool and determined. There was not the slightest tremor in the pistol held within a few inches of my head. I remember noting at the time that her finger was fully round the trigger."

" I want that wallet of notes, and at once," she said sharply.

" The fact that it was a woman that was holding the gun made me more than nervous. You can never really depend on a woman with a gun. Neither did I want to be robbed under such ludicrous circumstances. My own chance was to temporise. So pretending to think for a moment, I said that I had left it in my overcoat in the hall. It was a lame excuse, but it was the only one I could think of. Anyway it worked."

" Get it," she said.

" All the way down to the hall I was waiting for an opportunity but none came. After fumbling in my overcoat pockets I had to admit that the wallet was in my room up stairs."

" Well, get it quickly," she said in an impatient tone. " You have lost too much time already. And remember if you try any tricks I will shoot you for I want that money badly."

" She certainly looked as if she meant what she said. On the way back to my room I actually began to sweat, not so much about the loss of the money, which would have meant a good deal to me at the time, but at the thought of the ridiculous way in which I had been diddled."

" As we entered my room she closed the door behind us, but never for a second relaxed her steady aim. I began an agitated search of my clothes, and whilst doing so I kept a sharp watch on the would-be robber through the mirror on my dressing table. Then, just as I was withdrawing the wallet from my breast pocket I saw the pistol begin to droop in her hand. Quick as thought I turned and grabbed it."

" She was a big buxom girl, and knew how to use her strength. A terrible struggle took place between us, in the course of which a couple of chairs were overturned. My whole effort was to hold the pistol in such a position that if it went off neither of us would be shot, whilst she used all her strength to try and turn the muzzle of it towards my body. There was no doubt but that she fully intended to shoot me."

" Suddenly a shot went off, the bullet penetrating the door of the room, and a terrible commotion arose in the hotel."

At this dramatic point the M.O. paused to toss his cigarette butt into the fire.

" Did you get the automatic "? quickly interjected the subaltern who had a weakness for such weapons.

" Well, no," drawled the M.O., a quiet smile breaking over his erstwhile tense countenance, " You see, when the shot went off, and the commotion arose, I woke up and found it was only a dream."

For a minute there was dead silence in the mess, then there was a roar of laughter at how completely the M.O. had fooled us; but the laugh went strongest against the subaltern who had fallen in love with the automatic.

W. J. BRENNAN-WHITMORE, Comdt.

IRISHMEN OF ACTION.

II.—LALLY OF THE BRIGADE.

Among that brilliant galaxy who contributed so much to the fame of Ireland's fighting-men on the war-scarred plains of Europe, the name of Thomas Arthur Lally stands pre-eminent. The son of Sir Gerard Lally, of Tullinadaly, who had fought at Aughrim, Limerick and the Boyne, he was destined to rise to great eminence in the service of the country which had given sanctuary to his countrymen when Patrick Sarsfield and the Wild Geese sailed from their native shores.

Thomas Patrick Lally was born in the year 1702, and from his earliest years was destined for the profession of arms. When he was just eight years old he accompanied his father at the siege of Gironne, and two years afterwards he took his place in the trenches at Barcelona. Indeed, he displayed so much talent for leadership while yet under the age of twenty, that he was frequently commended by his superiors for his bravery and knowledge of military matters. In 1732 he was present at the reduction of Kehl, and in the following year he distinguished himself at Etlingen, where he, at great personal risk, saved the life of his distinguished father.

The Scottish Jacobites about this time advised the exiled James Stuart that a rising in Scotland would be attended with success, and among others who were sent to Scotland to ascertain the strength of the Jacobites was Major Lally. He traversed a large portion of the Highlands, and then crossed over to Ireland, where he made many friends, and obtained many recruits for the famous Brigade. On his return to France he was ordered to proceed to the Russian Court, and when there he was instructed to break the alliance between that country and England, and to form one between Russia and France. He is said to have carried out his portion of the work with consummate tact and delicacy, but the ultimate failure of the mission was due to the indecision of the authorities in Paris.

At Dettingen, in 1743, Lally rode at the head of his regiment, and the Duke de Noailles, in a general order of the day, spoke in glowing terms of praise concerning the conduct of the Irish leader. "At Dettingen," wrote de Noailles, "he rallied the army several times in its disorder, and saved it in its retreat, through the advice which he laid before the Army Council a few hours after the battle."

The early spring of 1744 saw the formation of the magnificent regiment which bore the name of its founder, Colonel Lally. At Fontenoy, in May, 1745, this regiment and its gallant leader rendered particularly distinguished service. "This regiment," says a French eyewitness of the battle, "decided the conflict by dispersing with the cold steel that terrible English force which had overcome the artillery of Richelieu and the King's Household Cavalry." Lally was raised to the rank of Brigadier by Louis XV. on the field of battle.

In 1745 we find Lally again active on behalf of the Stuarts. In that year he succeeded in raising a force of about 10,000 Scotch and Irish troops for the service of Charles Edward. This force, however, was not used, and the story of how France played the Stuarts false on that occasion is an enthralling chapter in the history of high politics during the earlier portion of the eighteenth century. Lally embarked on board a smuggling vessel and managed to land somewhere on the coast of Sussex. From thence he made his way to Scotland, and was appointed aide-de-camp to Charles Edward when the latter raised his standard at Glenfinnian on August 19th, 1745. At Falkirk, in January, 1746, Lally acted as chief military adviser to Charles Edward, and is said to have contributed in no small degree to the victory obtained over the forces of the "wee German laddie" on that day.

By a strange mischance Lally was now despatched to London on the business of the Prince, and from thence he crossed over to Ireland, thus being absent from the scene on the fatal day at Culloden Moor. From Ireland Lally once more journeyed to London, where, shortly after his arrival, a proclamation was issued offering a large reward for his body, dead or alive. For several weeks Lally remained in the English capital successfully eluding the authorities, and eventually he obtained a passage on a boat bound for Dunkirk.

A period of comparative peace now ensued in Europe, and it is not until 1755 we find Lally again coming into prominence. In this year the English began an aggressive policy towards the French in Newfoundland. Louis XV. sent for Lally, and asked for advice as to the best course to be pursued by France. Lally's answer was characteristic of the man—immediate action. First by a descent on England in aid of the Stuarts. Secondly, to overthrow the power of England in India, and, thirdly, to launch a determined attack upon the English colonies in America. The ministers of Louis, after mature consideration, turned down those proposals, and attempted to settle their differences by negotiations with the English Government. During the discussions on an amicable settlement the English Navy continued its campaign against the French, and in the short space of ten months had taken or sunk no fewer than two hundred and fifteen French vessels.

When all hope of a peaceful solution had vanished, Lally was again summoned by the king, and requested to prepare a plan for an attack upon the English possessions in India.

It might be mentioned here that an East India Company was formed in the days of Louis XIV. but, towards the close of his reign, this Company was destroyed. It was revived during the early days of Louis XV., but it was unable to make any headway against the advance of the British East India Company. The failure of the French Company was said to be chiefly due to the mismanagement and flagrant dishonesty of its chief officials.

An expedition was fitted out and Lally was invested with the supreme command, but, curiously enough, we find the French Minister, D'Argenson, raising his voice against this appointment. "I am," says D'Argenson, in a memorandum to the King, "I am better acquainted than you are with the worth of M. de Lally, and, moreover, he is my friend; but he should be left with us in Europe. He is on fire with activity. He makes no compromise with respect to discipline, has a profound horror of anything that is not straightforward, is impatient with delay, is silent upon nothing that he knows, and expresses himself in no uncertain terms. All those qualities are excellent amongst us, but what is the prospect of it for you among your factories in Asia? At the first sign of negligent conduct that is likely to clash with the interests of his royal master, M. de Lally will thunder forth, if he does not resort to rougher measures. This will cause his operations to fail in order to be avenged upon him. Pondicherry will have civil war within its gates and a foreign foe outside its walls. I am fully convinced of the excellence of the plans submitted by my friend, but I believe that some other person should be charged with their execution."

Notwithstanding this grave warning, Lally was ordered to India, but trouble soon arose. First, a third of the money allocated for the expedition was stopped, and then more than a third of the troops were withdrawn. This proceeding was warmly resented by the impetuous Irishman, and he was about to resign his command when a solemn assurance was given by the French authorities that the remainder of the money and troops would be sent when he arrived in India.

(Continued on page 20.)

THE STRENUOUS LIFE.

A Glimpse of an Average Day in an Office at G.H.Q.

I.

9 a.m. From the portals of his sanctum the "Boss" beamed benevolently upon the excited group which glamoured round the Time Book that spring morning and appended their names methodically. The "Boss" had a weird vision: a most unusual pair of eyes. One seemed to be glued upon the group—the other quivered in consonance with the ticking of the seconds.

It was 9 hours 4 minutes. The last member of the group signed and took his seat. The eagle eyes of the "Boss" wandered for a twinkling over the room and surveyed each individual of that staff whose repute has reached all over this world, and other worlds which do not require to be enumerated here.

One seat was vacant. One member of the staff had dared to break the Golden Rule of that Utopian office. It was ——. The "Boss" stepped over to the book and had just begun to draw the "Red Line" when the door was suddenly thrown open, and a bewildered individual made his appearance.

The Strenuous Life.

"Late," yelled the "Boss." "The line is drawn."

"Ah, sir; ah, sir, don-n-'t, I mean—eh—I couldn't help it. I won't do it again. I had a nightmare, last night, and I slept it out. I thought I was in 'Tir-na-nOg," sir. I saw all the staff here dressed up in queer rig-outs—kilts, and the like, sir. I saw the Commandant here, sir, and—and, he was sending an Orderly—I mean a kern— for a car—I mean a chariot. I saw you there, too, sir, and ——"

The staff screamed.

"Silence! Get on with the work," thundered the G.S.O. (1). (According to Barrack Orders the late one forfeited two days' pay.)

* * * * * *

Silence reigned supreme for a moment. Then a "Royal" and an "Underwood," in delightful harmony, interrupted; the rapturous cadences of both uplifting and carrying that soulful audience away—away from the agony of alphabetical lists, and G.R.O's, to a land of social equality and no duties for staff or anybody.

Buoyant and skittish, the G.S.O. (2) obtruded that glorious lyric, "The Minstrel Boy has his stripes up now. In a G.R.O. you'll find him." A bundle of Record Cards was hurled through the air and landed with terrific force. The song of the typewriters ceased. A groan came from the desk of the G.S.O. (2). The sonorous grumbling of the "Boss" in his private office alone triumphed.

II.

12.15 p.m. Business was brisk in Staff Duties. Typewriters clicked. Telephones buzzed. Voices rapped out stern commands, as the queue of Orderlies quickly deposited their heaps of files, and more hurriedly departed. Business was indeed brisk, with a double-barrelled capital "B."

The G.S.O. (2) ran the fingers of his right hand skilfully through his golden locks, as if to bring to birth the thought so vital to the solution of the problem which lay before him in a file. That such an all-important matter of State, bristling with a plethora of knotty side issues of policy, should be thrust upon him, he appreciated, but in such an infernal bedlam, in such a "d——d den," how could he afford it the attention which it so urgently demanded?

Near the window a mysterious rustle caused the staff, already bewildered with work, to turn round in surprise. Their surprise and wonder increased when a weird-looking creature extricated itself from a mass of records. A clammy hand pushed back the hair which completely covered the face, and lo! the wonder was dispelled. It was Jimmy Mac—otherwise "Terry."

Typewriters again clicked. The brains of the G.S.O. (2) once more concentrated on the formidable task. Come what might, he would solve it.

"I say, Terry," he cried, "have you a Record there for ——?"

A partially inaudible remark about the record of "Blind Aunts" was the only response he got. The sudden entrance of the "Boss" from his sanctum sanctorum saved trouble.

"Ring for a car, Commandant. You Captain, tackle the alphabetical list at once. Sergeants X and Y will assist. G.R.O. 29 should be out any moment—give Stationery a buzz up."

He was gone in a flash. The G.S.O. (2) closed the file with a bang, and made for the 'phone. Terry, with a face as long as a week's rain, ambles slowly across the room.

"The Typists typed with turned-in-toes,
And muttered 'Gazette' and 'G.R.O's.'"

III.

4 p.m. The big noise from "Corpses and Carcases," known to all and sundry as "Corps and Services," sat on the window ridge regarding the "Boss." A placid smile lit his countenance. A fag dangled dangerously between his lips. He was obviously in good humour.

"What's the good thing for the day, Sean?" he drawled.

"Oh! Don't bother me! I'm busy."

"All right, I won't disturb you, but listen. Talking about winners. A heard a posh yarn to-day in the Mess. Joe V., I think it was, told it. 'A guest was having lunch one day in a restaurant and called the waiter. "Waiter," said he, "why has this lobster a claw missing?"' '"You see, sir," said the waiter, "the lobsters we get here are so fresh they fight with each other in the pantry." "Well take this one away,"' replied the guest, '"and bring me one of the winners."' Smells like the Mess over the way. What?"

The "Boss" did not even smile. He reached his hand back and gracefully traced a suitable grave on the map of the Army plot in Glasnevin. That was quantum.

2.15 a.m. The staff was still at work.

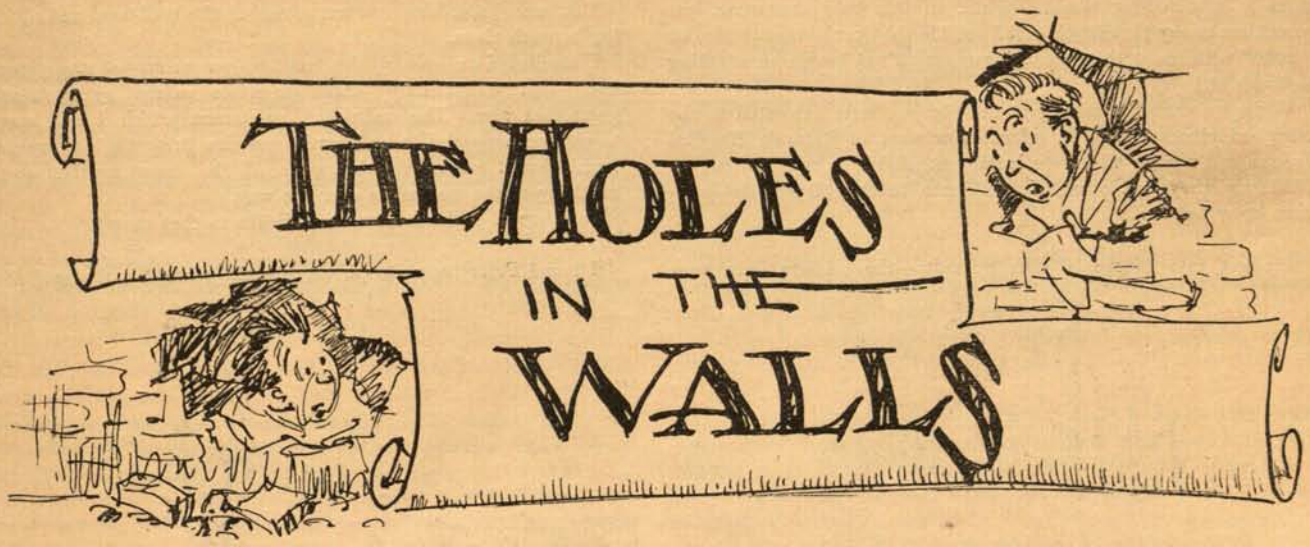
"M.A.D."

OFFICERS OF THE

ATHLONE COMMAND.

"THE PIPES ARE CALLING."

As Frank Leah's sketch shows, different kinds of pipes make their appeal to the Officers and N.C.O.'s of the Athlone Command.



A Dublin crowd is always willing to take a big chance for a free show. Which is sufficient explanation of the avid-eyed multitude in Parnell Street on that summer evening last year.

Weary, watery, western sunbeams were doing their best to give a hope of a glorious resurrection to the tenement dwellers who formed the bulk of the crowd which mustered from the head of Moore Street towards Capel Street.

They clustered the footpaths, straggled across the road and hung out of the windows, mouths agape, tongues a-wagging. From Moore Lane, of historic memory, up to the Parnell Monument the street was empty, save for green-coated soldiers hugging a few doorways.

Now and again a soldier ran across the top of the street towards the western corner of Parnell Square. Every man who did so was fired at by the snipers on the roof of Bridgman's Corner, on the other side of O'Connell Street, since known as the Dead Man's Corner.

The soldiers, to a man, always stopped in their tracks and fired back at the distant roof-top. One lad, in his dart across the street, stumbled and fell. Immediately picking himself up he loosed off at the snipers on the slates. The crowd laughed.

To gauge the psychology of that crowd one required a new version of the Einstein theory.

* * * *

Ping!

There was a spray of plaster from the corner of an upper tenement window as a bullet struck it. The occupants of the window hurriedly withdrew their heads. The crowd in the street below surged to the scene and gaped upwards. They had got rather bored of seeing soldiers shot at: this was a new stunt. One imagined them half-heartedly hoping that some of their own clan had been hit—not seriously wounded they hoped, but just enough to be interesting.

In their enthusiastic curiosity they strayed into the line of fire from Bridgman's Corner, and the troops decided to "warn them off." A soldier sauntered down the street until he was out of the angle of fire from that hostile post, dropped on one knee in the centre of the road and fired over the heads of the people. But, to the uninitiated, it looked as if he was firing at them, and the proletariat scurried for shelter—that is to say, the majority of them did. A large minority persisted in the street despite subsequent warning shots, and, when the soldier gave up the job in despair, the rest of the mob flowed out again. And they were even further up the street towards the danger zone than they had been before.

Incorrigible Dubliners! The only thing they are afraid of is missing a tram—when, in 999 cases out of a thousand the tram after the next would suit them just as well.

* * * *

I told you that they laughed at the soldier who stumbled while he was crossing the danger zone. They had another hearty laugh while I was with them. (Oh, yes; I was one of the bunch. What could you expect?)

From some place just opposite the Rotunda Hospital a gentleman in his shirt sleeves suddenly made his appearance. The soldiers were busy elsewhere for the moment, so he got his chance of one crowded hour.

We cheered him—that is to say, the mob with which I was foregathering at the moment cheered him. Why—Heaven knows!

He turned when the plaudits reached him, and appeared to address a few remarks to us. To judge by his gestures, it was a fine hectic speech, but he was in the danger zone and we were in the area of comparative safety, and the eloquence did not carry the distance. It may have been the "Ave Caesar" stunt—and it may not. Considering the thing calmly, I think it was not.

At any rate, this gallant adventurer in the shirt sleeves, having issued his valedictory, tossed contemptuously towards us by gesture, rollicked towards O'Connell Street—and turned the corner out of our sight.

What happened to him?

I do not know. But I am willing to bet that he perambulated down O'Connell Street, across which, at the moment, the bullets were playing "cats' cradle," without being scratched.

That sort of thing always happens to that sort of man.

* * * *

And now we come to the holes in the walls—and elsewhere. You, dear reader, lured to impatience by the title of this jolly old article, are, of course, under the impression that we should have arrived at them long ago. But think of the time I was held up in Parnell Street! And, after all, it was I who shivered, not you.

We went up that street, Peter and the undersigned, in the company of a sergeant and a handful of hefty privates. At that time we (the civilian persons) did not know that "the other gentlemen" had been driven from the corner Bank and were only able to snipe at us from Bridgman's Corner, and we shivered in our civilian souls at the thought of battle, murder and sudden death, involving us—at least, I did.

We went into Mooney's Parnell Street house. (Yes, I know

there is a scope for ribald laughter in this bald statement, but permit me to say that if you stood outside the door of that particular " pub " with me at that moment, you would not have seen anything to laugh at.)

While we were hammering at the door we were subjected to the intrigued observation of a select assortment of Rotunda Hospital doctors and nurses, who were leaning nonchalantly out of windows. Obviously they had a placid confidence in their immunity—even from stray bullets.

* * * *

We got into Mooney's with difficulty—the soldiers were very particular as to whom they admitted. And when we were once inside we had to wait until the word came for us to go farther.

The word came at last, and Peter and I set out to climb the spiral staircase (which you may see to this day as proof of my words).

Somewhere about the twelfth bend we encountered the first hole in the wall. It was one of the most difficult to negotiate (we hadn't learned the knack at that time, you will understand).

Having scrouged through, Peter and I found ourselves at the back of the second storey of a building that was a-building. It is now the handsome premises of the Provincial Bank.

Here we found a sentry under the open air amidst chunks of scaffolding. He took particular cognisance of our bona fides before he let us go farther.

But, once past him, we were free of the roof-tops and all that lay beneath them.

I strolled into one of the front upper rooms of the potential bank—and was swiftly jerked back to safety by a muscular green-clad arm. The unfinished apartment which I had essayed to explore happened to be directly opposite Bridgman's Corner, and lavish bullet marks on the walls of the room testified to the assiduity of the marksmen over the way.

Somehow, I took an immediate dislike to that room.

* * * *

I found Peter trying to photograph the sentry on the scaffolding, and having collected him and his apparatus (Peter, that is), we pushed on, as it were.

Following military instructions, we proceeded, stern first (as they say in the Coastal Defence Crush), through another hole in a wall and down a ladder into a cigarette factory. Then through another hole in a wall which was the most unpromising we had struck yet. You lay on your waistcoat and went through feet first into a gloomy place which seemed to be a sort of a hall. One had to hang on by one's hands to the edge of the hole and drop cautiously. With luck you landed on an iron bedstead about eight feet below. I had no luck, and got a scraped shin.

With a view of doing as little damage as possible, the soldiers had made all the holes on the small side. This was all right for slim young soldiers, but it presented difficulties to persons of girth.

Our artist demonstrates that it is easier to make holes in a wall with a drawing pen than a crowbar. As a matter of fact, there was only one hole to an occasional room, but I suppose he thought he would give us good measure.

Peter and I "jammed" a couple of times, and had to be pushed and pulled through the undersized apertures by the lads in the Jackets Green. I think they had to get a crowbar to prise Peter loose on one occasion, but as my head was in another room at the time, I will not swear to it.

But there was worse in store for Peter. He is ginger-aley enough to be the Worshipful High Shriek of the Rock of Horeb Tent of the Ancient Order of Rechabites. That is to say, he is one of the worthiest followers of Father Mathew that you could imagine. So you can appreciate his sentiments when a cheery giant in uniform, having pulled him through one of the holes in the walls, remarked, conversationally:—

"I'll take me oath that's not the sort of Hole in the Wall you're used to, ould son."

* * * *

It was a curious experience going down O'Connell Street in that manner. You saw the street itself occasionally from hazardous windows. It was empty in the sunlight. The striped mattresses with which the opposition had fortified the windows of the Gresham Hotel glared colourfully like collapsed awnings.

At one opened top-storey window I found a soldier with a Lewis gun sweatfully potting at the windows over the way. He had the lower sash raised, and was lying on the bare floor of an unfurnished room.

So was I. When I found myself, as happened on occasion, in the line of fire from across the street, I always remembered in time that it would be a terrible loss to the country if any haystack marksman scored a bull's eye with me as it.

But there was very little shooting at times. I think the ammunition was nearly exhausted on the other side of the street. And, so far as our lads were concerned, they were not firing unless they saw something to fire at.

Sunlight, and sundry shots across the wide, empty street.

* * * *

If you have not got a plan of the buildings that you are operating in, there is a certain drawback in making these holes in the walls. You may frequently back a loser in the shape of a chimney.

There was a hefty young soldier of about six feet three who wielded a crowbar as Matt the Thrasher wielded a flail. He had taken off his tunic to the job, and he attacked those walls with grim determination.

And I was standing by him on three occasions when he broke into a chimney instead of into the premises next door.

I don't think he knew how to swear, to judge by the way he took the triple disappointment, but I deputised for him, and he seemed relieved.

* * * *

We ploughed our way into the Catholic Commercial Club eventually. And a few of our lads, making an exploration of the premises, suddenly found themselves, by the wind-slamming of a door, locked out into the lane at the back, with a bunch of armed men potting at them from the back door of the Y.M.C.A. They managed to get away into Parnell Street with two casualties—one man in the leg, I think, and one in the wrist. I am certain about the wrist, because I made an attempt to dress it and found I had forgotten all the old ambulance wheezes, including the Figure-of-Eight bandage.

* * * *

You would be surprised to know how expert Peter and I became at climbing through holes in the walls. After a while we got so that we used to go through them without thinking, as it were. Only an occasional rip reminded us of the fact all was vanity.

Nowhere did we find a sign of life until we came to the Workshops for the Blind. Here the Superintendent and his wife and family had shepherded the sightless into the back portion of the premises and done their best to assuage the fears that had come to them from the noise of the guns.

I saw the blind men summoned for their tea. They came trooping out of inner rooms and, for the most part, marched with uncanny precision to places at the tables, where the hunks of dry bread and tea awaited them. (It had been impossible to renew the stock of butter, or margarine, owing to the profusion of bullets frisking about O'Connell Street, and the bread had been achieved by a miracle of daring.)

I spoke to a youngish man, whom I took to be a sort of Assistant Superintendent, about the amazing manner in which the blind men went unhesitatingly to their places at the tables.

"It is all a matter of custom," said he. "You probably noticed one or two who seemed a bit uncertain?"

"Yes," said I.

"They do not live here," said he. "Some of them were caught here when the fighting started, and others came back here, being unable to get home. The men who live here have every inch of ground scheduled in their mind, but the strangers are at a disadvantage."

"It is a terrible thing to be deprived of sight," said I. "You and I cannot properly appreciate the hard lot of these poor chaps."

"Well," he remarked, "I think I ought to know something about it, seeing that I have been blind since I was ten years old."

THE VETERANS' BALLAD.

Veterans all, men of the old I.R.A.—
We who plan for to-morrow while we do the work to-day;
Careless of danger or toil are we,
Glory, ambition or pay.

Hard was our school; stern was the lesson it taught:—
"Care, lest in winning the battle you lose that for which it was fought."
We have learnt our lesson by rote,
We seek as we always sought——

Tone, Emmet, Pearse, Barry, and "Mick" our pride,
Kindled and nursed the living fires that in our hearts abide;
We cannont hope for rest a while,
Or 'twas in vain they died.

Work for to-day; plan for the day in store,
Bearing the taunts of our brothers as Sassenach taunts of yore,
Saorstát or Poblact to us are one,
For Eire to us is more.

Eire our land! You shall have once again
The splendour of ancient Greece and Rome, the pride of olden Spain—
Freedom as wide as the New World boasts
Shall shatter the tyrant's chain.

Regal amidst the Nations, glorying to meet their glance,
You shall be fair as Italy; gallant and gay as France;
Yea! should you covet the foeman's might
We'll win it for you perchance!

More than all this we seek and sought—ne'er shall our trust betray
We who to-morrow plan though we do the work to-day,
We—Veterans all—
Men of the old I.R.A.

A. L.

SCÉAL ÓGLAIG.

LAEHANTA GEALA.

(Continued from No. 2.)

Nuair a bhíos sa "dara scoil" de scoilena na mBráhar agus me ag dul ar aghaidh maih go leor leis an "dara leabhar," duairt garsún égin liom, lá, gur troideadh dhá chah idir na hEreannaig agus na Lochlannaig, agus gur bhuaidh na hEreannaig i gcah díov agus gur trascaradh na Lochlannaig sa chah ele. Dfág san an scéal cohrom eatorra, dar liom. Lá ele, agus me ag siúl suas cosán na canáile i bhfochair fir a bhi ina lóistéir againn, cad a chífinn ar dhroichead i bhfad amach uainn ach an marc-shlua agus claidhte, mar mheasas, ar tarrac acu fé sholus na gréne. "Saighdiuiri Ereannacha iad san, an ea?" arsa mise. "Sea," arsan fear, agus do léim mo chroí le háhas láihreach mar do cheapas go raibh Ere saor—mar cé go rabhas, an uair sin, ag foghluim stair na hEreann as leabhar beag uaine na mBráhar, ar chuma égin ni raibh fhios agam conus a bhi an scéal ag Ere, ce'ca saor no daor a bhi sí. Se an leabhar beag san do mhúscail grá dErinn i gceart ionam cé nár thuigeas a leah. Ni túisce léinn blúire dhe ná mar a théinn ag triall ar mo mháhair, agus ar gach énne d'éistfadh liom, chun cah agus bua agus feall d'innsint dóiv agus me ar buile le háhas no le brón. Uair égin sa bhliain 1898 do chuala ana-chaint ar siúl ag garsún ele sa scoil i dtaov "Nócha hocht" agus cahana agus píci. Is dócha ná rabhas ag ésteacht go ro-aireach leis mar isé rud do thuigeas uaidh ná go raibh cah mór le troid an bhliain sin féin, ach do thuigeas an scéal maih go leor nuair a chonac na slóte fear agus na bratacha áille anáirde acu agus iad ag siúl le ceol máirseála na mbannai go léir. Tháinig móráil an domhain orm agus dfan cuimhne an radhairc sin ar feadh i bhfad agam. Tamall maih ina dhiaig sin, nuair a bhíos ábalta go maih ar an mBéarla do leumh, duart liom féin go léfinn leabhar an tSúi leabhánaig, "Scéal na hEreann." Do thosnaíos air i lár an tsamhraidh, le linn na leehanta saoire, thuas sa phárlús agus an ghrian ag taihneamh isteach orm. Do chorraig an scéal go mór me agus uaireanta do chuireadh se ar dearg-bhuile me. Nuair a thánag godi an áit úd ina n-innstear conus mar a dhin na Gaill na hEreannaig bochta do dhíol ina ndaoraiv chun veh ag sclábhaiocht sna Barbadoes tháinig racht feirge orm a dhall me cho mór san gur aimsíos an tlú agus gur phreabas am' sheasamh chun na Gall do bhuala!

Bhi ana-dhúil sa léhóireacht agam ach ni raibh aon chara dhom do thúrfadh leabhair árd-letríochta dhom agus ni raibh i leabharlainn na scoile puinn d'aon tsaghas leabhar lasmuich den tsaghas a tugtar do gharsúin i Sasana is i Merice. Do léinn gach énní i bhfuirm scéil no eachtra dá bhfaghainn sna pápéir nuachta agus gachaon drabhaiol a bhíodh i bpápéir chinn seachtaine o Shasana. Bhi ana-dhúil agam i scéalta mar gheall ar "Páid Ereannach" godi gur mhúin uncail dom a mhalairt dom, fear a bhi ina sháirsint, tráh, i bpóilíneacht na tuaha, beannacht Dé len'anam! Bhi tigh tabhairne aige i sráid bheag i gCo. Longhpuirt, tigh fada cinn tui ná raibh ann ach tri no ceahair de thigíni ina líne agus dóirse déanta sna fallaí a bhi idir gach dhá cheann acu. Thugas seachtain ann, seachtain aoivnis. Théinn godi an portach gach lá ar an trucailin agus le linn m'úncail a veh ag túirt aire don asal bhínnse ag innsint na scéal do i dtaov "Handy Andy," etc. Ach duairt se liom, lá, nár cheart dom aon tsuim do chur i ráméis den tsort san, ná raibh ann ach maga fén Ereannach. Chuaidh a theagosc i bhfeidhm go daingean orm agus roinnt blian ina dhiaig sin, cúpla bliain tréis fágaint na scoile dhom, nuair a thug driháir dom leabhar abhaile leis ón scoil agus chonac go raibh "Páid Ereannach" égin ina sheirviseach do Shasanach sa scéal a bhi ann, do chromas ar veh ag cáine an leabhair agus na mBráhar in ésteacht m'ahar agus duairt sesean rud égin a chuir ar buile me. Do lasas le feirg láihreach. Bhíos ar crih o bhonn go bahas le fraoch agus bhi faobhar ar mo ghuh nuair a thugas Dia go solamanta leis go raghadh an leabhar san isteach sa tine dá bhfecinn aris e. Ni fheaca aris e, mar do cuireadh i bhfolach orm e.

IRISHMEN OF ACTION

(Continued from page 12.)

Lally arrived in India in the month of April, 1758, and at once set about restoring order in the French Colony. His first act was to lay siege to the Fort of St. David, which he captured in less than one month. Then he returned to Pondicherry, where bitter disappointment awaited him. Here he found the finances so low that it was plainly evident that no forces could be maintained for any length of time. For months Lally conducted a campaign against the forces of mismanagement and corruption, but found himself hampered on every side. At last he determined on one last throw of the dice. He mustered his entire force and marched against Madras in the hope of inflicting a crushing blow to English rule in the East. A determined stand was made by the latter at Fort St. George, which, curiously enough, was under the command of an Irish officer in the English service, named Laurence. Here the arrival of the English Fleet caused Lally to raise the siege and retire to Pondicherry, which was invested shortly afterwards by the English under Coote.

The story of the siege of Pondicherry is one of the greatest episodes in the history of India. The French force under Lally were reduced to a state of starvation, but with indomitable courage they refused to surrender. At last, after a period of close on nine months, the heroic defence came to an end, and Lally was taken prisoner. Being released on parole, Lally hurried to Paris in order to defend himself against the stories that had been circulated by his enemies. He was soon enmeshed in a web of intrigue and finally was arrested and confined in the Bastile. After spending more than three years in that prison, he was brought to trial before the French Parliament, and was sentenced to death. The execution was duly carried out, and, says Voltaire: "A murder was committed with the Sword of Justice." In the year 1778, Louis XVI. by public proclamation cancelled the decree of attainder pronounced by his predecessor against the family of the great soldier, and Lally's son was enabled to enter upon the patrimony of his illustrious father.

X.

(No. III.—Meagher of the Sword.)

B'aoivinn liom an tseachtain sin a chaiheas ar an dtuah—mar an gcéad uair riamh, agus ar theacht abhaile dhom do ghuilinn gachaon uair a chuimhnínn ar an mbóhar fada bán godi an portach, ar an ngarrdha beag dea-shaohraihe ina mbaininn na prátai, ar an sruhán beag ceolmhar, ar na páircena glasa, ar an áit ina mbainimís na húla beaga agus na cnóna. Bhíos sa Ghrád Ullmhúcháin an uair sin, ag cur i gcóir chun dul fén Scrúdu Idirmheánach agus bhi orainn roinnt bheag Gaelge dfoghlaim. Thagadh na deora fém shúil gachaon uair a léinn "tá bó óg ag an tobar" no "tá fód móna ag Art," mar do chuimhnínn ar an tobar gleoite úd sa tsráidín tuaha agus ar an bhfalla geal aoldaitte a bhi ina thimpall, ar an bportach, ar an dtine bhreá mhóna agus an corcán tri-chosach ar crocha os a cionn, agus na fir ina sui ar na bairilli, ag ól agus ag díospóireacht agus ag déanamh grinn.

Coda a hAon agus a Do de Cheachta Simpli I Ghramha, leabhar gramadai an Dra. Seoighe agus "Scéalai Gaelach" an Chraoivín Aoivinn," siniad na leabhair a bhi againn sa bhuín Ghaelge. I bPáras na Fraince a clóbhuaileadh leabhar an Chraoivín agus, ni nárbh iongna, isiad na letreacha "Rómhánacha" a bhi ann. Mar sin bhi an dá shaghas letreacha agam o thosach agus ba gheairid go rabhas ina dtaihi araon, rud a chuirean iongna orm anois nuair a chloisim gearáin mar gheall ar a dheacracht atá sé an Ghaelig a scríbhtar sna letreacha "Rómhánacha" a thuisgint. Bfada go rabhas i dtaihi na letreacha "Gaelacha" do scríobh—ni bheadh an scéal leah cho holc agam mara mbeadh na heirbaill bheaga Ghallda a bhíodh orainn a chur leo chun iad a chur le chéle. Is greannúr na fuaimena Gaelge a múinti dhúinn: "ouns an oyt" aderimís nuair a lémís "anns an áit."

AODH RUA.

GAELIC ATHLETIC PASTIMES.

THE SEASON'S PROGRAMME.

By "OSCAR."

The Scheme of Organisation of Gaelic Pastimes in the National Army published in our last number is a comprehensive one. Its preparation does great credit to its promoters; no branch of healthy outdoor and indoor native activity is neglected, and the programme commends itself to followers of every branch. The Chief of Staff's declaration at the Athletic Conference, on March 31st, is worthy of frequent repetition:—"The Army should be the backbone of the Irish-Ireland movement, and should contribute of its stock to make Ireland a truly Gaelic State." Here is the incentive and ideal—"Make Ireland a truly Gaelic State."

It is not difficult to visualise the enthusiasm which will be roused in military and civilian circles when the Army competitions are in full swing.

Friendly rivalries between companies, battalions, and commands, and frequent meetings on the playing fields will develop a spirit of camaraderie, and create a sense of National pride in our Army, which are very desirable ends worth working hard to attain.

But it will be hard work at first, and so that the Scheme of Organisation reach its full accomplishment it will be necessary to appoint at least one whole-time officer to organise the different areas and arrange the hours, dates and venues of the many competitions. I think this time (and money if needs be) would be well expended, for intensive organisation is necessary. The Army scheme has the hearty support of all Gaels, and every assistance will be given from the G.A.A. proper. But it is from within the really hard work must come if the games are to prosper, and if the Army will take its proper place in the athletic life of the Nation.

I would lay particular stress here on the invaluable assistance the Army programme will give to Gaelic games. At the moment hurling is all right, and will always be the National game par excellence, but deplorable indiscipline has frequently crept into Gaelic football, and is rife at the moment—as instance the recent game between two leading metropolitan clubs, O'Tooles and Kickhams. Army discipline and strict Army referees will cut out all this untoward horseplay. I do not propose to convert Gaelic football into a degenerate parlour game for effeminates. No such thing! Gaelic football needs some alterations of governing laws, but it will always be a brave game for vigorous men. Yet dangerous play must be cut out. Charging a man when he has delivered the ball, and is more or less unprotected, must not be tolerated. In the series of brilliant games at Tipperary, Cork and Dublin, between Kerry, Kildare and Louth, there was no dangerous play. The game was, as played then, a magnificent one. Every player played the ball. There were strenuous but scrupulously fair tests of strength and virility—grand fielding, passing and swinging movements which had the spectators on their toes right through the hour. This is what we must have again, and the Army can re-create this grand sporting spirit. I would advise utmost care in selection of referees. Referees in civilian circles at the moment are, with few exceptions, totally inefficient; and they lack that commanding individuality necessary to control men in the heat of a stirring encounter. The appointment of a group of capable referees must form an early part of the Army programme. Playing Gaelic football and hurling as they should be played, the Army competitions will have a healthy tonic and moral effect outside its influence.

The Irish Nation has always been distinguished in field events—jumps and weights—Kiely, O'Connor, Leahy, Newburn, Ryan, Walsh, Flanagan, Horgan, Mangan, Real, O'Grady, and scores of others were world record breakers. No reason why we cannot reproduce their performances in the near future! Good coaches in weights and jumps are necessary, for much depends on style. No doubt such coaches will be secured, as in other armies. Weights demand big physique, but the average-sized man, with his native Celtic **"spring,"** can readily develop into a fine jumper. I hope to write some hints on jumping in next issue.

The Italian "Official Gazette" publishes a decree providing for the establishment of a Royal Air Corps comprising all the Air Forces of the Italian kingdom and the Colonies.

ATHLETICS IN THE ARMY

(Continued from page 9.)

DUBLIN BATTALION, WORKS CORPS CONVENTION.

The Convention of the Dublin Battalion of the Works Corps was held in Beggars' Bush Barracks on Sunday, 15th April, 1923, the Rev. T. J. O'Callaghan, C.F., presiding, the following also being present:—Capt. Liam O'Briain, representing Col. J. Dunne; Lieut, Murphy, representing H.Q. Staff; Dr. McIntyre, representing Medical Services; Sergt. Behan, representing Garrison Company; Sergt. McGuckin, representing "A" Company Works Corps; Sergt. Florence, representing "B" Company Works Corps; Vol. P. O'Connell, representing "C" Company Works Corps; Lieut. J. Prendergast, representing "D" Company Works Corps.

The Organisation Scheme of the new Association having been gone into, the following recommendations were made to the Battalion Committee about to be elected:—

(a) That Special Selection Committees be appointed by Battalion Committee to select Battalion teams.

(b) That registration of players be made by Company Clubs to Battalion Committee, to Corps or Command Committee and to Central Executive.

(c) The question of membership fees to be dealt with by Battalion Committee.

Nominations for Committee were received and elections resulted as follows:—President, Rev. T. J. O'Callaghan; Vice-President, Capt. Liam O'Briain; Hon. Secretary, Lieut. J. Prendergast; Hon. Treasurer, Dr. McIntyre; H.Q. Staff, Lieut. J. Murphy; Garrison Company, Sgt.-Major Lawler; "A" Company Works Corps, Capt. Liam Berry; "B" Company Works Corps, Sergt. Florence; "C" Company Works Corps, Vol. P. O'Connell.

Representatives from "D" Company, "E" Company, "F" Company, Barrack Q.M., Command Q.M., and Transport Department to be appointed to Battalion Committee by their respective Company or Staff Committees.

Lieut. J. Murphy was appointed to represent the Dublin Battalion at Works Corps Convention, to be held at Beggars' Bush Barracks on Sunday, 22nd April.

The appointing of delegates to attend Special Convention of Independent Services to be held at Portobello Barracks on Saturday, 21st April, was left over to the Battalion Committee, as also was discussion on matters to be considered at Special Services Convention.

The first meeting of newly elected Command Committee took place on Tuesday, 17th April.

HOW SOLDIER GENIUS THINKS.

During Marshal Foch's tour of America he was presented, at Richmond, Virginia, with a specially prepared map showing the operations of Confederates and Federals in the seven days' fighting around that city. He was standing in the old fort overlooking the Chickahominy when he spread out the map. At one glance he refreshed his memory of the campaign. It had been years, he explained, since he had studied it. Then, in less than a dozen questions and comments, he amazed the bystanders with his intimate knowledge of the detailed movements of Lee and McClellan in all that week of fighting.

His concluding remark showed the concentration and clarity of his thought. Lee, he said, could never have accomplished what he did in the battle but for the fact that the trees and underbrush were green, with their full foliage upon them. "He had a screen," said the Marshal, "to mask his troop movements. It couldn't have been done at this time of the year."

Nobody in the group of prominent Virginians surrounding him had ever thought of that vital detail.

TRAINING FOR SMALL POSTS.

First Article—General Principles.

1. Even in the most hardworked post it is possible to carry out a systematic scheme of training. On a day on which no operation is carried out, it is possible to allot at least two hours to training. A period of three hours is desirable.

Every man, except those actually employed on sentry duty, and the cooks, should parade for training.

2. It is also possible by means of short (half-hour) lectures to convey much instruction to the men, and it should be possible to arrange a routine of two lectures per week. A blackboard can be improvised and used to illustrate. On wet days, lectures can be alternated with training which is possible to be carried out indoors, or half the men can be at a lecture and half at indoor training.

3. It is to be impressed on all Officers commanding Battalions and Companies that **it is essential** that as much time as possible should be devoted to training. The Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers must prepare their lectures carefully and keep their notes in a note-book for inspection and further reference.

4. The G.O.C. may allot a definite time to carrying out a portion of the training outlined in this Memo. He should circulate schedules so prepared in time to allow Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers to prepare the necessary notes.

5. The importance of utilising every spare moment for training must be impressed on all ranks. The aims to be kept in view are:—

(a) To attain a high standard in smartness of bearing, deportment, and general cleanliness.

(b) To cultivate a soldierly spirit and consequently to improve discipline and to arouse "esprit de corps."

(c) To rouse the soldier's intelligence and to train him in quick thinking and prompt action, and to encourage him to take an intelligent interest in his profession.

(d) To train him to use his arms effectively.

6. Command Headquarters will arrange to frequently test the progress in the training of each post and the Inspecting Officer will record his opinion in the Battalion or Company Log Books. Command Headquarters should arrange that Instructor Specialists visit various posts in turn and arrange to put training on a sound basis. Much can be done to improve the appearance and general smartness of the men by a critical daily inspection of personal cleanliness, equipment and clothing. Officers must also carefully inspect the billets. The Officer in charge of a post must make the inspection a matter of routine.

7. The daily routine of training should include Physical Training and Games (keeping in view the cultivation of mental alertness as much as physical fitness)—Close Order and Arms Drill to improve discipline and general smartness—and Musketry. Extended Order Drill and attack practice should also receive attention.

SPITTING.

This is not only a nasty, but may be a dangerous habit.

The germs of consumption are contained in what is expectorated, which dries and floats about in the air. It is specially liable to injure those whose relatives have suffered from consumption.

If you have a chronic cough, do not spit on the floors of corridors, rooms, or even stables.

VOTES FOR SOLDIERS.

Make sure that YOU get one of the 50,000 Forms and fill it in.

Every soldier of Ireland has a Vote and should see that he exercises it. Our leading article on page 2 explains his duty in this matter to himself and the State. It should be carefully studied.

50,000 forms of claim to vote are being distributed amongst the officers and men of the Army.

In every case the soldier will require to make application to his Officer Commanding for one of these forms, fill in the necessary particulars, and return the form without undue delay to the O/C for transmission to Records.

If you are not clear as to how the form should be filled in an N.C.O. or the Officer in charge of your Command will assist you. Do not hesitate to ask for enlightenment in this matter; it will be furnished to you as your right.

If you fail to return your claim form in due course *you lose your vote*. In all cases Claim Forms must reach the Records Office, G.H.Q., *not later than the 5th May*.

On arrival at Records Office the Forms will be sorted and sent to the Registration Officer concerned, who will check them against the lists already supplied by the O/C Records and register the names on the Absent Voters lists.

See that you get the Form and fill it correctly and despatch it early.

See that your comrades do the same.

Make sure that every soldier exercises his right as a citizen to vote at the forthcoming elections.

THE ARMY OF THE GAEL.

To the Editor, "An t-Oglach."

A Chara,

At last a much-needed requirement has been supplied the Army by the formation of the Army Athletic Association. If we are to have Eire as we would wish her, then we must revive our Gaelic Culture, and we cannot do that by persisting in playing foreign games and indulging in foreign pastimes generally.

One of the most essential things the new association could have done was to have stopped the playing of Soccer and Rugby football. But let us be consistent. Why have Tennis and Golf? Why have Jazz and Ragtime dancing at nearly all our Army gatherings? Why play Gaelic football in the afternoon, and be found in foreign dance classes at night? In short, let us go the whole hog or none.

Might I suggest the formation of Social Committees for the revival of Irish Dancing which, so far as the Army is concerned, is almost non-existent.

Whilst we boast of being the servants of the people, we leave our own factories idle and purchase the foreign-made cigarette. There is nothing to prevent the formation of a branch of the Irish Products League in each Battalion. G.H.Q., I am sure, would only be too willing to allow officers and men display the familiar "E" badge in their tunics.

Is there anything being done to further the National Language in the Army? Why not an Army Gaelic League?

You see, Mr. Editor, there are a lot of things requiring to be fixed.

Is mise le meas mor,

TOM SCULLY, Lieut.,
B. Coy., 16th Infantry Battalion, Dublin.

OUR INFORMATION BUREAU.

When in Doubt write to "An t-Oglach."

Soldiers are cordially invited to make use of this column. All queries should be addressed to the Editor of "An t-Oglach," G.H.Q., Portobello Barracks, Dublin, and should be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, which will not be made public unless desired.

Readers should write on one side of the paper only. It is possible that some slight delay may occur in answering certain queries owing to the necessity for making inquiries, but all questions will be answered in the earliest possible issue.

GAELIC CLASSES IN BARRACKS.

Sean Ui Brughadh, Honorary Secretary to the Committee of the Irish Language Class about to be formed in Beggars' Bush Barracks, writes with reference to the Irish Class at Baldonnel, mentioned in the article on the Air Force in the first number of our new series, asking if the hour devoted to the study of the language at that camp is part of the soldiers' working day.

At Baldonnel, the Language Class ranks as a parade, and anyone not attending has to do fatigue. But we are informed that all the soldiers there are remarkably keen on the study of the language, and thoroughly enjoy the classes. They are reported to be making rapid headway in the study.

PASSPORT TO COLOGNE.

Sergeant S. L. B., Kildare.—Apply to the Passport Branch, Ministry of Home Affairs, 6 Hume Street, Dublin.

CLAIM REJECTED.

Vol. M. M. (Curragh Camp).—We are informed that your claim was rejected on the 20th March, and that the claimant was notified accordingly on 22nd March.

APPLICATION FORM.

Vol. T. G. (Kerry).—An application form was despatched to you on the 3rd instant.

UNDER INVESTIGATION.

"The Dawning of the Day."—This claim is at present being investigated.

ON DISCHARGE.

A soldier, when discharged, is entitled only to what money is due to him for pay. There is no gratuity. See answer under heading, "Railway Facilities."

POLICEMAN'S PAY.

"Old Timer."—You are not entitled to the £3 15s. rate, being classified as a Camp Policeman only. Defence Order No. 4, dated 13/11/'23, gives sanction for two shillings extra from that date.

"Policeman."—The answer is in the negative.

"Anxious."—Apply to O.C.

PAYMENT OF PAINTERS.

Corporal F. L. (Beggars' Bush).—Two shillings per day is the proper grade for painters.

RATION ALLOWANCE.

"Rasher."—(1) Ration allowance must have the personal sanction of the Q.M.G. (2) Grade pay must be applied for through your O.C.

COOKS.

William Devine and Others.—Proficiency rates do not apply to cooks.

BACK PAY.

Private B. (Kanturk).—Apply to Chief Pay Office for Claim Form. Claim must be verified by the O.C. under whom you served during the period.

"Veritas."—Unless your O.C. certifies, the Pay Officer has no means of verifying your claim.

"Engineer."—Your O.C. must certify.

REGIMENTAL BARBERS.

Private W. R. (Curragh Camp).—The answer to both your questions is in the negative.

CLERICAL STAFFS' REMUNERATION.

"Sairsint."—The appointment must be certified by the O.C. and sent to the G.O.C. Dublin Command for ratification.

"Company Clerk."—Apply to O.C. Company.

BATTALION SERGEANT-MAJOR.

"Sean."—You are not entitled to more pay.

SIGNALLERS.

(1) Not entitled to extra pay. (2) Matter being looked into.

ARMOURED CAR GUNNERS.

"Dublin Liz."—You are not entitled to the sum you mention.

OUTDOOR ALLOWANCE.

Private J. F.—All outdoor allowance has been stopped by instruction of the Q.M.G.

"CLERK INSPECTOR."

"Paddy."—This is a matter for your O.C.. We are not aware of the existence of any such position as "Clerk Inspector." If your O.C. cannot give satisfaction, you should communicate with D.Q.M.G., i/c Works, Beggars' Bush Barracks, Dublin.

REGIMENTAL DRESS.

"Puzzled." (Waterford Area).—The whole question of dress is at present being dealt with, and regulations embracing all ranks will be issued in the course of the next fortnight. They will receive prominence in "An t-Oglach."

SEEKING A COMMISSION.

A. A. F.—As you are already serving, the only way to reach a commission is by promotion.

LENGTH OF SERVICE.

Offaly No. 1.—Your service in the Army should properly count from the date of enlistment. You should have been attested then. You will suffer no disability in the matter of National Health and Unemployment Insurance as the result of your Army service.

A BUTCHER'S APPLICATION.

M. S. (Galway).—The question of pay, hours, and work are all governed by Army Regulations, and the rank you hold. You will need to make application to your O.C. in the first instance to get a transfer to the Army centre you name.

UNDER ARREST.

Sergt. J. J. M. (Curragh).—We cannot deal with a matter sub judice.

A QUESTION OF LEAVE.

Vol. P. J. C. (Galway).—On re-attesting you can apply to your O.C. for leave. The usual procedure is to allow a period of 14 days' leave to a soldier on re-attestation.

SOLDIERS AND GENERAL ELECTION.

"Keystone."—This whole question is dealt with in this issue of our paper. It is one in which every soldier must interest himself.

EMPLOYMENT IN CIVIL FORCES.

P. W. and W. F.—Apply to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue. P. W. might also apply to the Superintendent, Oriel House.

Q.M.'S DRESS.

"Quarter."—No, Company Q.M.'s are not entitled to proficiency pay. The walking-out dress of a Company Q.M. and Company Sergt.-Major is breeches with leggings and tunic with belt, but without shoulder straps. Regulations, however, will be issued to all ranks in the course of the next fortnight on the matter of dress.

PERIOD OF SERVICE.

"E. 6th."—One's service in the Army is not determined by election periods. The matter you raise can only be settled by formal application to your O.C. for discharge, when your attestment can then be gone into.

TRANSFER TO WORKS CORPS.

"Justice."—The application for transfer must be accompanied by a recommendation from your O.C. You should make a further application through your O.C. in the matter.

AIR FORCE.

"Apprentice-Mechanic," Athenry.—Apply by post to the Officer Commanding, Air Force, Baldonnel Aerodrome, Co. Dublin.

A LIEUTENANT'S QUERIES.

"Sportsman."—The particular duty on which you are engaged will determine the question of leave. If you have been gazetted, you should receive a form from the Quartermaster-General's Department, on which you should give a return of the uniforms, kit and other equipment issued to you. The matter will then be dealt with. We are now dealing very fully with sport. Yes, we are always open to accept photographs of especial interest to the Army as a whole.

TO CONTRIBUTORS.

Contributions to "An t-Oglach" are invited—especially news items.

Contributors must write on one side of the paper only.

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Gaoluinn do'n Arm.

GAELIC.	PHONETIC PRONUNCIATION.	ENGLISH TRANSLATION.
Cá bfuil do dearbráthair Liam anoir ?	Kaw will dug grihaar Leeuma nish ?	Where is your brother Bill now ?
Tá sé thuaidh i nDún na nGall.	Thaw shay hooig in noon nung owl.	He is up (north) in Donegal.
Bí mé thar i gCorcaigh an mí úd.	Vee may hass ig gurkig a mee oodh.	I was below (South) in Cork that month
Tá sé ar gárda thall as an ngeata thoir.	Thaw shay err gaurdha howl ig ing attha hirr.	He is on guard beyond at the East gate.
Tá cailín eile aige thiar i nGaillimh.	Thaw kolleen nella ge heeurr ung olliv.	He has another girl (West) in Galway.
Táid na fir as druileáil ar an gceann-óig.	Thawd nuff firra drill awl erra gar nogue.	The men are drilling on the square.
Táim as dul thearna go dtí na stóir.	Thawima dull trossna good dee nuss store.	I'm going across to the stores.
Chuaigh sé an oíche i seomra an gárda.	Hug shain neehar showmran ghaurdha.	He spent the night in the guard room.
Cad d'imthigh air ? An iomarca dighe.	Kodh dimhig err ? a numurka dee.	What happened him ? Too much beer.
An bfeaca tú an captaen in aon áit ?	Vocka thoon Kopthain in nain naut ?	Did you see the Captain anywhere ?
Creidim go bfuil sé 'sa bialann.	Kreddim go will shay suv veelunn.	I believe he is in the Mess.
Níl. Bíor ann. Ní raibh sé ann ó mhaidin.	Neel. Vees oun. Nee ruv shay oun oh woddin.	No. I was there. He was not there since morning.
Ar chuardaigh tú seomra na ngnáth gnó.	Err koordhig thoo showmra nung ung aw gun oh.	Did you try the orderly room ?
Corraigh ort ! tá do chomplacht ar an gceannóig anoir.	Kurrig urth ! Thaw duck Koumplukth erra gar nogue.	Hurry up ! Your Company is on the square now.
Cá bfuil oifig an chinn catha anso ?	Kaw will iffiga hyeen kohun su.	Where is the Commandant's office here ?
Tá sé 'sa bloc úd thall.	Thaw shay suv vluck oodh howl.	'Tis in that block over there.
Cad a beidh ar siubhal i halla na túr cleas anocht ?	Koddha veg err shoola holla null loo hil lassa nuckth.	What will be on in the gymnasium to-night ?
Beidh cuirm ceoil agus mar sin.	Beg kirrim hyole gguss mor shin.	There will be a concert and so on.
An bfuair tú do chuid airgid fós ?	Voor thoo duck kud arrigid foess ?	Did you get your money yet ?
Tá mé as dul go dtí oifig an pháigh anoir.	Thaw may a dull good dee iffiguya faw nish.	I'm going to the pay office now.
Bfeaca tú Seán in aon áit ?	Vocka thoo Shawn in nain naut ?	Did you see Seán anywhere ?
Tá sé as imirt cluiche liathróid láimhe.	Thaw shay ginimirt kliha leer hoed law.	He's playing a game of handball.
Cad é an complacht atá sé ann ?	Koddh dain Koumpluckth etc. nuv will shay ?	What Company etc. is he in ?

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An t-Óglác

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THE G.O.C. DUBLIN COMMAND.

Drawn by Frank Leah from a special sitting.

AN t-ÓGLÁC

MAY 5, 1923.

AN IRISH ARMY.

For the first time for centuries (if not for the first time in her history) Ireland possesses a National Army in the fullest sense of the term. It is an Army recruited from the plain people of Ireland, officered by men of the people, controlled by and responsible to a Government and Parliament elected by the people of Ireland.

It is for us all to see that the National Army of Ireland shall be *an Irish Army* in every sense of the term.

The difference between an Irish soldier and an English soldier goes in, and should go in, deeper than the uniform. —We want our Army to be typical of the new Ireland that was born out of bloodshed and sacrifice—that was born also out of the work of the thinkers, teachers and pioneers of twenty years ago.

The new Ireland seeks to be national, racy of the soil, adapting itself to the modern world and ancient conditions, but proudly retaining all that is valuable of our past, our national language, sports, music, customs, traditions.

There is one aspect of this ideal which we wish to stress to-day—the relation of the Army to the Irish Language Movement.

It is a well-known fact that the Irish Volunteers, of whom our present National Army is the legitimate descendant, owed their establishment largely to the Irish Language Movement. The first man to publicly advocate the establishment of this force was Eoin Mac Néill, then Vice-President of the Gaelic League. At the first meeting summoned to consider the matter and establish a Provisional Committee the proceedings were largely conducted in Irish, most of those present being Gaelic Leaguers and all being men inspired by Irish-Ireland ideals.

The first and best recruiting ground for the Irish Volunteers was the Irish language class. The young men who had been studying Irish flocked to the drill halls and studied soldiering for Ireland with the same enthusiasm and diligence as they had been studying Irish.

It is significant of the historic continuity and fundamentally unchanged outlook of our National Army that four of the five members of our present Army Council first came into prominence as workers in the Language Movement and are fluent speakers of Irish.

It is enheartening to see the enthusiasm with which our soldiers and officers are taking up Gaelic games and sports. We would like also to see the study of Irish taken up with enthusiasm.

The Civic Guards have given a fine example in this respect. Large numbers of them have qualified for admission to the Fáinne, and now wear the ring-badge which testifies to their knowledge of Irish and determination to speak it. This example should rouse our soldiers and officers to a spirit of friendly rivalry.

It is not easy to obtain a mastery of the language, but even in small things much may be done to enforce the point that this Army of ours is *an Irish Army*. The use of the Irish form of our names, of salutations in Irish, of the correct Irish equivalents of military terms and titles (of which lists have been published) are examples of what can be done in this respect. In our next issue an article will appear dealing with Irish military terms and titles.

Ours is an *Irish Army* cherishing in every way the ideals of Griffith and Collins.

OUR FRONT PAGE PORTRAIT.

THE G.O.C. DUBLIN COMMAND.

Major-General Daniel Hogan, General Officer Commanding, Dublin Command, has had a stirring career in the service of Ireland, having been in the National movement since early youth and always one of the foremost fighters for liberty.

A native of County Tipperary, he was educated locally and in his teens joined the railway service. Entering the employment of the Great Northern Company he was appointed Station-master's assistant in Clones. Here he was always well to the front in patriotic circles and in due course attracted the attention of the Powers that were in that district at the time.

In 1918 he was arrested, together with General Eoin O'Duffy, now Chief Commissioner of the Civic Guard, on the euphemistic charge, so popular with "the authorities" of that day, "Illegal Assembly," and served a term of imprisonment. While he was in prison his father died.

Upon his release the railway company sought to impose conditions prior to permitting him to resume his employment. Needless to say they were unacceptable and Mr. Hogan severed his connection with the Great Northern Railway Company.

With Mr. O'Duffy, as he was then, the future Major-General of the Army of Ireland started an auctioneering business in Clones, but after some little time he left this avocation and was appointed Secretary to the Belbroid Industry, which position he held with complete success until March, 1920.

Arrested by the British on the 18th March, he served a term in Dundalk, Derry and Belfast Gaols, and was in the Crumlin Road Gaol in the latter city during the hunger strike of that year.

During his time in Clones Major-General Hogan was very prominently identified with the Volunteers (Clones was one of the first places where the movement secured a firm grip). General O'Duffy was then Battalion Commandant in that area, being subsequently promoted to First Brigade Commandant, and his place upon promotion was taken by Major-General Hogan.

The latter took part in many notable operations in County Monaghan, including the attack on Ballytrain R.I.C. Barracks (with General O'Duffy), one of the first barracks in Ireland to be attacked. That was in February, 1920. He was in charge of the famous Flying Column that used to operate in the district and was responsible for the rescue of Mat Fitzpatrick (afterwards killed by "Specials" at Clones Station) from Monaghan Infirmary.

Major-General Hogan's brother, Michael, was the Captain of the Tipperary team who was killed in Croke Park on Bloody Sunday.

THE SALVAGE CORPS.

Destruction and Reconstruction—Solving the Housing Problem—Wholesale "Removals"—Remarkable Feat in the Glen of Imaal—Formidable Difficulties Overcome.

[BY OUR SPECIAL COMMISSIONER.]

Although only a trifling incident beside their other achievements, there is one exploit of the Salvage Corps which makes a special appeal to me—the episode of the Wireless Station at Carnsore Point, County Wexford.

It is a little incident which epitomises the remarkable efficiency of this section of the Army, and demonstrates the character of its work in a few words.

A section of the Corps was told off to remove that Wireless Station. They left Dublin by train on a Thursday for the most South-easterly point of Ireland.

On the following Saturday they rolled nonchalantly into Harcourt Street station **with the entire Wireless Station.**

They had it all, from ground to rooftree—living huts, aerials, tanks—everything!

And they had taken it to pieces and packed it up so carefully that it could be re-erected anywhere else if necessary.

* * * *

That's the kind of men they have in the Salvage Corps! In addition to being soldiers they are carpenters, stonemasons, bricklayers, plumbers, electricians, roof-workers, boiler-fitters, range-setters, sanitary engineers, and about three thousand other things.

Although the Corps was formed only as recently as January 9th of this year, they have already some really remarkable achievements to their credit. There was that little job in the Glen of Imaal, for instance.

The British had two huge camps up in the Wicklow Mountains, at Coolmoney and Leitrim—an artillery camp and a cavalry camp. Together they accommodated

2,500 men.
500 horses.
3 batteries of 18-pounders.

That will give you some idea of the size of the camps.

The fact that the materials for the erection of those camps had to be brought up the mountainy roads by pack transport—on the backs of mules—will help you to realise the inaccessibility of the place.

Picture, then, the task that faced the newly-formed Salvage Corps, lacking pack transport and a hundred other things that would have smoothed their way.

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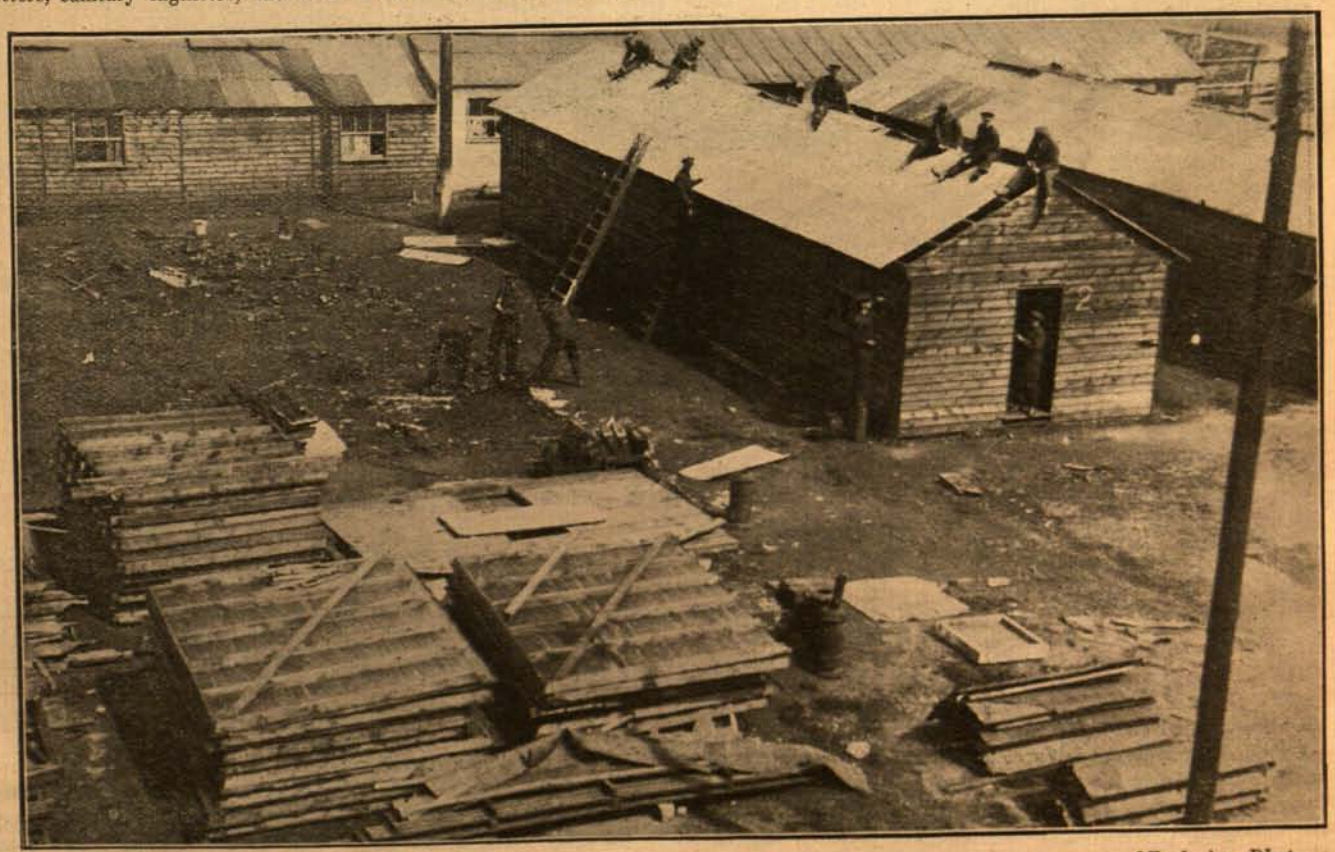
It is a very picturesque country up about there for those who



[*Exclusive Photo. "An t-Oglách"*].

Men of the Salvage Corps taking down the British Rest Camp at the back of the old L. & N.W. Hotel, North Wall, Dublin.

appreciate wild, rough landscape. It is also romantically historical—you remember how Michael Dwyer was associated with it?

But when you have to wrestle with such a stiff proposition as faced the men of the Salvage Corps when they set out to remove those camps, the only part of the scenery that you are likely to be interested in is the roads, and the historical associations are not going to help you much.

As for the roads, they were more like the beds of mountainy streams. Drivers of motor lorries eyed them askance, and offered up prayers to all the gods that dwell within the radiators. It seemed a hopeless task to attempt to negotiate them, even without ungainly loads of wooden walls, iron girders, corrugated iron, and the other deshabille of demolition.

But they set their teeth and tackled the job.

Those two camps are now in the big hangars at Tallaght—arranged in neat stacks of timber, metal and earthenware—all, that is, that has not already been despatched to other parts of Ireland and re-erected there for the use of the Army.

* * * *

The weather did not help the Salvage Corps in their herculean task in the Wicklow Mountains. It was as ignorant as it could be—rain and sleet and bitter cold most of the time.

Certain persons opposed to the State had been using the camp at Coolmoney as winter quarters. It was about the most sensible thing they ever did. They got away just before two Companies of the Salvage Corps, moving swiftly and unexpectedly, arrived on the scene.

Additional trouble, in the shape of sickness, awaited the soldier workmen. It was believed to be due to bad water which had been drunk on the way to the camp by some of the men. Also there was some difficulty in procuring rations. But they stuck it and got on with the work.

"The men of the Corps were very good," the O.C., Colonel McCormack, told me. "Up there in that bleak place they had to work against fierce odds. The weather was terrific. Yet there was never a murmur from them."

* * * *

There are more ways than one of demolishing a building, as the O.C. pointed out to me. You can blow it up or burst it down, for example. But neither of those methods would suit the Salvage Corps.

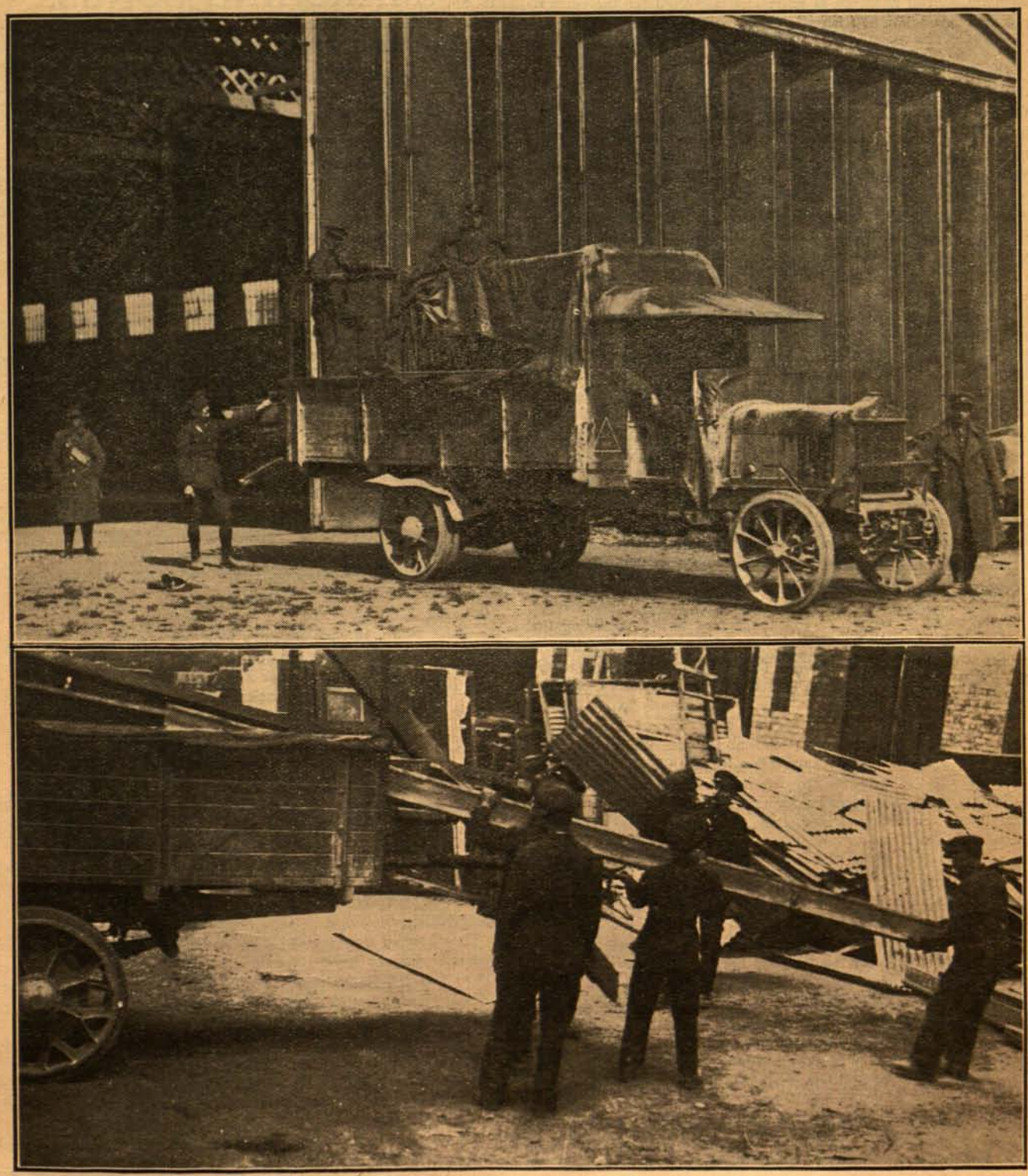
"We have to be particularly careful," said Colonel MacCormack. "Our job is to take down a building so that it can be put up again in practically the same condition as we found it in."

This need for care intensified the difficulties of the men when they tackled the two camps in the mountains, but that they succeeded is proved by the fact that **they removed from that wild and almost inaccessible spot no less than 800 tons of perfectly good building materials,** the most of which has been utilised elsewhere, as already stated.

During the last few months some small posts have grown into Commands, and the difficulty of providing housing accommodation for the soldiers became an acute question. The Salvage Corps promptly came to the rescue with material salved from the two Wicklow camps, Moore Park, Kilworth Camp, and elsewhere. The Works Corps took this material and, behold, in an amazingly short

"*An t-Oglách*"] [*Exclusive Photo.*

Left.—Men of the Salvage Corps unloading at Clondalkin Railway Station some of the material brought by the Corps from the British Camps in the Wicklow Mountains. Right.—Colonel Michael McCormack, O.C. Salvage Corps.



"An t-Oglách"] [Exclusive Photo.

Top.—Salvage Corps lorry bringing salved material to one of the Hangars at Tallaght Aerodrome. Bottom.—Unloading material inside the Hangar.

space of time, the living huts which had been pulled down had been transferred hundreds of miles and re-erected for the comfortable accommodation of Irish soldiers on active service.

* * * *

The Salvage Corps has not been content to work amongst the deserted camps of the British. They explored, with good results, the ruins of Barracks in Limerick, Tipperary, and elsewhere, which had been burned. It is not an exaggeration to say that the ruins in question yielded thousands of pounds worth of valuable material under the careful scrutiny of this section of the Army.

There is a special Engineer Unit attached to the Corps. When work of a peculiarly technical character, such as the removal of engines and their erection elsewhere, is concerned, this unit comes upon the scene and handles the job with skill and expedition.

The Corps supplies its own guards, escorts and transport. When I was down at what used to be the London and North-Western Hotel at the North Wall, watching them taking to pieces the Rest Camp of the Auxiliaries, at the back of that structure, the spruce sentry who was pacing smartly up and down was a carpenter, and the scores of men in the spacious blue dongarees who were swarming about the doomed huts were all capable of similar metamorphosis into alert soldiers at short notice.

It seems to me that the Salvage Corps has Kipling's Marine, who was "sailor and soldier, too," beaten to a frazzle.

* * * *

It was the same at Clondalkin railway station, where I found the blue-overalled soldiers unloading a trainload of material from Wicklow. Another trainload awaited their attention in a second siding, and I was told that a third trainload was lying at Kingsbridge waiting until the sidings had been cleared for it at Clondalkin.

Here, whilst a section of the Corps was busily unloading the goods which they had retrieved from the mountains with such infinite pains, others of their comrades, in uniform, kept guard. The guard is there, day and night, its sleeping quarters consisting of a second-class carriage.

Whilst I was there the men knocked off for dinner—an al fresco meal, which they seemed to enjoy with all the zest of picnickers.

On the way to Tallaght Camp, after leaving Clondalkin, we encountered big motor lorries bringing heavy loads of material from station to camp and returning for more. Each lorry had its own armed guard, consisting of men of the Corps temporarily out of the blue dongarees.

* * * *

In the huge hangars at Tallaght the great accumulation of material looked small in its tidiness. They make ideal storehouses for such a purpose, those hangars. Their capacity is immense, and as they are not being utilised for their original purpose (the Air Service using Baldonnel exclusively), they could not be better utilised at the moment.

Later on, when civil aviation is in full swing in this country, they might revert to the task of housing aeroplanes.

Tallaght is the Salvage Corps' Dump in Leinster. They have another Dump in Cork. But there is such a demand for the goods they deal with that it gets little chance of accumulating at either place.

Even that disused Rest Camp at the North Wall had been ordered by the Works Corps before the work of demolition was started. That is to say, every usable piece of wood or metal, and every salved fitting in that Rest Camp is already destined for use in the Army in some other part of the country.

* * * *

As an illustration of the shrewdness with which Colonel MacCormack and his Second in Command, Commandant Leo O'Brien, supervise the operation of the Salvage Corps, I may, in conclusion, set out briefly the manner in which they approach any undertaking.

They require four questions to be answered about every task before they essay it:—

1. What is the proper number of men for the job? (They must not be in each other's way.)
2. How long is it going to take to do the job properly?
3. What will be the necessary maintenance for the men for the period they are engaged upon the work?
4. When the job is finished, will it be profitable?

You will perceive that this admirable Corps is run on admirably business-like lines.

Its complete strength is only 540 men, but never did such a small body accomplish so much in proportion to its size.

MARCHING SONGS.

IRISHMEN OF EVERY CREED.

Air: "The Rakes of Mallow."

Irishmen of every creed,
Of every rank and station,
Come and aid by word and deed,
Our isle's regeneration.
Come together, heart and hand,
Join our gallant patriot band,
Standing for the dear old land,
To lift her up, a Nation.

Let the bitter past be past,
With all its pain and sadness;
Better days have come at last,
And strife is sin and madness:
Come together, heart and hand,
Join our gallant patriot band,
Standing for the dear old land,
To give her peace and gladness.

Each to worship the Divine
Before his chosen altar;
All for Ireland to combine,
In love that will not falter:
Come together, heart and hand,
Join our gallant patriot band,
Standing for the dear old land,
To honour and exalt her.

So, through Ireland's fame comes down
From ages old and hoary,
We shall make her new renown
Outshine her ancient story:
Come together, heart and hand,
Join our gallant patriot band,
Join, to raise the dear old land
From grief to joy and glory.

ZOZIMUS.

Back numbers of the New Series of "An t-Oglach" can be obtained on application to this Office.

ARMY ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

First All-Ireland Convention Held at G.H.Q.—Gift of Cups from the G.A.A.—The Ban on Foreign Games—Questions of Finance—Rifle and Revolver Competitions.

(SPECIALLY REPORTED FOR An t-Óglách.)

The first All-Ireland Convention of the newly-formed Army Athletic Association was held at G.H.Q., Portobello Barracks, Dublin, on Sunday, 29th April. The proceedings, which commenced at 11, and continued until 3 p.m., were characterised by the most business-like methods.

The delegates present were:—

ATHLONE COMMAND.
Commandant Flood and Lieutenant Phelan.

CORK COMMAND.
Rev. Father Cotter and Captain Keogh.

DUBLIN COMMAND.
Rev. Father Pigott.
8th Battalion—Captain Kelly and Captain McGarry.
16th Battalion—Sergeant-Major O'Neill and Sergeant-Major Gilligan.
20th Battalion—Captain Lambert and Captain Coughlan.
33rd Battalion—Captain Barry and Corporal Magee.
37th Battalion—Battalion Sergeant-Major Murrell and Q.M.S. Harvey.
48th Battalion—Lieutenant Quigley and Captain Davis.
55th Battalion—Commandant Curley and Lieutenant Walsh.
45th Battalion—Captain Fulham and Captain Byrne.

CLAREMORRIS.
Colonel A. Brennan.

KERRY.
Colonel Bishop and Captain Ryan.

LIMERICK.
Rev. Father McCarthy and Lieutenant Quinlan.

WATERFORD.
Captain Kelly.

INDEPENDENT SERVICES.
Major-General Quinn and Captain Chisholm.

AIR SERVICE.
Lieutenant-Commandant Broy and Lieutenant Nolan.

WORKS.
Rev. Father O'Callaghan and Captain O'Brien.

CURRAGH.
Captain Doyle.

SPECIAL INFANTRY.
Lieutenant Staines.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.
Commandant H. G. Smith, Commandant Colgain, and Captain O'Brien.

ARMY COUNCIL.
Lieutenant-General Sean O Muirthuile.

On the motion of Captain Chisholm, seconded by Rev. Father Cotter, Rev. Father O'Callaghan was elected Chairman.

On the suggestion of Commandant Colgain it was decided that speeches should be limited to five minutes in the case of proposers of resolutions, and two minutes in the case of other speakers.

It was decided that on matters of policy only two delegates from each Command should be allowed to vote.

THE CONSTITUTION.

The first business was the consideration of the scheme of organisation, which was read to the meeting by the Honorary Secretary, Commandant Colgain.

The adoption of the Constitution, as submitted to the Commands, was moved by Commandant Colgain and seconded by Commandant Curley.

Rev. Father McCarthy moved the following amendment to the Constitution:—"That rifle and revolver competitions be included in the scheme of organisation."

Commandant Brennan seconded the amendment, which was carried unanimously.

Rev. Father McCarthy proposed a second amendment:—"That players with military teams be allowed to play with local teams." He said that local teams in some cases would be very much depleted owing to their men having joined the army. It would also serve to bring the military teams into the local life of the country.

Commandant Colgain, in seconding, said this point had been discussed at the first meeting, and approved of.

The amendment was adopted without dissent.

QUESTION OF FINANCE.

"That travelling facilities be given to teams," was a third amendment proposed by Rev. Father McCarthy, and seconded by Commandant Brennan.

Commandant Colgain said the only thing they could do would be to make a recommendation to the Army Council. They knew that the Army Council would facilitate them in every way as far as they possibly could. After a time they should be in a position to defray their own expenses, for they hoped to draw as many people to their games as the people outside did. At present they had no finances, but they hoped to procure a loan from the Government, and the Chief of Staff was negotiating the matter. The Chief of Staff was also dealing with the proposed Canteen Rebate Fund.

Lieut.-General Sean O Muirthuile said, as the only member of the Army Council present, he would like to let the meeting know that the Army Council was not empowered to finance that organisation. It was a public vote they handled and not private funds. The canteen funds would, in the course of time, be available for athletics in the army, but those funds would not be allowed to be controlled locally.

After some discussion Father McCarthy altered his amendment to read:—"That a recommendation be made to the Army Athletic Executive to provide free travelling facilities for the different teams," and it was unanimously adopted.

NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On behalf of the Athlone Command Commandant Flood moved and Captain Chisholm seconded the following amendments to Section 10 of the Constitution:—

"(*a*) That in relay races four men shall constitute a team"; and

"(*b*) That in cross-country events six men shall constitute a team."

The paragraph which it was proposed to amend read as follows:—

"10. Athletics—(*a*) Inter-Company Athletics Championship shall be held each year. The number of athletes who shall represent a Company in such Championship shall not number more than three in each event."

At the suggestion of Captain Kelly the second amendment was altered to read as follows:—

"That in cross-country championships not less than six nor more than ten men constitute a team."

The amendments were then passed.

HANDBALL CHAMPIONSHIPS.

"That handball championships shall be held in standard events," and that standlard handball shall be played in championships," were the next resolutions on the Agenda.

Commandant Flood said the Athlone Command had instructed him to put forward these amendments with a view to having a discussion on the matter.

It was pointed out that the G.A.A. rules, under which the Army Handball Championships would be held, provided for this matter, and the resolutions were withdrawn.

BOXING RULES.

Another amendment from the Athlone Command to the effect "That the National Sporting Club rules govern boxing," was withdrawn by the proposer, Commandant Flood, in favour of the following, proposed by Commandant Colgain, and seconded by Captain Keogh:—

"That the International Boxing Federation Rules govern our competitions."

PRINTING THE RULES.

Commandant Flood also proposed the following amendment:—

"That printed rules for all games catered for by the A.A.A. be issued."

Commandant H. G. Smith said it would cost a lot to print those rules. He suggested that a nominal charge be made for each copy.

Lt.-Gen. Sean O Muirthuile did not agree that a charge should be made for the rules. He thought it would be a bad practice and he did not believe that the Executive would be in such an impoverished condition that it would not be able to print and issue the rules free of cost. He favoured leaving it an open question for this year at any rate.

The amendment was adopted with the addition of the words "Free of Cost."

AFFILIATION FEE.

Commandant Flood moved "That only in the cases of Hurling, Football, Rounders, Rowing, Tennis, Golf, and Tug-of-War shall an affiliation fee of 10/- be necessary."

Commandant Colgain explained that the affiliation fee of ten shillings covered each club, no matter what games it played.

The amendment was withdrawn.

THE GOVERNMENT AND GRANTS.

Commandant Flood said that in view of Lt.-Gen. Sean O Muirthuile's remarks he would withdraw the next two amendments which stood in the name of the Athlone Command.

They were as follows:—

"That a grant from Government Funds of £20 be made to each affiliated Battalion"; and

"That a grant from Government Funds be obtained for the purchase, &c., of grounds."

Lt.-Gen. Sean O Muirthuile said he took it that they could not embody matters like that in their Constitution, but there was no reason why they should not make recommendations.

Commandant Colgain said General O'Duffy had promised in 1922 that there would be a grant from the Government of £1,000 for Army Athletics, and the Chief of Staff had taken the matter up. He took it that it would be a matter for the Executive Council, which would be elected that day to decide what amount should be given to each Battalion or Command. He thought the matter should be left in the hands of the Executive.

As regards the second amendment, the Chief of Staff had stated at the meeting on the 31st March, that it was the duty of the Board of Works to provide grounds and gymnasiums for the army.

The first resolution put forward by the Dublin Command "That equipment expenses be borne by G.H.Q." was also withdrawn.

ARMY TEAMS AND OUTSIDE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The second resolution of the Dublin Command was proposed by the Rev. Father Pigott and seconded by Rev. Father Cotter. It was as follows:—That army teams be allowed to compete in tournaments and championships other than those controlled by the A.A.A."

Commandant Colgain moved and Captain Kelly seconded an amendment:—"That army teams be *not* allowed to take part in championships under the G.A.A.

Corporal Magee, 33rd Battalion, supported the Dublin Command resolution.

Rev. Father Pigott suggested that the Executive should settle the matter with the G.A.A., as reresentatives from that body were present at the meeting at which the Constitution was drawn up.

Rev. Father McCarthy said the participation of the army teams would cause a certain amount of friction locally, and would bring the army into a certain amount of disrepute.

Commandant Colgain said the view expressed at the meeting on the 31st March was that it was not in the best interests of the army either as the Army or as the Army Athletic Association that they should compete, and that it would not be in the interests of the G.A.A. either.

After considerable discussion a vote was taken on Commandant Colgain's amendment, which resulted in its adoption, no delegate voting against it.

"*An t-Oglách*"] [*Exclusive Photo.*

Mr. Dan McCarthy, President of the G.A.A., making the presentation of the G.A.A. Cups to Commandant Colgain, Hon. Secretary of the A.A.A., at G.H.Q., Portobello Barracks. Captain O'Brien and Mr. L. J. Toole, Secretary of the G.A.A., are also in the photograph.

BANNED GAMES.

Rev. Father Pigott moved "that Golf and Tennis be discontinued as official army games."

Q.-M. Sergeant Harvey seconded.

Commandant Colgain said the two games mentioned were not banned by the G.A.A.

It was decided to take the following resolution from the Cork Command before Father Pigott's:—

"That the ban on any particular game be rescinded."

Rev. Father Cotter said they found in the Cork Command that in sticking to Gaelic games there was at least 35 per cent. of the men that they were not catering for. Quite a lot of the men who had joined the Army were either Soccer or Rugby players. He had been a Gael all his life, but they had to face the facts.

Father Cotter said he would read to the meeting the considerations which influenced the proposers of the resolution. They were:—

"1. If the idea of Free State be accepted then the necessity for the rule with regard to 'Foreign Games' no longer exists. Not only that, but if Ireland does not wish to remain aloof from the rest of the world she must show some kind of spirit of comradeship towards other nations. She cannot hope to live in a little niche of her own and hope to impress her abilities on other nations by merely being indifferent from them in everything.

"2. The fundamental spirit of all games is 'fair play,' and the genuine desire for the best in athletics. Give all games a chance and let the best game survive. This policy will benefit everybody, for the best game should give the best development. The only way to find out the best game is to play them all as well as possible.

"3. The Army should set a good example. If the Army authorities pander to mere insularity now, they will be followers and not leaders. 'Ireland to become Irish must first become European,' as Tom Kettle said.

"4. If the country is to be united all classes must be considered. It would be not only foolish, but harmful to regard one section of the people as the salt of the earth, and the other as mere aliens in a country, of which it should be the earnest wish of every good Irishman that they should regard themselves as equal citizens.

"5. Finally, there can be no doubt that certain games now called foreign suit the temperament of Irishmen. Such games we can make our own, and in them we can undoubtedly make our mark in International Contests. When only a mere fraction of the people play, we have not done so badly—let us show the world what we can do."

Q.-M.-S. Harvey seconded the resolution.

Rev. Father McCarthy proposed that the Constitution stand. The army had, first of all, to be national. The main thing was to perfect our own games instead of carrying on a greasy cosmopolitanism.

Commandant Brennan seconded the amendment. He for one did not think that we were at the end of the game, and until we were a free nation we should keep the Gaelic games before us as the games to be played.

After further discussion the meeting voted with the following result:—

For Father Cotter's resolution:—Rev. Father O'Callaghan, Rev. Father Cotter, Messrs. Flood, Keogh, Kelly, Bishop and Ryan—7.

Against—Rev. Father McCarthy, Rev. Father Pigott, Messrs. Phelan, Curley, Broy, O'Brien, Quinlan, Brennan, Staines, Smith, O'Brien, Chisholm, Doyle and Colgain—14.

The resolution was declared lost.

GOLF AND TENNIS.

The resolution from the Dublin Command urging the discontinuance of Golf and Tennis as official Army games was defeated, a direct negative being moved by Rev. Father Cotter and seconded by Captain Chisholm.

The voting was as follows:—

For—0.

Against—Rev. Father O'Callaghan, Rev. Father McCarthy, Rev. Father Pigott, Rev. Father Cotter, Messrs. Flood, Phelan, Smith, Curley, Chisholm, Broy, O'Brien, Keogh, Quinlan, Kelly, Bishop, Staines, Doyle, and Colgain—18.

Not voting—Commandant Brennan.

The resolution was declared lost.

A SPORTS' GROUND.

Commandant Colgain, on behalf of the Army Executive Council, proposed "That an army sports' ground be procured in Dublin." He said the intention was that as soon as it was feasible they should purchase grounds from the A.A.A. funds—that central grounds be purchased and equipped in the most up-to-date style for the holding of army championships. It had been decided that the most suitable place for such grounds would be somewhere in the vicinity of Dublin. It was not because it was G.H.Q., or because the Army Council met there, but because Dublin, after all, was the most central, easiest of access, and they would be likely to get larger crowds there.

Captain O'Brien seconded.

Lieut.-Gen. Sean O Muirthuile considered that the motion was premature, and that the question of the expenditure had not been considered. It was a project which they could not hope to achieve for four or five years, and he suggested that the subject be postponed for the present.

Commandant Colgain said the idea was to procure the ground at the earliest possible moment, and at the Executive meeting at which it was proposed a very fine field near Dublin was mentioned as available.

After some discussion Commandant Colgain altered his resolution to read: "That the future sports' ground of the army be in Dublin," and in this form it was unanimously agreed to.

PRESENTATION OF CUPS.

Splendid Gifts from the G.A.A.

At this stage.

Mr. Dan MacCarthy, T.D., President of the G.A.A., was given permission to address the meeting. With him was Mr. L. J. O'Toole, the Secretary of the Organisation.

Mr. MacCarthy said he had been requested by the Central Council to present two cups to the Army Athletic Association—one for hurling and the other for football. The proposal to present these cups had been carried unanimously at the Council meeting. The cups were of Irish manufacture and reflected great credit on the Irish artists who had fashioned them. He thought the meeting had come to a very wise decision in deciding not to compete in championships and tournaments. It was proposed that the All-Ireland champions should meet the Army champions in both hurling and football each year. In that way he thought they would be able to raise a good deal of finance for the Army. On behalf of the Gaels of Ireland he now handed over those two cups (applause).

The Rev. Chairman in proposing a vote of thanks to the donors expressed the deep gratitude of the Army Athletic Association to the G.A.A. for those two magnificent cups. He was sure that every member there, representing Commands and Battalions, would do his part to be loyal to the G.A.A. and make their programme a success. He thought he could assure the delegates that they would give all the encouragement they could to the Gaelic games and prove themselves worthy of the generosity of the G.A.A. (applause).

Rev. Father Cotter said that as the proposer of the resolution from Cork that the ban on any particular game be rescinded, he wished to second Father McCarthy's expression of thanks. He could assure the G.A.A. delegates that though they in Cork had put forward that resolution they were about the most loyal supporters that the G.A.A. possessed. "And," he concluded, amidst laughter and applause, "we are going to do our best to win those two cups."

The vote of thanks was then put to the meeting and carried with acclamation.

PATRONS.

It was decided that the members of the Army Council be elected patrons of the Army Athletic Association.

Lt.-General Sean O Muirthuile said that as the only member of the Army Council present he would like to say that they were grateful and honoured by being asked to act as patrons of that very important Association. As far as it would be within their power to support the work of the Association they would support it, and support it whole-heartedly. In every way they could assist the Association they would assist it (applause).

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The election of officers resulted as follows:—

CHAIRMAN—Major-General Hogan.

VICE-CHAIRMEN—Major-General Ennis and Rev. Father O'Callaghan.

HON. SECRETARY—Commandant Colgain.

HON. TREASURER—Colonel Cronin.

On the motion of Rev. Father Pigott, seconded by Rev. Father Cotter, it was decided that the person appointed to fill the dual position of Assistant Secretary and Registrar be an Irish speaker.

On the motion of Commandant Smith, seconded by Father McCarthy, the appointment was left in the hands of the new Executive.

A similar course was adopted in the case of the organiser, it being stipulated that he too should be an Irish speaker

THE NEW EXECUTIVE.

The following were elected to the Executive Council:—

Athlone—Rev. Father Fehily.
Dublin—Rev. Father Pigott.
Cork—Captain Keogh.
Limerick—Rev. Father McCarthy.
Claremorris—Colonel Brennan.
Waterford—Captain Kelly.
Kerry—Captain Scanlan.
Works Corps—Captain MacIntyre.
Air Service—Commandant Broy.
Special Infantry—Commandant Coughlan.
Independent Services—Major-General Quinn.
Curragh—General Boylan.

In the matter of proxies it was decided to follow the rules of the G.A.A.

It was decided to leave the appointment of a Standing Committee in the hands of the Executive.

It was decided that the first meeting of the Executive Council will be held on the 7th May.

After the meeting the delegates were photographed specially for "An t-Oglach."

SOME IMPRESSIONS.

Rousing Send-off for New Association.

By "OSCAR."

Inspired by one noble purpose; united as a loving family; bound together by strong ties of mutual esteem, born of long, earnest endeavour in the Nation's interest; the Delegates from almost all Commands met at Headquarters on Sunday last. It was the first All-Ireland Congress of the Army Athletic Association, and the occasion was a memorable one.

We have watched the birth of this new Association with marked interest and welcomed its arrival. On Sunday it was officially launched on its long potential career. Athletic vigour is axiomatic as essential to soldierly efficiency, and the labours awaiting the A.A.A. are heavy and arduous. But if we rightly judge the spirit of the first Convention, Athletics in the Army are in the right hands.

It was a congress of young, enthusiastic, soldierly men, with one outlook—the development of athletic pastimes in the National Army on healthy lines. Brimful of good humour, cracking jokes across the table with a sparkling native wit, free, easy and gentlemanly in their bearing and conversation, yet with ever ready keen intellects to grapple any question of serious moment.

When an important matter of future policy came up for discussion, one marked the serious lines that crept into many soldierly faces, and one could readily discern traces of the grim, stern actualities associated with many of their careers in the immediate past. Smiles and merry jest vanished as the sun of an Irish April day, only to beam forth again when the vital matter concerned was amiably and capably dealt with.

We thought the long agenda would drag (as agendas have a habit of doing) into the evening. But, though non-obtrusive, the discipline of the Army was in marked evidence here. Every item was carefully discussed, but expeditiously disposed of. Commandant Colgain had his facts at his fingers' ends, and in his new office as Secretary, the Association have got the right man. He has a perfect grip of the work in hand, and will develop into a most efficient official.

Fr. O'Callaghan won general approval as Chairman. He never strayed from the point, and to him is largely due the completely satisfactory conduct of the First All-Ireland Congress.

Lieut.-General Sean O Muirthuille, Q.M.G., enthusiastic in his patronage of the A.A.A., kept the assembly right in the matter of financial relations, and his well-known faculty for correcting weaknesses and dangers in policy, were very helpful and generally esteemed.

All the four clergymen in attendance have long association with Army and athletic matters—Rev. Fr. O'Callaghan (Works), Fr. Piggot (Collins), Fr. McCarthy (Limerick), and Fr. Cotter (Cork). What a powerful quartette they are!—a credit to their respective Commands.

Col. Austin Brennan, all the way from his Claremorris Command, captivated us all. Commdts. Flood and Chisholm were others that impressed by their eagerness to develop the movement on the right lines, and Commdt. Smith's sallies in the interest of publicity finance helped to keep the company in the good humour from which they never departed. Q.M. Harvey and Corpl. Magee held the ranks' end up in great style.

Many serious matters of policy were decided, all in the same amicable way. The question of removing the ban on all games was moved by Fr. Cotter with lucid argument. In opposing the removal of the ban, Fr. McCarthy was all-powerful in his plea for the building up of a truly Gaelic State. Interpreting the feeling of the assembly in a broad way, we take it that it is deemed necessary to give native games a genuine push and healthy start within the Army until such time as they are solidly established. In deciding to follow the policy of the official G.A.A. in this matter, the policy of Congress has much to recommend it. When we are further and more firmly established on the road to complete freedom, it is generally thought that the open International door will prevail.

A feature in the proceedings was the presentation of two magnificent Cups of Irish workmanship to the Army by the Gaelic Athletic Association. Mr. Dan McCarthy, T.D., President G.A.A., was enthusiastically received. He referred to the co-operation necessary between the associations; applauded the wise and thoughtful decision of not allowing Army teams to enter for Co. Championships and tournaments, and placed the official G.A.A. grounds at the Army's disposal. Army champions are to play the All-Ireland winners in hurling and football annually, and a complete understanding was established. Mr. L. O'Toole, official Sec. G.A.A., was also in attendance.

It was in every respect a happy gathering of earnest, enthusiastic, tolerant men; it was a heartening meeting for every lover of Ireland interested in her future welfare; officials must needs be Gaelic speakers; the bedrock is laid for building a structure with all-important functions in the future life of the Irish Nation.

IN NO CIRCUMSTANCES WILL REPLIES BE SENT BY POST.

"*An t-Oglách*"]

Delegates to the first All-Ireland Convention of the Army Athle tic Association, photographed at G.H.Q., Dublin, with the Cups presented

AN PÓG.

(PÁDRAIC Ó CONAIRE DO FGRIOB)

Níor éaiceiġ aon póg aṁáin liom mar an póg baineas d'Eiblín na Súl nDub an maidin iongantaċ rin ra Scoill.

Maraċ gur iarr rí **orm cuidiú léiġi, maraċ** gur ċuir rí faoi ġearaib thoma banda mé teine fadú ói i gcoṁair an béile ir beag an truim ċuirpinn féin ran mbiaḋ ná i ngléaraḋ an bíḋ; aċt ó d'oibriuiġ rí dom an bhorna a bailiú, fíleas gur maiṫ rí dom a innseas, agus ní raib uaim air an raoġal aċt go maiṫfiḋe dom agus go mbéaḋ an beirt againn mór le ċéile mar bíoḋ.

Ní raib an áit a raib an comluadar feileaṁnaċ i gcoṁair teine, agus ir maiṫ **mar** ċáṫla, mar b'éigin do'n **beirt** againn imteaċt rgaċaṁ maiṫ ó'n dream eile bí ag caiṁt faoi'n bruinneóig.

Cuġ ré rin an fáil **dom** coṁráḋ ráṫa beiṫ agam le Eiblín ó **Bíomar ó** éirteaċt agus ó aṁairc na daoine eile.

Ní fílim go bracar Eiblín na Súl nDub coṁ daċaṁail gleóite aṁáin ir bí rí an maidin rin agus an beirt againn ag bailiú bhorna faoi úrḋuilleaḃar na gcrann. Bí a folt dub car i n-aimṫéiḋ uirri, agus ba coraṁail é leir na rgamaill dóiṁniġe feicteas ag eirġe aniar ó bun na rréire lá raṁraiḋ i ndiaiḋ bhoċail an lae. Agus naċ minic ċuaiḋ ré i bfarcóḋ rna rgeaċaiḃ agus rna dumréógaiḃ uirri agus rinn ag imteaċt róṁainn! Agus naċ iad mo ṁéaraiḃ boċta féin bí **geárrta** rtróicte ag iarraiḋ a cuid gruaige a rgaoileaḋ! Aċt cémḃ cár liom é agus an beirt againn le céile!

Agus an dá fúil rin bí n-a ceann—céaṁ a bí ag déanaṁ coṁ foillreaċ rin iad? Níor facéar a raṁail aṁáin aċt dá rpail ṁarmair ċumraiḋe i loċ dhaoiḋeaċta fléiḃe agus béaḋ ag rpréaċainnaċ faoi'n ngréin. Bí rí coṁ beoḋa gleóite leir an eilit ṁaoil agus í ag imteaċt ó áit go háit: ní bhéas a ráḋ gur ċuġar taiṫneaṁ ói, agus cá bfuil an fear naċ dtiubhaḋ?

Aċt cé'n fáċ náṁ labair rí liom faoi'n earaontar bí eadrainn, agus an ċuireaḋ ċuġ rí dom ḋul ag bailiú bhorna léiġi? Ní raib aon nió ag cur imniḋe uirri, fíléeá, aċt áṁ fáiṫ bhorna bailiú i gcoṁair na teine. Bí fíor agamra go raib na céadta céad de ċeirteannaiḃ aici le cur orm—tuige náṁ ċuir?

* * * * * *

Cuaiḋ an beirt againn ar áṁ nglúnaiḃ leir an teine fadú tamall maiṫ ó'n gcoṁluadar. Cuireas féin rplanne leir an mbhorna agus ire ag dearcaḋ orm go géar: cuige ói beiṫ dom' ċur faoi ḋraoiḋeaċt ar an dóiġ rin? D'fanamar rgaċaṁ ag bheaċnú ar an teine, agus rgáċ orm féin na púire ċóġáil. Aċt bí fíor agamra gur orm féin bí rire ag féaċaint anall éirí an deataċ, agus ceirt faoi n-a púil. Dá gcuirfeaḋ rí an ċeirt rin, níoṁ rtróṁ orm an rgéal a ṁíniú ói; aċt ní raib ré d'umaluiġeaċt 'mo ċroiḋe innseaċt ói faoi'n ngníoṁ náṁ ċaiṫneaġ léiġi muna gcuirfeaḋ rí féin an ċeirt orm i dtoraċ.

Coraiġ an teine ag dul i n-éag.

"Tá rgaṁóga maiḋe agatra," ar rire, "réiḋ! réiḋ!"

Séiḋeas ar mo ṁíle Diċeall. D'eirġ na larraċa i n-áiḋe. Cuireaḋ an tulán ar cnoċaḋ ór cionn na teine, ar gablóiġ cuillinn gur fágaḋ an beirt againn gan aon ċeó déanaṁ aċt beiṫ féaċaint ar a céile ar nór dá páiḋe bí gan aiṫne aca ar a céile. Aċt leir an ráṁaiṫne bí agamra uirri bí fíor agam cé na rmaointe bí irtiġ i lár a cnoiḋe, bí fíor agam cé na ceirteanna bí ar a béal. Aċt ceann aca níor labair rí: tuige?

Ní fíor dom céaḋ a bí ar an teine céadna mar ir beag naċ ndeaċa rí i n-éag ornainn arír. Neaṁaire b'éiḋir——

"Séiḋ!" arra Eiblín na Súl nDub.

Séiḋeas féin aċt níor eirġ liom aon raṫ déanaṁ.

"Séiḋ!" ar rire arír.

Coruiġ an beirt againn ag réiḋeaḋ agus rinn ar aġaiḋ céile ór cionn na teine.

Dúr an gáiriḋ ar Eiblín.

"Tuige ag gáiriḋ tú?" adeirimre.

"Dhionglóiḋ a bí agam aréir, 'ar rire, agus i leabaiḋ na céadta ceirt a bí ar a béal a ċur coraiġ rí ag innseaċt dom faoi'n mbhionglóiḋ.

* * * * *

Ní bacfad leir an mbhionglóiḋ an uair seo aċt a ráḋ gur bain rí le fear agus le bean ċuġ taiṫneaṁ dá céile agus gur eirġ earaontar eatorra.

Ní ar an teine bí m'aire agus mé ag éirteaċt léiġi. Rinne rí rgéal de'n bhionglóiḋ—cineál páċ-rgéil fíleas féin; agus de réir mar bí Eiblín na Súl nDub á innseaċt, ċuir rí n-a luiġe orimra gur dáil rgéal féin bí rí a tagairt. Naċ orm bí an luaġáir gur ṁaiṫ rí dom!

Lean rí dá páċ-rgéal:

"Agus annrin," ar rire, "d'eirġ an fear 'n-a fearaiṁ," agus ní bhéas a ráḋ go raib gneann rna púiliḃ-foillreaċa rin aici—"annrin d'eirġ an fear n-a fearaiṁ agus——"

Díor féin ag dhuiṁeaḋ léiġi i ngan fíor di. Beag naċ rabar buailte léiġi.

"—— Agus nuair d'eirġ ré——" ní bhuair Eiblín na Súl nDub fail innseaċt dom céaḋ a dtinne an fear nuair d'eirġ ré n-a fearaiṁ, mar d'eirġear féin go tobann ar an ala rin gur caiṫeas mo dá láiṁ ċaṫe uirri, go dtugar póg agus barróg ċruaiḋ di....

Síleas i dtoraċ go mbéaḋ rí ar buile liom.

"Agus rin é díreaċ an nuo a dtinne fear na bhionglóiḋe," arra Eiblín na Súl nDub go dear réiḋ.

"Agus náṁ póraḋ ra deire iad?" arr mire ar an dóiġ céadna.

"Póraḋ," arra Eiblín go cuċalaċ.

Rugar gheim láiṁe uirri agus dtinneaḋ an cleaṁnar gan focal a ráḋ....

PÁDRAIC Ó CONAIRE.

"THE ARMY OF THE GAEL."

To the Editor of "An t-Oglach."

A Chara,—I note that Lieut. Scully objects to Golf and Tennis being included in the programme of the Army Athletic Association. Why? They are both games of kindred Celtic races—the Scotch and French. Golf probably came from Holland to Scotland, but its antiquity in Scotland is not a matter of doubt. In March, 1457, the Scottish Parliament refers to its popularity. Practically all the Stuart Kings (descendants from the Irish royal race) were golfers. Only in or about 1660 was the game introduced into England.

Tennis is a French game—the word itself being derived from "Tenez" (i.e., take it or play). Its origin goes back beyond 1100 A.D. It does not appear to have travelled to England till 1300.

I take it that Lieut. Scully objects to it as an English game. Perhaps this information may set his mind at rest.

Is mise,

AN IRISH GOLFER.

RETREAT FOR OFFICERS AND MEN.

A Retreat for Officers and men will be opened by the Jesuit Fathers at the Church, Portobello Barracks, on 16th May. The Retreat will be continued until Whit Sunday. The exercises of the Retreat will include lectures in the morning and evening.

DANCE AT COLLINS BARRACKS.

Commander-in-Chief and President Cosgrave at Brilliant Function.

The first dance held in Collins Barracks since that building passed into the hands of the soldiers of Ireland, took place on the night of Saturday, 21st April, and was an unqualified success.

Great credit is due to the officers stationed at the Barracks for the efforts which they put forward to ensure that all who attended should carry away the memory of a thoroughly enjoyable evening.

The grey, austere Barrack was transformed with innumerable "Fairy Lights." It has a certain rugged picturesqueness even in the cold light of day, particularly the Main Square, which, in the days of the British occupation was known as Palatine Square, with its mediæval-looking arches and general suggestion of having been built as an effective background for the vivid colouring of Eighteenth century uniforms. On the night of the dance it seemed to recapture some of the pomp and panoply of those spectacular, far-off days in the picturesque long ago.

There was a throb of the dramatic, too, about the arrival of President Cosgrave, and the members of the Government, the Commander-in-Chief, and the Army Council. Soldier trumpeters sounded a flourish as these distinguished guests appeared, and, within the ballroom, all stood at their entrance, the military rigidly at attention, whilst the band played "The Soldier's Song."

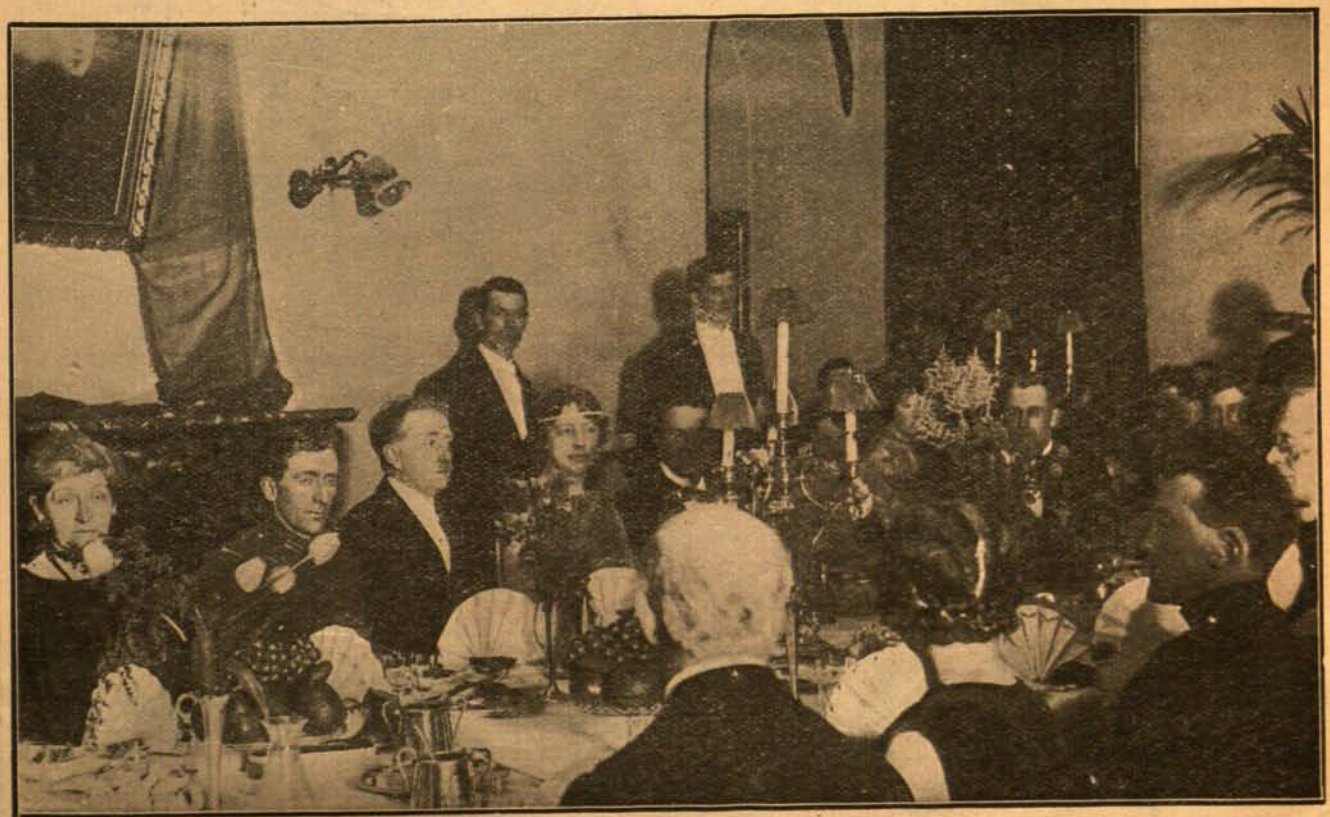
Over 250 couples were present, and the dance music was provided by Mr. Clarke-Barry's famous string orchestra. During supper delightful music was provided by the bands of the 13th and 57th Battalions.

The ballroom was decorated and illuminated in excellent taste, the colour scheme being exceedingly well designed. It was a very brilliant spectacle, eclipsed only by the Supper Room, which latter, with its many small tables sparkling with silver and cut glass, its countless little coloured lights, glowing like a kaleidoscope of fireflies, its palms and flowers, was almost like a scene from the land of Faerie.

It is to be hoped that Colonel Hugo MacNeill, Colonel Seumas Higgins and Captain T. Grey, who were largely responsible for the success of the evening, will see to it that this dance proves but the predecessor of many similarly enjoyable entertainments.

The following list of those present has been supplied:—

President Cosgrave, Prof. Hayes, Prof. and Mrs. MacNeill, E. and Mrs. Blythe, T.D., Mr. and Mrs. Duggan, T.D., Commander-in-Chief, Adjutant-General and Mrs. O'Sullivan, Director of Intelligence, Quartermaster-General, Mrs. Power (Superintendent, Marlboro' Hall), Miss Kelly (Matron, St. Bricin's Hospital), Miss Burke, Miss Power, Dr. John Ryan, Dr. Lyons, Major-General Seamus Hogan, Chief of General Staff's Department, Comdt.-General McSweeney, A.A.S., Cols. Liam Archer (Signal Corps), Shields (Asst. Q.M.G.), Cronin, Ahern, Dunphy (D.A.A.G. Curragh Command), Col. and Mrs. Morkan, Comdt. Joe Reilly, Comdt. O'Connell, A.D.C. to Governor-General, Comdt. P. King, Chief Pay Officer, Comdt. D. Coughlin, G.H.Q., Colonel and Mrs. McDonnell, Col. McCorley, O/C Naas District; Colonel McGauran, O/C Mullingar District; Colonel and Mrs. Niall McNeill; Comdt. Marron, O/C Marlboro' Hall; Comdt. and Mrs. Weddick; Comdt. Gunn, O/C 57th Infantry Battn.; Comdt. Cavanagh, O/C 48th Inf. Battn.; Comdt. Saurin, Adjt., Dublin District; Comdt. Daly, O/C 16th Infantry Battn.; Colum O'Murchada, Comdt. Cosgrave, Military Governor, Mountjoy; Chief Supt. Clinton and Inspector O'Neill, Civic Guard; Colonel Cooney, Quartermaster, Athlone Command, and Colonel Bennett, D.A.Q.M.G., Curragh Command.



Some of the distinguished guests at the Collins Barracks dance at the supper. On the left of the picture are the Commander-in-Chief, General Mulcahy, and President Cosgrave. [*Photo by W. D. Hogan.*

OFFICERS OF THE

LIMERICK COMMAND.

IRISHMEN OF ACTION.

III.—THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER.

"He seeks not safety, let his post
Be where it ought—in danger's van;
And if the field of fame be lost,
It won't be by an Irishman."

Thomas Francis Meagher, soldier, orator, statesman, the **beau ideal** of an Irish patriot, was born in the City of Waterford just one hundred years ago. He was educated at Clongowes Wood College, and subsequently at the great Jesuit school at Stonyhurst. After a brief Continental tour, he returned to Ireland, in the early autumn days of 1843, and took part in a great Repeal demonstration which was held in Lismore on the 24th of September. It was at a dinner on the evening of that meeting that he made his first political speech. It is said that when he resumed his seat O'Connell clapped him on the shoulder and cried out: "Well done, Young Ireland." In 1844 Meagher journeyed to Dublin and began to study for the Bar. He soon abandoned this work, however, and embarked upon the troubled sea of Irish politics. The death of Davis, in September, 1845, brought an eloquent tribute to the work of the great patriot from Meagher. In the course of his peroration he said: "In the day of victory, towards which he has so often looked, with a panting heart and glowing soul, they will beckon us to the grave, bid us pluck a laurel from the nation's brow, and plant it on his tomb."

"THE SWORD SPEECH."

The closing days of July, 1845, saw the secession of the Young Ireland Party from the ranks of the Repeal Association. On the 28th July Meagher delivered his famous "Sword Speech," the most admirable pronouncement ever made at a political gathering. When he began his speech he was listened to with a perceptible coldness, but bit by bit he grew upon his audience. He warmed to his subject, and the warmth became contagious; until at last, when he reached the climax of his theme, the whole assembly appeared in perfect unison with him. He was interrupted again and again by John O'Connell, but he steadily pursued his argument. Then Smith O'Brien, when O'Connell's rudeness became unbearable, rose to support the young orator. Again John O'Connell interposed, and then, amid a scene of confusion, the Young Ireland Party walked from Conciliation Hall. The famous "Sword Speech" delivered by Meagher caused a tremendous sensation throughout the length and breadth of Ireland, and the enthusiasm it drew forth was extraordinary. That gifted Irish poetess, "Speranza," paid a really fine tribute to Meagher in a noble ode entitled "The Young Patriot Leader." By the way, it is interesting to recall that the "Apostrophe to the Sword" is known to generations of American schoolboys, yet the youth of our own land have never had the opportunity of perusing its thrilling sentences.

SOME N.C.O.'s AND MEN, LIMERICK COMMAND.

THE IRISH TRICOLOUR.

The direct outcome of the secession from the ranks of the Repeal Association was the formation of the Irish Confederation, and the establishment of the "Confederate Clubs." In February, 1848, Meagher contested the Parliamentary seat of Waterford, but was beaten by a narrow majority. At a meeting in the old Music Hall in Abbey Street, in March, he declared that if the Government of England did not give the Irish People a Parliament in which to state their grievances, they would state them by arms and force. For thus placing the issue in a clear light, he was arrested on the charge of sedition, but was allowed out on bail. Towards the end of the month he, in company with Smith O'Brien, journey to Paris in order to present an address of congratulation to the French people on their having established a Republic. The return of the delegates to the Irish Capital was marked by a public banquet, at which Meagher presented a splendid flag surmounted by the Irish pike. The material of this flag was of the richest French silk, which was gorgeously trimmed and embroidered; the colours were orange, white and green. "I need not explain the meaning of this flag," he said, "the generation now springing into arms will catch it at a glance. The white in the centre signifies a lasting truce between the 'orange' and the

IRISHMEN OF ACTION.

'green,' and I trust that the Irish Protestant and the Irish Catholic may clasp hands beneath its folds in noble and generous brotherhood."

'48 AND AFTER.

On May 16th Meagher's trial commenced. He was ably defended by Isaac Butt, John O'Hagan, and Sir Colman O'Loghlin. The Dublin jury could not be induced to agree upon a verdict, and Meagher walked forth from the gloomy precincts of Green Street

Courthouse a free man. In July he was appointed a member of the War Directory of the Confederation. He accompanied Smith O'Brien on his expedition through the South of Ireland for the purpose of organising the insurrection. On the 16th of the month he addressed a vast concourse of the men of Tipperary at Sliabh na mBhan. Twelve days later a warrant was issued for his arrest, and a reward of £300 was offered for his capture. In August he was arrested at Rathgannon, and was taken to Kilmainham Gaol, where he remained until September 18th. He was tried for high treason in Clonmel Courthouse on October 18th, and in due course was found "guilty" by a pliant jury. Meagher and his associates were duly sentenced to death, but this sentence was later mitigated to transportation for life. On Monday morning, July 9th, 1849, Meagher, Smith O'Brien, Terence Bellew McManus, and Patrick O'Donoghue were taken from Richmond Gaol to the transport ship, "Swift," and were then conveyed to Hobart Town Harbour. After residing in the district of Campbelltown for nearly three years, Meagher decided to effect his escape, and accordingly resigned his "ticket of leave." Despite the fact that the coast was strictly watched, he managed to elude the vigilance of the officials and arrived in America, where he received a tremendous ovation from his exiled fellow-countrymen.

THE CALL TO ARMS.

In August, 1852, Meagher became a citizen of the United States, and three years later was called to the New York Bar. In April, 1856, he assisted John Savage in establishing a journal entitled "The Irish News," and later contributed a series of interesting "Personal Reminiscences," which cleared up many points connected with the Insurrection of '48. When the great Civil War burst forth in 1861, Meagher, with all his characteristic vigour, threw himself into the conflict. He rapidly organised a company of Zouaves for the famous 69th New York Regiment, and served with the army of the North during the first campaign in Virginia. He fought with most conspicuous valour in numerous engagements, and had his charger shot under him at the first battle of Bull Run. Towards the close of the year he raised the "Irish Brigade," and was elected Colonel of the First Regiment.

Readers of the story of the Civil War are familiar with the names of the fierce conflicts in which those gallant Irish soldiers played so noble a part. At the battles of Fair Oaks and those seven bloody days around Richmond they nobly sustained the fighting record

THE FLAG OF MEAGHER'S IRISH DIVISION.

of their race. At Frederichsburg they again covered themselves with glory. An eye-witness of this engagement says: "To the Irish Division, under General Meagher, was entrusted the task of bursting out of the town of Frederichsburg, and forming, under

(Continued on page 19.)

AFTER OFFICE HOURS.

The Typewriters Talk about the Typists.

5 o'clock p.m. struck from the Barrack clock. The typists put on their exhibitions in millinery, the men clerks donned their headgear with a sigh of relief, and in a few minutes the office was empty. Empty, that is, save for some of its hardest-worked employees, including the poor young "Royal" and the time-scarred "Underwood."

"At last," sighed the Royal, "isn't it a relief to get a rest. But they might have covered me up all the same and not left me like this, open to all the winds that blow. Do you know, I had the doctor to-day?"

"The doctor. So soon!" exclaimed the Underwood. "You shouldn't need the doctor; you're only new in the office. Wait till you're as old as I am then you might well need him."

"But it was only a small thing that was wrong with me," said the Royal. "He took me away with him and fixed me up. He didn't hurt a bit. I was glad to have the rest. I think my typist was glad, too, though she told the doctor that she was in a hurry for me. And, do you know, she told him that she simply loved me. Isn't it grand to have your typist love you? I heard your typist saying that she hated you."

"Her love doesn't go far then or she would have covered you," grunted the Underwood. "That's just the way of them. When you have the experience that I have had you will know what value to put on your typist's professions of affection. I'd rather have a typist hate me than love me, for they're more consistent. If they love you they'll clean you and give you the proper kind of oil and cover you and take real good care of you, but there are very few of those kind about I remember having one and it was a pleasure to work for her she cared for me so. There are some I wish I could tell on, they are so careless and bang away so heavily on me. If they only thought we could tell on them there would be transformations in some offices. When you have been through the mill as I have you will be pretty well case-hardened."

He sighed reminiscently.

"I never minded going to hospital," he contained, "at least it meant a rest and one came back in better form. Once a doctor extracted a paper fastener and a pin from inside me, and I know of a case where even a hairpin was taken out of a friend of mine."

"Well," said the Royal, "you surprise me. I didn't think anything like that happened. Hairpins! goodness! I sincerely hope none will get inside me."

"They won't if your typist is careful, and she should be if she loves you so much," said the Underwood sarcastically, "but I guess you'll find she's like the majority."

"I wish you two would dry up and let a body get a bit of sleep," said a peevish voice from a corner of the room.

"Huh!" snorted the Underwood, "there's old grandfather Remington grousing as usual."

"Grouse be——stencilled," snapped the Remington. "A fair day's work entitles one to a fair night's rest. And a fat lot you know about trouble anyway. How would you like to have your innards clogged up with a wad of chewing gum?"

"I wouldn't like it at all," said the young Royal hastily, "but the typists here don't use chewing gum."

"Thank your stars for that," the Remington told him. "I was referring to the experience of some friends of mine in America. Another ghastly thing is to have one of those speed maniacs demonstrate for hours what she can do with you. A second cousin of mine suffered that once and is a nervous wreck ever since."

"You needn't worry about that sort of thing while you are here," the Underwood assured the Royal.

"Oh! there's some speedsters in this old barracks," said the Remington, "but they don't go in for senseless scorching of the kind I referred to. What's that?"

Footsteps sounded in the corridor.

"Probably an orderly," suggested the Royal.

"Pretend to be asleep and you may not attract his attention," advised the old stager.

"I knew an orderly once——" began the Underwood.

"Oh! you be Gestetnered!" snarled the Remington.

There was silence as the door opened and a young orderly entered.

He gave a comprehensive look around the room, then pulling up a chair to the fire produced a dogs-eared copy of the Odyssey in the original Greek and began to read it with every appearance of intense enjoyment as is the habit of young orderlies.

A faint sound distantly resembling a chuckle came from the corner where the Remington reposed in the shadows.

The orderly read on.

DONEGAL NOTES.

The New Bishop of Raphoe—An Enjoyable Concert.

Respectful congratulations to the Rev. Dr. McNeely, D.D., Command Chaplain, on his elevation to the Episcopate. When the news of his departure from our midst became known, expressions of regret, mingled with congratulations, were to be heard on all sides. He was extremely popular with all ranks, and did splendid work throughout the Command Area in providing amusements for the rank and file, and improving their lot generally.

His Lordship leaves us at the request of the "Chair of Peter," and it is the heartfelt wish of every officer and man that he may be long spared in his high office to guide the spiritual destinies of the land of the O'Donnell's.

* * * *

A most enjoyable concert was held in the Recreation Hall, Finner Camp, on Wednesday night, 25th April. The programme was one of the finest we had the pleasure of listening to for a long time. The Ballyshannon Choir of mixed voices was a real treat, and we hope they will gain fresh laurels in their next contest. The splendid orchestra, also from Ballyshannon, added immensely to the evening's enjoyment. It would be invidious to single out anyone for special mention, as the whole performance was "par excellence" The talent from amongst us was indeed a surprise. Nobody imagined there was such genius in the 46th.

Rev. Dr. McNeely, D.D., returned thanks on behalf of the officers and men to the ladies and gentlemen who had come there to provide the soldiers with an evening's entertainment. Colonel Thos. Glennon made a most capable M.C.

Special praise is due to the Works Corps who, under Comdt. Liam McCloskey, made themselves responsible for the lighting and scenic effects, which were all that could be desired. The artists were afterwards the guests of the Officers at supper.

* * * *

During last month Lieut. Paddy Brennan left us. We understand he intends emigrating to America. Paddy was one of the old crowd, being a member of the first column operating in West Donegal before the Truce. His friends in the Army—and he had many—wish him the best of luck in the land of the Stars and Stripes.

March 28th.

Yes; in spite of all the discouraging experiences that seem to combine for the purpose of thwarting me and diverting me from my purpose I'm going ahead with this diary. That seven days C.B. nearly wrote Finis to it, though it left me at all events in a very pessimistic mood. 'Twas hard luck. And for such a trivial offence, too—absence without the necessary leave.

'Tis nearly a fortnight now since I wrote anything in my diary. When one has to watch the hours and to keep the ears strained for that confounded Defaulters' call he's not disposed to worry too much about diaries. That Provost-Sergeant, too, was a regular devil. What fiendish delight he appeared to take in that hourly roll call; and then the manner in which he stressed my name every time; 'twas easy to see he had a set on me. 'Twas a mistake on my part to let him see I was so dejected and cut up; that only encouraged him to pile it on. He overd'd it though when he boasted to Sergeant G—— that he had settled the diary chap and his capers. He's a Northern, I think, and knows little of the Southern character. Anyway, I'm going full steam ahead with the Diary again.

I'd better begin now where I left off on that Friday evening. 'Twas Patrick's Eve and I was looking forward to a real good time next day. I forgot to mention that with the letter I received a box of shamrocks from home. They were plucked on the side of Knockadoon. The real genuine article. They helped to decorate half the company with the "chosen leaf." I suppose my mother thought we could not get shamrocks here; nothing but ambushes and—well, thanks be to God she knows nothing about Provost-Sergeants. But about Patrick's Day. The weather was glorious; everyone remarked it, and St. Patrick got full credit for it. He turned the stone for his feast day at all events; he must have turned it back again, I'm afraid. We had a grand turnout at Chapel parade, everyone looking his best. I had my boots newly repaired and I had a new cap that looked much better than the one I lost. During the day we had the ceremony of Trooping the Colours. 'Twas a grand affair entirely. God forgive me, I'm afraid that even at Mass parade and the Trooping of the Colours I was thinking more of the hooley than anything else. 'Twas a darling of a hooley. Even though I did get seven days C.B. on the head of it 'twas worth it all. They were a nice, jolly lot and I don't think I ever enjoyed myself so much before. We had a few chaps from Keogh there, too, and an officer up from the Curragh. I'll have to take lessons in dancing and must learn another song or two. I'm thinking they put something in my lemonade that night.

March 29th.

Had a great time of it at a Fancy Fair down near Kilmainham. The Keogh chaps invited us down. I had a good look at the prison, too; I saw some of the lady prisoners at the window. I was wondering if Miss Mary B—— from our place was among them. The Fair was great gas; I went several rounds on the horses and had a turn at the boats, too, but faith the rings ran away with my few halfpence in no time. Billy won a clock and the other lads all ringed something. I thought I could manage it easily. I'm a ciotog and I had the best shot in the neighbourhood. I don't mean with a gun, of course. I tried. How these rings did hop off the prizes. The boys shouted and encouraged, and I kept on investing in more rings till I had only the train fares left. I don't care much for the ring game; there's no particular skill in it after all; 'tis all chance. Bill is as proud as a peacock about the clock.

March 30th.

I'd like to go home for Easter. No chance though. I was speaking to Capt. O'D—— yesterday; thought he'd be able to work it. No use. I think 'tis how they're expecting that the opposition may try and identify themselves with Easter Week by making some burst or trying some new stunt. I hope they'll keep quiet till after the Monday. I am going over to the Park on Sunday; to the Zoo as well, and I expect to go to races at Fairyhouse on Monday. I hope the weather won't upset things on me.

IRISHMEN OF ACTION.

(Continued from page 17.)

the withering fire of the Confederate batteries, to attack Mange's Heights, towering immediately in their front. Never at Fontenoy was more undoubted courage displayed by the sons of Ireland than during those six frantic dashes which they directed against the almost impregnable position of their foemen. The victory was dearly won, for of the 1,200 men Meagher led into battle only 200 were able to appear on parade next day. The destruction of the famous Brigade was completed at the battle of Chancellorsville, on May 3rd, 1863. There, for two days, that gallant band of Irish soldiers held their position in front of a line of defence, and once they dragged into action a battery of guns, the horses and drivers of which had been killed. In passing, it may be interesting to recall that General Robert G. Lee, the Confederate commander, paid an eloquent tribute to Meagher and his intrepid soldiers after the battle of Chancellorsville. "Never," he said, "were men so brave. They ennobled their race by their splendid gallantry. On the field General Meagher shone like a meteor in a clouded sky. His integrity was proverbial, and his modesty was an equally conspicuous trait in his character."

THE END.

After Chancellorsville Meagher returned to New York and resigned his commission. When the war ended he was made Acting-Governor of the Territory of Montana, and while officiating in this capacity he fell overboard from a steamboat into the Missouri river and was drowned. Sad to tell, his body was never recovered. Courageously and nobly Thomas Francis Meagher fought the battle of life, and his career as an Irish citizen and as a soldier in the great conflict that tore America should act as a stimulant and a guide to those who have so faithfully accomplished the task which he set out to accomplish.

(No. IV.—Michael Corcoran.)

X.

TRAINING IN SMALL POSTS.

SECOND ARTICLE.

INSPECTION.

1. Officers must insist upon their men turning out shaved, with hair trimmed, and clean. Insistance on a high standard of cleanliness and neatness will soon make that standard a habit. The men's self respect will be raised, discipline will improve, and the fighting value of the post will be increased.

2. A weekly competition for the best turned out squad should be arranged and marks allotted on some system, as under:—

Hair	10 marks.	Well trimmed and short.
Shaving	10 marks.	
Cap	5 marks.	Chinstrap correct—badge correct—cap not baggy.
Tunic	5 marks.	
Breeches	5 marks.	
Leggings	5 marks.	
Boots	10 marks.	
Equipment (front)	10 marks.	
Equipment (back)	10 marks.	
Rifle	10 marks.	
Ammunition	10 marks.	
Steadiness on Parade	10 marks.	

3. **Billet Inspection.** Squads should be located together. Inspect and allot marks to cleanliness of floor, walls, arrangement of arms and equipment, make up of beds, fire buckets, &c.

4. The men should also be inspected at their "Alarm" posts and questioned as to their duties and the range of various targets from their alarm positions.

The following schedule of training is prepared in order to help Officers in outlining a scheme of training:—

PHYSICAL TRAINING.

The exercises in these groups are so arranged that in carrying out one group of exercises all the more important muscles are exercised.

The class should first be exercised in marching 140 paces to the minute with frequent turnings. The class will then be halted and opened out, and turned to a flank. Between each group of exercises a physical training game will be carried out.

GROUP I.

Leg Exercises. 1. Feet close.
Feet open.
Repeat "close," "open," several times.

Heels—raise.
Heels—lower.
Repeat "raise," "lower," several times.

Neck Exercises. 2. **Head bending backward:—**
"One"—Bend the head backward keeping the chin in.
"Two"—Raise the head to the former position.
Repeat.

Arm Exercises. 3. (a) Hips firm—Place hands on hips, thumbs to the rear, elbows pressed well back.
(b) Arms bend—With elbows bent, bring hands clenched to level of shoulders.
(c) Arms sideways stretch—Fling arms outwards, returning to Arms bend position immediately. Repeat several times.
(d) Arms upwards stretch—Ditto. Ditto.
(e) Arms downward stretch—To resume position of attention from "Hips firm."

Balance Exercises. 4. (a) "Hips firm."
(b) "Knee raise—lower."
Take each leg in turn, repeating several times.

Trunk Exercises. 5. "Hips firm—Feet close."
Trunk turning: To the right—turn.
To the left—turn.
&c.

Quickening Exercise Games. 6. "Leap Frog" or Relay Race.

GROUP II.

Leg. Hips firm—As above.
Heels raise—Raise heels from ground.
Knees bend—Keeping on the toes, let the body sink slowly to a sitting position, but not resting on heels.
Knees stretch—Straighten the legs.
Heels lower—Repeat the exercise several times.

Neck. Head turning: To the right—turn.
To the left—turn.

Arm. "Arms bend."
"Left arm upward—right arm downward stretch."
"Change." Repeat several times. On the command "Change" the Squad will first come to the Arms Bend position and then reverse the arms, i.e., the right will be stretched upwards, the left downwards.

Trunk. Hips firm.
Feet sideways—Place. Two motions:—
1st—Carry leg off resting foot on toe.
2nd—Place heel on the ground.
"Trunk bending sideways."
"To the right, Bend."
"To the left, Bend."
"Steady."—Resume erect position.
"Arms downward stretch."

Game. A steady double or "Whip to the Gap."

GROUP III.

Leg Exercise. "Hips firm."
"Heels raising and full Knee bending quickly."
Call out quickly:—
One—Heels raise.
Two—Knees bend.
Three—Knees stretch.
Four—Heels lower. Repeat several times.

Neck. "Head bending sideways.
To the right—bend.
To the left—bend." Head to kept erect.

Arm. "Arms bend."
"Arms stretching forward, sideways and upwards."
"One"—Stretch the arms forward returning to the Arms Bend.
"Two"—Do sideways.
"Three"—Upward. Repeat several times.
"Arms downward stretch."

Trunk. "On the hands—Down."
One—Place hands on ground.
Two—Shoot legs back to full extent, supporting body on hands.
Repeat "One," "Two," several times.

Jumping Exercise. Upward Jumping.
"One"—Heels raise.
"Two"—Knees bend.
"Three"—Jump upward, keeping hands by sides and coming back to knees bend position.
"Four"—Knees stretch.
"Five"—Heels lower.
Repeat several times. Also on command "Jump," jump from "Knees bend" position.

Game. "Crows and Cranes." "Tug of war." "Follow the leader." Some other game.

(To be continued.)

THE SCOURGE OF ARMIES.

Danger that Troops in Ireland Must Guard Against

Because of the persistency with which Typhoid Fever has attacked Armies, and the great havoc it has invariably caused, it has long been referred to as "the Scourge of Armies."

Causation.—It is due to a tiny little germ, the Bacillus Typhosus, that multiplies under favourable circumstances with such extraordinary rapidity that a single germ may develop into millions within twenty-four hours.

The bacilli live in the bowels, and are found in the excreta and urine. After the disease has passed off they may continue to be discharged until the end of life. They have been found 40 years after an attack. Occasionally, but rarely, they have been found in men who have never shown any sign of the disease.

Carriers.—Where the germs are discharged and the man shows no manifestations of disease, the man is called a "Carrier." In America it is worked out that 1 in every 250 people is a Carrier.

Spread.—The disease is spread by the germs from such persons gaining access to the intestinal canals of others through swallowing substances infected with the germ. This may occur by direct contact with a diseased person or indirectly through water, milk, uncooked food and fruit, **flies,** fingers and soiled clothing.

Army Epidemics.—Typhoid Fever is more likely to be spread in epidemic amongst Troops because of the close crowding of young men under military conditions, and the difficulty of disposing of wastes. Where, as at present, the sanitary conditions are comparatively very bad, the dangers of such an epidemic are enormously increased.

Statistics.—In the American Civil War there were over 80,000 cases.

In the Franco-Prussian War there were over 73,000 cases with 7,000 deaths in 6 months.

In the South African War the British had 57,000 cases and 8,000 deaths.

In the Spanish-American War the American Troops on Active Service had 20,700 cases with 1,600 deathes in 3 months, while with the Troops in the United States in the same year—1898—9/10ths of all deaths were caused by Typhoid Fever.

Prevention.—To confer immunity against Typhoid, Anti-typhoid Vaccine was prepared, and since 1911 it has been compulsory in the United States Army where (according to Keefer) it has resulted in the virtual elimination of the disease. Inoculation is being carried out in our Army, and co-operation is requested from all ranks to make it a success.

In the last great European War the experiences of the British, French, and German Armies have been that the non-inoculated soldier is fourteen times more liable to catch Typhoid Fever than the inoculated man. The protection does not alone finish here, for it is also found that of those that do get the disease the death-rate is 4 times as great among the non-inoculated men.

The result from these Armies show that Anti-typhoid Vaccination:—

(i) Saves human life.
(ii) Lessens severity of attack.
(iii) Confers a greater freedom from relapses and complications.
(iv) Makes for a rapid convalescence.
(v) Reduces proportion of "Carriers."
(vi) After contraction of disease reduces the virulence of attack.

In conclusion it is again emphasised that the danger of an outbreak amongst the Troops in Ireland is especially great owing to the interference with the admittedly inefficient Public Health Administration in the greater part of the Country.

THE RAILWAY CORPS.

A "2nd Loot." in the Railway Corps at Cork seems rather peeved by a recent statement which somebody made to the effect that "the Railway Corps have a jolly good time." "Apropos of this, and with especial reference to the Cork Command," he has commandeered the Command harp and breaks into the following:—

"THE ATTRACTIONS OF AN OUTPOST."

I.

"In the glory of the sunshine,
When the furze is in full bloom,
I can hear the little sparrow
Chirping forth his spring-time tune.

II.

I can hear a bzzzz, bzzzzzz,
It's the naughty bumble bee,
But I don't attempt to catch him,
For I know that he'll sting me.

III.

I can see a bunny rabbit,
With his ears above the grass
(Would I had my rifle with me,
Oh, I am a silly ass).

IV.

But there is no use in 'grousing,'
When the summer is at hand,
And the Aurora Borealis
Spreads his sunshine o'er the land.

V.

From afar I hear the Sergeant,
With his voice so beastly shrill,
As he puts some sweating beggars
Through the horrid Rifle Drill.

VI.

So I take up a 'position,'
(Which I vow I'll surely hold)
* * * *
Do not wake me, batsman, dearest,
Till the Dinner Bell is toll'd."

FINIS CORONAT OPOS.

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POSTAGE EXTRA.

FUTURE OF THE ARMY.

Address by the Commander-in-Chief.

Speaking at the inaugural Convention of Cumann na nGaedheal, in the Mansion House, Dublin, on the 27th April, General Mulcahy, Commander-in-Chief, said that in casting about for inspiration to forces that had been working hard, even to self-sacrifice, for years, they could not but feel they had to go back to one lonely man leading what appeared to some a lonely, hard life, spinning out in his weekly paper ideas that ultimately reached hundreds of thousands and laid the seeds of the coming together of people minded with one mind and inspired with one spirit.

Were it not for that great coming together the things that had been done could not have been done. Let them now set seeds of order and determination, self-discipline and self-sacrifice in themselves.

They had now got the country free of interference by any outside people. The country's resources were in their own hands. They found themselves up against difficulties, but difficulties that discipline and ordered thought would get over.

CONSTRUCTIVE WORK.

"So far," he went on, "as my particular responsibility has been concerned, it has been only nominal, because responsibility now, as in the past, was shouldered by many shoulders, and could only be shouldered by many shoulders."

That responsibility had been taken by very many young men. It was difficult to appraise the work of some of these young men, and difficult to say what one felt about young men whose lives had been lost very unnecessarily. They had faced, perhaps, bigger difficulties than ever came to any other country, because the difficulty that came to Ireland was tremendous, and came at a time that multiplied it a hundredfold.

Ordinary young men had come together, taken on very difficult work, had saved the country from a very terrible scourge, and had done it without loss of nerve or temper, or piling in their hearts any bitterness towards anyone, and at the same time had been constructive-minded, and to an extent that it was hard to understand except some of the military establishments were visited.

UNEMPLOYMENT.

Faced with the responsibility of having at some time or another to provide a way out for a large proportion of the 50,000 men in the Army, his mind had been running on the question of unemployment. They had a country that was undeveloped to a large extent.

There were many improvements possible as regards the condition of the roads, etc. Unemployment was always a danger. There should be a mathematical way of getting rid of it, but, he remarked amid laughter, recently they had suffered a great deal from mathematics.

It would be well worth the experiment to get the advice of the best engineers to devise the best means to get rid of the flooding of the large areas in the Midlands. If such a scheme could be devised, they could employ a battalion or so to do that work.

It would be argued that the Army was expensive, but it should be remembered that when they started to build the Army up they thought they would have but small garrisons to occupy large barracks evacuated by the British, but they soon had to organise a much bigger Army.

It was absolutely necessary to have the full spirit of defence developed in the country. He thought within the last four or five years it was not developed purely because they had guns in their hands. The spirit that sustained them during that time came through the Gaelic League classes, from their reading and their associations. The men in the Army should be utilised for constructive work before they were demobilised.

OUR INFORMATION BUREAU.

When in Doubt write to "An t-Oglach."

Soldiers are cordially invited to make use of this column. All queries should be addressed to the Editor of "An t-Oglach," G.H.Q., Portobello Barracks, Dublin, and should be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, which will not be made public unless desired.

Readers should write on one side of the paper only. It is possible that some slight delay may occur in answering certain queries owing to the necessity for making inquiries, but all questions will be answered in the earliest possible issue.

BUTCHER'S PAY.

"Q.M.S."—You are entitled to two shillings per day, provided your O.C. certifies proficiency.

"Ginger."—See above. Hours the same as any other soldier.

IN CHARGE SHOEMAKER'S SHOP.

"Cobbler's Wax, D. N."—Apply to Q.M. Grade Pay of 2s. per day if certified proficient by O.C.

"TONSORIAL ARTISTS."

"E. C.," "Barber" (Gormanstown), and "George."—Not entitled to Proficiency Pay.

GUNNERS' GRADE.

Sergeant M.—The answer to both your questions is in the negative.

ENGINEER AND GRADE PAY.

"Ex-Engineer."—Your son is not entitled to extra pay if he terminated his engagement before Grade Pay was sanctioned.

PROMOTION AND BACK PAY.

Sergeant J. K.—All such claims must be substantiated by a certificate from the officer making the promotion, which must also state his authority for same.

PAINTER'S POSITION.

Volunteer S. J. McS.—You must apply to your O.C. in this matter. Two shillings per day is the proper grade for Painters.

CLERK'S PROFICIENCY PAY.

Sgt. B. S.—We cannot go beyond the letter of your O.C.

BATTALION COMMANDANT.

W. B.—The next-of-kin is not entitled to Separation Allowance in this case.

BANDSMEN'S PAY.

W. W.—There is no definite ruling on this point as yet, but the matter is under consideration.

BATTALION POLICE.

"Etihw J."—Not entitled to Proficiency Pay.

COMPANY STOREMAN.

"Storeman."—With regard to your first question, you must apply through your O.C. We cannot answer your second question at the moment.

PROFICIENCY PAY.

Sergeant M. O'B.—You must apply through your O.C. for Proficiency Pay.

PAY IN HOSPITAL.

Volunteer G. McB.—It is not clear from your letter whether or not you are a patient in the Sanatorium. If a hospital patient, you can receive only ten shillings per week. The balance of pay will be given you on your discharge, or sent to your home, if you so wish it.

SPECIAL COURIER'S EXPENSES.

"On the Rocks."—You should make the facts known to your O.C., who will take the necessary steps to have you properly rationed and fed, failing which, he will authorise ration allowance.

PERIOD OF DUTIES.

"Sniper."—The question of period of duties and leave is subservient to the orders of your O.C. and to the exigencies of the local situation.

DISMISS AND LEAVE.

"Johanna."—Saturday is the same with regard to duties as any other week-day in the Army. The time for dismiss and leave depends upon the ruling of the O.C. of unit or barracks.

LEAVING BARRACKS.

"Colds."—Every soldier leaving barracks must be in possession of a Pass. A Co. Sergeant-Major has no special privilege in this respect.

N.C.O.'S UNIFORM.

"Whitewash."—This question is under consideration, and full details will be published in "An t-Oglach" at the earliest possible moment.

OF INTEREST TO MANY.

Vol. L. L. (Co. Kildare) and Others.—Transfers can only be granted with sanction of O.C. unit, and application for transfer must be made through him. No document enclosed with your letter.

Volunteer T. S.—With regard to questions one and two, see answer to "Volunteer L. L." With regard to number three, apply again to your O.C., stating reasons for wishing transfer.

TRANSFER TO ANOTHER POST.

Volunteer J. B.—Apply to the A.G. through your O.C.

LEARNING CROSSLEY REPAIRS.

Vol. M. (Doneraile).—Make application through O.C. for transfer to Mechanical Branch of Transport Corps, stating reasons.

QUESTION OF BOUNTY.

Vol. P. B. (Co. Cork).—(1) We appreciate your point of view, but we do not think any alteration can be made when the organisation of the Battalion has been completed. The knowledge that you have such a good record of service should bring its own satisfaction and reward. (2) We are not aware that any grant of the kind you mention is made.

TO CIVIL FORCE.

Vol. T. L.—With regard to the last part of your letter, you must be discharged from the Army before you can join a Civil Force. You will then apply in the ordinary way. The other portion of your letter would seem to indicate that yours is a particularly hard case, and the details have been forwarded to the proper quarter for attention.

(Continued on Page 24.)

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C.Q.M.'S QUERIES.

"Draughts" (Bray).—(1) You are entitled to ordinary rank pay. (2) Yes, you require a Pass. (3) The third question is one for your O.C.

MOUNTED SERVICES.

C.Q.M.S. J. V. M. (West Cork).—Make application in the ordinary way through your O.C. for a transfer to the Mounted Services.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.

"Juvenile Soldier" (Belturbet).—Yes, boys are retained as Orderlies at G.H.Q. There is no examination for boy clerks such as you mention. The age for enlistment is 18 years.

POSITION AFTER DISCHARGE.

"Webley," Kildare.—You will have to apply in the ordinary way to any of the departments where vacancies exist. Your Army service should prove helpful.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES.

"Education."—The matter you refer to will, no doubt, receive attention in the near future. Several of the Academies conducting night classes advertise in the daily Press. Call to The Educational Book Co., Talbot Street, or any other reputable publishers, and they will show you a selection, and advise on the books you require. Your letter is well written.

BANDSMEN'S QUERY.

"Firefly" (Belfast).—In the special circumstances, such a claim may be considered. The question of rate of pay is, we understand, under consideration.

WOULD-BE RECRUIT.

T. C. (Schoolhouse Lane).—You should secure a recommendation from some officer in a position to give you such a commendation, and then apply to the nearest Recruiting Station.

DRESS.

"Curious" (Co. Cork).—Watch subsequent issues of this paper for full details.

RAILWAY CORPS.

"The Call" (Griffith Barrack).—Transfers from one class to another can only be obtained by promotion.

WANTS CHANGE.

Pte. T. S. (Wexford).—We would suggest making application for the transfer to your O.C.

TRANSFER TO AIR FORCE.

P. E. G. (Curragh).—You must make application in the ordinary way through your O.C. A note on the dress and markings of the rank you refer to will appear in a subsequent issue of our paper.

COMMISSIONED RANK.

"Old I.R.A."—The Scheme of Army Organisation does not stipulate Commissioned Rank for your particular post.

BED CLOTHING.

"Hard Set," Co. Meath.—If the bed clothing you refer to is worn as the result of fair wear, we are sure your Company Q.M. Sergt. will have a re-issue made. In ordinary circumstances leave is usually given after six months' service. The exigencies of the military situation in your area would, however, determine this matter during hostilities.

(Continued on Page 25.)

TRY a packet of TENTO Cigarettes and you will be surprised to find that such a fine Virginia Cigarette can be turned out at such a low price.

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LEAVE.

"Fair Play" (Belvelly, Cobh).—Refer to latter part of answer to "Hard Set."

Sergeant D.—Refer to latter part of answer to "Hard Set."

DRESS OF OFFICER'S ORDERLY.

"Regular" (Curragh Camp).—A soldier on service can only wear civilian dress with the express permission from his O.C.

PROMOTION.

"Old One" (Beggars' Bush).—State your case to your O.C.

A TALLAGHT CAMP GRIEVANCE.

Pte. J. G. (Tallaght Camp).—With regard to questions 1 and 2, you should make representations to your O.C. (3) A free travelling voucher is issued once only in every six months to soldiers going on leave.

ON LIGHT DUTY.

Private D. S.—Refer your case to the Batt. M.O., and get his certificate as to your fitness for military duty.

AWAITING TRIAL.

"Justice" (Mallow).—We cannot give you a definite reply, as you have not stated the circumstances and charge in your case.

A PRISONER.

Volunteer W. G. (Limerick).—You do not state the circumstances of your arrest, or the charge. We cannot deal with the matter until we have this information in our possession.

WANTS TO JOIN C.I.D.

"Query" (Ballyshannon).—The Headquarters of the Criminal Investigation Department is Oriel House. As this is a Civil Force, you will need to have been discharged from the Army before you can make application for attachment to this Service.

FROM SERGEANT TO CORPORAL.

"A Volunteer" (Kilrush).—These things are inevitable. Do not be discouraged. Merit and good service invariably merits recognition.

WEARING UNIFORM IN ENGLAND.

Pte. P. D.—You are not permitted to travel to England in uniform. A general Routine Order has been issued governing this matter.

COMPANY Q.M.

"Moses."—You will get all information you require on the duties of a Company Quartermaster-Sergeant in General Staff Notes, No. 8 (Notes on Battalion Administration), price threepence. A copy may be procured through Messrs. Eason and Son, Ltd., O'Connell Street, Dublin.

POLICE AUTHORITY.

"Rations" (Limerick).—A soldier found loitering can be directed to move on by a military policeman. This is the only ground on which, we think, such action could be taken.

ESSENTIAL DETAIL OMITTED.

Will correspondents please note that in all queries relating to Dependants' Allowance, the home address, together with the full name of the dependant and the full name of the soldier, must be supplied to enable the case to be traced. This applies to a number of letters on this subject received during the past few weeks, and will explain why answers to same do not appear.

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THE SOLDIER'S SAVINGS.

What to Do when Pay Day Comes.

Irish soldiers should be specially interested in Saorstát Savings Bank—the latest addition to the family of Irish official institutions which have come into being in the Saorstát. It first saw light in January last, and at once took the place of its predecessor, the British Savings Bank, which then ceased to collect deposits in Ireland.

In the short time since January the Saorstát Bank has grown by leaps and bounds, and now, after two months, it finds itself a full-blown institution, firmly established in the confidence of the Irish people, with its activities extended to all parts of the Saorstát for the benefit of the people. In the short space of two months it has received no less than 80,000 deposits, the number of deposit books sent out to meet public requirements is 60,000, and the total deposits received is nearing the remarkable figure of one million pounds.

These facts demonstrate the extraordinary progress of the Bank, and the remarkable popularity which it enjoys. Various causes have contributed to this end. In the first place, there is the security: the Government guarantee that the deposits will be repaid as soon as required, with the interest they have earned. In the second place, the Saorstát Bank receives deposits from all classes. And in addition any amount, from a shilling upwards, may be deposited.

Other factors which have contributed to the popularity of the Bank are the good rate of interest paid, namely 2½ per cent., and the ease with which the money may be deposited and withdrawn. Finally, there is the important consideration that every penny placed in the Saorstát Bank will be invested in Ireland for the benefit of Ireland. A large proportion of the capital of other Irish Banks is invested outside Ireland.

The majority of the men who join the Army are men in the very prime of life—just at the age when there is little regard for the value of money, and when there is every incentive to get the maximum pleasure out of to-day without any care for the needs of to-morrow. As long as the soldier has the money in his pocket there is the incentive to spend it: he cannot spend it at every impulse if he puts it in the Savings Bank on pay-day.

It is common experience that when people put money in the Savings Bank they are very reluctant to draw it out until they **really** require it. If, however, the soldier wants to withdraw any money he can do so without trouble. He can get up to £1 at any Post Office Savings Bank on presenting his book; if he requires more, he has only to fill up a form and post it to the Savings Bank Headquarters in Dublin, and he will get his money by return of post, while if he requires it very urgently, he can wire for any amount up to £10, and will get it within a few hours.

It is much safer for the soldier to have his bank book in his pocket than his spare cash. And when the soldier goes back to civil life, will it not be very nice for him if he has a little capital to help him to start in his new sphere or to tide him over any temporary difficulty? The best way to prepare for that time is to put his savings in the Savings Bank while in the Army.

If you have not already opened an account put in your first deposit to-day and get your book. Remember that your bank book is one of your best friends and treat it as such by keeping it safely and well. It would be a great convenience to the soldier if the amount he wishes to put in the bank could be collected and lodged for him on pay day without giving him the trouble of calling at Post Offices. Perhaps the Army Authorities, with their solicitude for the welfare of the soldier, will provide some such arrangement in due course.

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JERSEYS—(Wool) Irish made—from **7/6** according to design. Cotton Jerseys from **4/-** each.
HURLING SHOES—Rubber soles—Canvas uppers—**5/6** per pair.
RUNNING SHOES—Hand made in Ireland—best steel spikes—best leather—price **18/6.**

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Gaoluinn do'n Arm.

GAELIC.

Táim ocht mbliana déag anoir.
Chuaigh anonn go dtí an barrac inné.

Bhí mé ag aigne dul san arm.
Bhíos tamall ag feitheamh ag an ngeata.
Bhí a lán fear eile ann leis.
Tar éis tamaill do fgaoileadh isteach 'sa cheannóig mé.
Táinig Sáirgint agus ceistigh mé.

Tugadh isteach i seomra mé, agus do fgrúdadh mé.
Sgríobadh mo chuinn chuairc i fóirm fuirm iontrála.
M'ainm, m'áit comhnuidhe, m'aois, cá rugadh mé, gil.
Tugadh os comair an doctúra mé.
Sgrúdaigh mé. Bhí sé fásta liom.

Tugadh uimir dom agus leabar páighe.
Bhí mé im Saighdiur annsin.

ÁITEANNA—(ROINN MAOR TAOISIGH—ÁTHA CLIATH).

Guaire, Ceatharlach, Béal Tairbeirt.
An Muileann Ceard, Baile Átha Thuim.
Cluain Eois, Cill Mantáin.

ROINN MAOR TAOISIGH—ÁTHA LUAIN.

Béal Átha Luain, Mainistir na Búille.
Longphort, Port Laoighire, An Tulach Mór.
Cad is ainm don Árd-Chongantóir ?

Seamóid Ó Súileabháin.
Agus cad is ainm don Árd-Sholáthruidhe ?
Seán Ó Muircuile.

PHONETIC PRONUNCIATION.

Thawim uckth mleena dee ogga nish.
Kooussa noun good deen borruck in nay.
Vee may err agina dull sun norrum.
Veess thommulla fehuv egg ing atha.

Vee a lawn far ella oun lesh.
Trayish thomill thus sgeelug ishtock suh yarnogue may.
Hawnig Saurshint ogguso heshta shay may.
Thugguga shtock ish showmra may ogguss du froug may.
Shgreeg muck crying hoorishk iss soart fwirm oontrawla.
Mannim, maut coonahí, meesh, caw rugug may, etc.
Thuggug oss core a dhuck thoora may.
Sgroodig shay may, vee shay sausstha lum.
Thuggud ivvir dum ogguss lour paw.
Vee may im high dure un sun.

AUTUNNA—(RINE MWAYER HEESHIG AUHA KLEEA).

Goora, Kahurluck, Bee ul torbirt.
A mwillunn car, Bwoll auha Trim.

Kloon ish, keel woun thawn.

RINE MWAYER HEESHIG AUHA LOON.

Bee ul auha loon, monishtur nu boola.
Lungfurth, purth Leesha, a thulluck moor.
Kod iss annim dun Aurd koon tore ?

Gar road O Soola waun.
Oguss kodh iss annim dun aurdh hul laur ree ?
Shawn O Murhilla.

ENGLISH TRANSLATION.

I am eighteen years old now.
I went over to the barrack yesterday.

I intended to join the Army.
I was waiting a while at the gate.

There were a good many more there.
After a while I was conducted into the Square.
A Sergeant came and questioned me.

I was brought into a room, and was attested.
My descriptions were written in a kind of entrance form—
My name, my residence, Age, Where I was born, etc.
I was then taken before the doctor.
He examined me. He was satisfied.

I was given a number and a pay book.
I had then become a Soldier.

PLACE NAMES—(DUBLIN COMMAND).

Gorey, Carlow, Belturbet.
Mullingar, Trim.

Clones, Wicklow.

ATHLONE COMMAND.

Athlone, Boyle.
Longford, Maryborough, Tullamore

What is the name of the Adjutant-General ?
Gearoid O Suilevain.
And what is the name of the Q.M.G. ?

Sean O Muirthuille.

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An t-Óglác

Vol. I. No. 7 (New Series). [Registered as a Newspaper.] MAY 19, 1923. Price TWOPENCE.

THE G.O.C. CORK COMMAND.

Drawn by Frank Leah from a special sitting.

AN t-ÓGLÁC

MAY 19, 1923.

SERVICE.

It is not amiss, even for us soldiers, to occasionally turn aside from the busy round of the day's duties and labours and throw our minds, introspectively, back upon the meaning and purport of the work upon which we are engaged. It is good for us all to pause occasionally and contemplate the drift and purpose of our actions, and if there is one particular quality in our soldiering more than any other will help us to interpret the things before us, and the life we live, it is that of service. Once realise to the full the profound meaning of this small term as applied to our daily lives and we are well on the way to comprehend ourselves.

As in the order of creation, so too in the order of a nation's life, service (rightly interpreted) is the alchemy—the philosopher's stone—that turns all things to gold. And to soldiers, more than any other citizens of the State, is the right understanding of this principle essential.

When we joined the Army and became clothed in the green uniform with which the State clothes her soldier sons we at once entered upon the service of the nation in its highest and greatest sense.

We can make that service revivify, ennoble and strengthen our purpose and ideals, or we can turn it to ill-account and come through it embittered, dissatisfied beings, with selfish ambitions unfulfilled; and the work that lies at our hands undone.

"They alone who serve are truly free"

wrote one of our most gifted countrymen. This is the philosophy that raises the life of a soldier from that of mere drudgery to one of high ungrudging purpose and sustaining ideals.

Would you gild the sometimes drab, monotonous round of the day's duties; would you bring inspiration and idealism to colour and illumine your work, then gild and inspire with service. You can make the dull days bright, and your labours lightsome, when you bring to your work a generous, ungrudging service.

Think in terms of self, of the monetary value of your job, bring a half-hearted, grudging will to your work, with carping criticism for others on your tongue, and you are going far to embitter your own mind, and end up in failure.

Set determinedly before your mind the fact that you are in the service of the nation, serving in the Army pledged to defend this fair country of ours. Contemplate the high and holy service soldiers of other countries have deemed it to bear arms for their Fatherland; how they have striven to make their armies worthy of the nations from which they sprung, their soldiers chivalrous, manly and brave, their officers men of honour, culture and self-respect, and then think of your duty to Ireland and her Army. Are you doing all you might to help our young Army grow in strength, efficiency, and along the path of faithful, unselfish service—a service that does not count the hours, that does not waste its own and the nation's time, but does the work allotted to its hands, be it humble or great in responsibility, faithfully and well?

We can all be lackadaisical, careless and selfish in our service to the nation. And we can all, if we set our minds to it, give that efficient and conscientious return the nation expects from us.

Let us not forget we are the pioneers. We are laying to-day the traditions of our own Army. Let us see to it that we lay them truly and well.

Founded on discipline and a high sense of duty and devotion to our common motherland, we can each individually render good service in the building up of an Irish Army that may one day be the pride of our people and the worthy defender of their most sacred rights.

OUR FRONT PAGE PORTRAIT.

THE G.O.C. CORK COMMAND.

Major-General Reynolds, G.O.C. Cork Command, is a member of a well-known Cork family, and from an early age was attracted to the National movement, in which he has taken a very active part since 1916.

From the first he was a prominent figure in the Volunteers, and his abilities earned rapid promotion in that organisation. From Captain in a city Company he rose to be Battalion Commandant in Clare, and, a little later, Brigade Commandant.

He saw service all over the South and West of Ireland and his activities were manifold. Just before the Truce he was busily engaged as organiser for Galway.

The opening of the present struggle found him serving in the Limerick Command as Colonel-Commandant, in charge of operations in South Limerick and North Cork. He sustained a wound in the leg which took some months to heal properly, but at the first possible moment he was once more attending to his military duties.

His appointment as General Officer Commanding Cork has been a very popular one both with the Army and with the people generally.

SLAINTE NA hEIREANN.

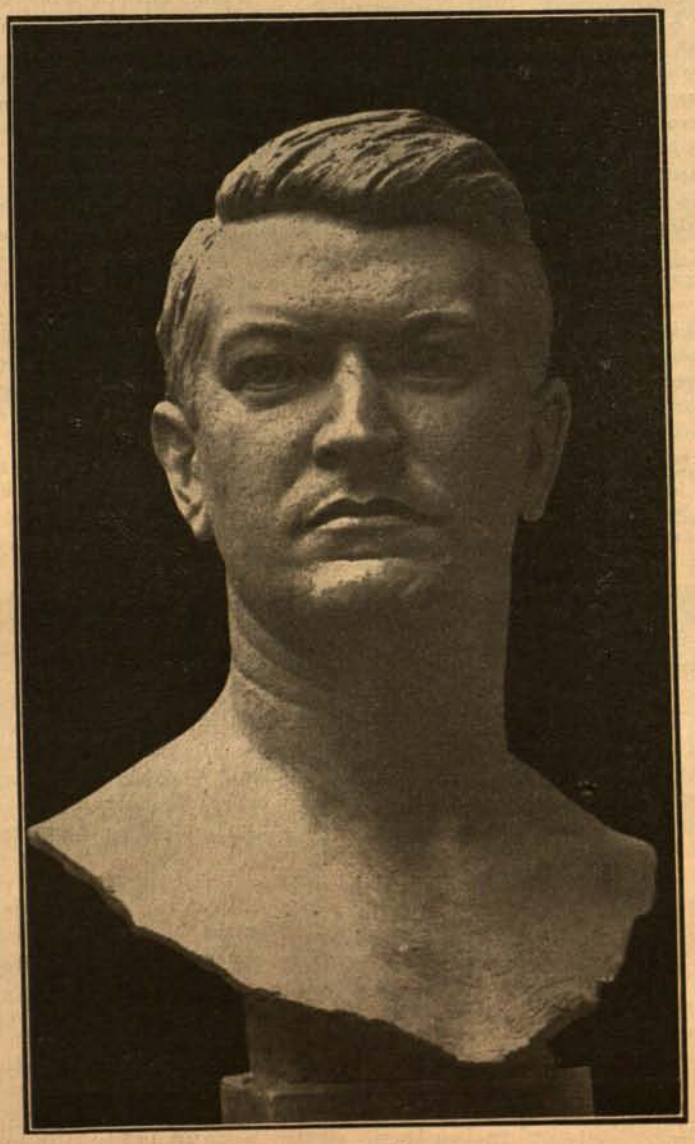
O wind-drifted Branch, lift your head to the sun,
For the sap of new life in your veins hath begun,
And a little young bud of the tenderest green
Mine eyes through the snow and the sorrow hath seen!

O little green bud, break and blow into flower,
Break and blow thro' the welcome of sunshine and shower;
'Twas a long night and dreary you hid there forlorn
But now the cold hills wear the radiance of morn!

And there will be joy in our hearts since you bring
A whisper of Hope and a promise of Spring—
A Spring that is fairer for long waiting years
And a Hope that is dearer because of our tears.

From *The Four Winds of Erinn*, By Ethna Carbery.

BUST OF GENERAL MICHAEL COLLINS.



This photograph shows the recently completed bust of the late General Michael Collins, Commander-in-Chief, by the well-known artist, F. W. Doyle Jones, which was exhibited at this year's Royal Academy in London. It will be sent for exhibition in Dublin this summer and should attract a great deal of attention. Those who have already seen the work admire it very much, and photographs of the bust have been in great demand for reproduction in American and British Colonial newspapers.

The sculptor hopes that his work will find favour in Ireland amongst the people for whom Collins fought and died. " Of his many phases of expression," he says, referring to General Collins, " I had to make a choice, and I hope that I have epitomised his character and type in a way that will be acceptable both to his friends and to the more general public."

Mr. Doyle Jones is of Irish descent and has always maintained a deep interest in this country. He was the artist who was selected in open competition to design the Croke Memorial which is erected in the Square of Thurles, and has now submitted a design for the proposed Wolfe Tone Memorial. A great admirer of Michael Collins, he came over to Ireland after the General's death and took a plaster cast of the dead leader's features. Photographs of this death mask have been published in the Press and are familiar to our readers.

A CUID MILSEÁN.

SGÉAL AR AN SEANAOIS.

(PÁDRAIC Ó CONAIRE DO SGRÍOB).

I.

Nuair d'aithnigtí leabaid Sean Áinín go dtí an tuinneóg béad a fíor ag duine go raib an rampa ar fágail com cinnte ir dá mbéad ré tar éir an cuac a clor ; nuair d'aithnigtí an leabaid céadna ó'n bruinneóig go dtí an clúid istig, d'éadfad ré a mionn a tabairt go raib an geimhre fáibteac buailte leis. Agus nuair tagad an lá bealtaine a bí ceapta le Sean Áinín agus a leabaid a athú go dtí an tuinneóg, bíod aor óg a baile bailigte tart ar an teac mar ba geall le lá pátrúin nó aonaig aca é, mar do bronnad an treanbean galnac milreáin agus cirtí milre orra a túrge ir bíod rí féin agus a leabaid rocruigte faoi'n bruinneóig. Bíod mála maic mór de na milreáin agus de na cirtí reo aice i gcomnaide an lá mór reo, agus nuair a bíod a cuid féin fáigte uaidi ag na páirtí dob óige, torruigead rí ag caiteam milreáin i ndiaid milreáin agus cirde i ndiaid cirde cuig an dream ba fine, agus ba mór an gneann aici beit ag breacnú chíd an bruinneóig ar na malraigib ag comlint agus ag comaideacht le céile leir na milreáin caitti cúca d'fágail. Act níorb dear an reic ag duine deágchroideac cineálta beit ag féacaint ar an rnaoi tagad ar béal manntac na cailige rin, a bí ag tarraingt ar dá bliadain déag agus ceithe picid, agus nár féad a leabaid fágail le cúig bliadna déag roime rin, níor dear beit ag féacaint uirri ag baint rpóirt agus gneann ar rainnt na ngarún bíod ag marbú a céile mar geall ar a cuid milreán.

"Mo cuid milreán atá uata, mo cuid milreán atá uata uilig a' léir, roir rean agus ós," deiread rí léiti féin go rearb nimneac, "act ir uata béar riad fad ir beó mire ; gan a cuid milreán ir beag an dírd béad ar Áinín."

Ir fíor go raib na "milreáin" ag an treanmnaoi : dá feilm faoi beitiúigib agus caoinib agus cuir, teac mór mairead ceannrlinne, gan tnácht ar a raib d'airgead aici ra mbannc a bí aici. Agus b'fíor di freirin gur beag an dírd béad uirri marac an oiread rin de'n ollmaitear beit aici—dá mbéad ré dá oiread, ní athócaide a leabaid mar d'aithnigtí agus ní bruigfead rí gac aire dá raib ré i gcumar muinntir an tige tabairt di.

Bí cuigrint agus eólar ar an raogal ag Sean Áinín, agus cuig rí an méid rin go maic.

Maidir le muinntir an tige, ní leigfide duine aca irteac n-a reómra go mbíod na milreáin roinnte ar fáirdib an baile agus a cuid rpóirt rearb bainte amac ag an treanmnaoi. Annrin tagairfir n-a duine agus n-a duine le comgáirdeacar déanam léiti go raib an rampa rám aici anír agus an geimhread garb cuide n-a diaid aici.

A fean ir túrge bualad irteac. Searad ré rgacam beag taob irtig de'n dorar gan focal a rád ; go deimin ir ar éigin go bféadad ré na focla bíod ar a béal agus nár táinic ó'n gcroide a labairt leir an gcaoi a mbíod púile beoda géara na reanmná gá tollad ar nór dá gimléid. Act cuiridead rire leir, má'r féidir an t-ainm rin a tabairt ar an rud gnídear iargaire le iarg.

"Sead céard a dug annreo tú ?" deiread an treanbean.

"Féacaint a bruil an leabaid i gceart agat," deiread reirean agus é ag córú na leapéan di go cúramac.

"Tá an leabaid ar feabar."

"Agus nac bruil aon rud ag tearnáil uait ?"

"Nil," deiread an treanbean, "act tá uaitre," agus bíod tuigrint agus fiosmagad gan ngaire caol cruaid leigead rí.

Annrin do deiread a fean na react mionn gur le cion di rinne ré gac rud dá noeárna ré di amach ó rórdaid.

Torruigead ré go geanamail :

"Tá fíor agat féin, a Áinín a cuirle ——"

Act cuiread an gaire caol cruaid magamail tuigrionnac irteac air féin agus ar a cuid plamáir.

"'A Áinín a cuirle,'" deiread an treanbean de glór magamail fonóideac, agus í ag déanam aitrir air, ní 'a Áinín a cuirle' an focal bíor do béal agus tú imtigte ar mo láéair-ra, act 'a Cigeanna nac fada an treancailead rin ag fágail báir go bruig mé a cuid milreán :' Stop : ná bí gá féanad. . . Ní haon mait duit é. Sin é an rmaoinead bí do croide an lá ród tú mé cúig bliadna déag ó foin agus rin é an rmaoinead bí do ceann 'cuile lá ó foin. Éirt liom a duine : Cúig bliadna picead bí agatra an lá póramar—bí deic mbliadna ir dá picid caitte agamra . . . a Áinín a cuirle ! An gnád bí aige dom ! An gnád bí aige do'n treanmnaoi d'féadfad beit n-a reanmáéair aige ! Act tuig mire an lá rin com mait ir tuigim indiu é gur le gnád de mo cuid milreán ród tú mé, agus rúil a'd go bruigfinn bár gan aon acar agus go mbéad na milreáin céadna a'd uile go léir agus go bféadfá an bean óg a bí luaidte leat a pórad. M'anam gur tuig 'Áinín a cuirle' an méid rin, agus ar eagla na heagla go bruigfinn bár tobann minnear m'uact agus tá an uact rin ann rór. . . ."

Bí ponn ar a fear í tactad láitheac ball : ba mait an rgiat coranta ag an treanmnaoi an uact rin ar ar gnáéc rí !

"Act táim le uact nua a déanam indiu," ar rire ag féacaint go géar air ; tug rí faoi deara an tócar táinic n-a púilib agus dubairt :

"Milreán, mo cuid milreán atá uata uile go léir," ar rire, "ir ar ron na milreán, ar ron mo cuid milreán do croid na malraig ar ball beag ; ar ron mo cuid milreán tugtar aire dom ra teac reo . . . Táim le uact nua déanam indiu mar dubrar, agus ir eól dom cé mar roinnfear mé mo cuid milreán——"

Bí a fear ar tí labairt. Dá labrad féin ní innreocaide annreo a bruatha. Tá fíor ag an leigéoir féin céadna deirfead ré. Cuir an treanbean irteac air :

"Abair le Manacan teact irteac cugam," ar rire, agus fíor aici go raib raigead na himnide gá faitead irteac i lár croide a rir aici.

Monacan an t-aon ainm amain tug Sean Áinín ar a fear ó ród rí é ; Manacan an t-aon ainm amain bíod aici ar mac a mic (bí rí n-a baintreabaig mná nuair ród rí Monacan), agus bí an Manacan reo ra teac aici ó caillead a atair agus a mátair féin agus é n-a garún beag. Mara raib gaol gola idir Monacan agus Manacan bí gaol rainnte : bí an beirt aca ag rúil le milreáin na reanmna. Cuig Sean Áinín féin é rin go maic, agus ba rpóirt léiti an t-éad bí idir an mbeirt fear agus an gnáin bí aca ar a céile :

Aon duine amain eile bí ar an lion-tige ait reo—fear óg a bí timceall fiche bliadan d'aoir—ar a dtug Sean Áinín an Sionnac mar geall air é beit ruad agus gliocar an aimnide gleóite rin ann. Ní raib gaol gola aige reo le aon duine de muinntir an tige : ré an caoi gur fág bacac mná n-a diaid ag Sean Áinín é, (i ndeaimad ir dóca), agus é n-a naoideán bliadna. D'oil an treanbean é, agus má bí gean n-a croide d'aon rud beó, ir do'n dileacta bí an gean rin a' dul. Bí ré reo imtigte ó rmact le fada an lá : dá bféadfad ré punnc nó dó do goid ó'n gcailig, ra teac anír ní feicfide é go mbéad an t-airgead caitte le ól agus le magairneact. Na cleara d'imrigead ré le punnc nó dó a goid nó a mealad uaide féin, ba mó an rpóirt bainead Sean-Áinín ar na cleara rin, dá mb'éidir, ná an rpóirt bain rí ar an bruat d'eirig léiti d'fadú idir Monacan agus Manacan.

(Tuille).

PÁDRAIC Ó CONAIRE.

THE MEDICAL SERVICES.

Rapid Organisation—Big Problem Successfully Grappled With—A Self-contained Service—High Standard of Efficiency—Comprehensive Training Course Instituted.

[BY OUR SPECIAL COMMISSIONER.]

We—the young gentleman with the camera and myself—approached St. Bricin's Hospital by easy stages, for there are a good many things to be seen in the vicinity before one reaches the great red brick building itself.

The Army Medical Stores, for example. By another gate off Infirmary Road one entered a clean, spacious yard bordered by buildings admirably suited for warehousing the impedimenta of Æsculapius and Company. On the doorstep of a corner edifice one encountered the tangle of pungent odours inevitably associated with medicine.

Shelves and tables crowded with bottles and jars greeted the eye on entering: reddish-brown cupboards lined the wall and boxes bearing large Red Cross labels lay about the floor for unpacking or packing.

"Poison" was a laconic label much in evidence. Strange how many evil drugs there be out of which much physical good cometh. But there were curious, involuntary samples of camouflage—a whiskey demijohn containing nothing stronger than distilled water and a carboy which looked as if it might hold nitric acid, but really contained "Black Draught"!

Suspended from a line some two score russet-coloured hot water bottles suggested a new departure in Chinese lanterns. They had just been returned to store after rendering service in certain hunger-strike cases.

A quiet, ordered activity with scales, potions and powders and strangely shaped glass apparatus was in progress when we arrived. The photograph herewith gives some idea of the scene.

An excellent system has been adopted in the stores which enables those in charge to tell by a glance exactly what is in stock at any moment and all the necessary details of consignees and consignors.

"An t-Oglách"] [*Exclusive Photo.*

A corner of the Stores at Army Medical Headquarters, Infirmary Road, Dublin.

Out into Infirmary Road again and in through another gate. Here was a littoral of long, low wooden buildings of the type created by the hundred thousand during the European War. Beyond them the hospital towered, a very modern and very adequate seeming edifice, spick and span in a flood of the infrequent May sunshine.

As we walked towards it one of the medical officers supplied details of its capabilities. It is equipped for 425 patients, and the average since it was opened for the reception of Army cases in February last has been 380 patients.

The Nursing Staff consists wholly of Nursing Sisters—that is to say, they are all fully trained and have passed their final examination. There are no probationer nurses in the hospital.

The wooden buildings in the hospital grounds are utilised in various ways. Four of the Iveagh buildings are used for convalescent patients and four for isolation cases, and one of them has been converted into a dining hall for patients who are not confined to bed. Some of the convalescents are allowed out on pass from 2 to 5 p.m. They wear a loose brown uniform with military cap and military great coat.

The first impression offered by the interior of the hospital was one of sterilised cleanliness. Every day the mile or more of corridors in the main building and in the huts are thoroughly cleaned, and that alone is work for a small army without counting the scrupulous scrubbing that must be done in the wards and other sections.

It is one of the brightest and most cheerful hospitals that I have ever encountered. Here you will find no " square, squat room (a cellar on promotion), " drab to the soul, drab to the very daylight," no " gaunt brown walls " looking " infinite in their decent meanness," such as Henley was faced with in Auld Reekie.

On the contrary there is a plenitude of light and space and bright stimulating colouring. The corridors in the main building are pleasant to the eye in apple green and white, while the wards are cheery with flowers and pictures.

There is a dauntless optimism in the very atmosphere. Even badly wounded cases displayed a lively interest in the advent of the photographer, and those who were up and about joyously assisted the nurses and orderlies in getting the ward ready for the picture—adding meticulous touches of tidiness to a room already beyond reproach. They deserted the gramophone and games in the day room to earn a position in front of the lens, and the men in the beds chaffed them amiably.

* * * *

Out in one of the spotless corridors I found a closed door with the legend :—

OPERATION IN PROGRESS.

PLEASE KNOCK AND WAIT.

I did not knock, but waited, speculating on the nature of the mysteries being performed behind that closed door, on the strangeness of the anæsthetic and " the little death-in-life " it brings about.

And presently a doctor came along—one of those who spend their days in the ante-chamber of Eternity and glimpse the swinging doors of doom from day to day, yet contrive to retain a wholesome sanity and sturdy cheerfulness; calmly confident and radiating hope to the shrinking Ego confronted with that plunge into darkness from the operating table.

He took me into the operating theatre.

An operation for hernia had just been successfully completed, and the surgeons were removing their masks.

They wheeled the patient out, and in a moment another entered.

I had seen this young soldier before. While the photograph was being taken in the ward he had sat up in bed, grinning boyishly at me, and had proceeded to encase himself in a blue dressing gown and slippers. I had watched him walking down the ward with one of the orderlies, and had noticed how remarkably healthy he looked. Yet here he was in the operating theatre, obviously the next " case," but still capable of a smile.

He climbed unassisted on to the operating table. . . .

It was an exhibition of cheery pluck that did one good to witness.

* * * *

At the end of the corridor I encountered incongruity—a sentry with rifle and fixed bayonet.

" The prisoners are in this ward," explained my guide as we passed.

I noticed that the prisoners were housed in a large room bearing the inscription, " Mental Ward."

We discussed operations.

" We have operations every day," said the surgeon. " Often as many as thirty patients are admitted in a day, and we have done as many as fifteen anæsthetic cases in one day. Sometimes patients have to be operated upon the moment they arrive, no matter what hour that is."

He told me of the strict routine observed in the hospital. Reveille is at 6.30 a.m., Roll Call at 7, Quarters at 9.30, and Lights Out at 10.15 p.m. And in between those hours is sandwiched a very busy and useful day's work. The Night Sister is in charge of the Orderlies in each ward until 8 o'clock each morning. Operations and work of the medical officers in the wards commence at 9 a.m., after all officers have paraded in the C.O.'s office.

Cumann na Saoirse visit the men frequently, bringing presents of cigarettes, books, papers, etc., and this organisation has also supplied the sacred pictures which adorn the walls.

The following official summary of the present position of the Army Medical Services affords a clear idea of the great work that is being done for the sick and wounded soldiers.

ORGANISING THE MEDICAL SERVICES.

What has been already accomplished and what is being done.

When the attack on the Four Courts began the Medical Service was in the incipient stage of organisation, and there was no efficient machinery to deal with casualties. There were no medical stores, only one large hospital, and the Red Cross Orderlies were few and mostly untrained. The supply of whole-time Medical Officers was inadequate, and services of part-time doctors were requisitioned throughout the country.

The intervening months have seen the whole problem grappled with and controlled until now the Medical Service is for all practical purposes a self-contained Service, able to respond adequately to the demands made upon it.

At each Battalion Headquarters there is now a small clearing station, where men likely to be fit for duty in a few days are detained under the personal observation of the Battalion Medical Officers. More serious cases are sent to Command Hospitals, such as those at Limerick, Templemore, Athlone, etc. Major cases, or those requiring specialised attention, are sent direct to the large military hospitals at Dublin and the Curragh, while convalescents and disabled soldiers, prior to discharge, go to Marlboro' Hall.

The Army Medical Stores at Infirmary Road are now functioning adequately, and demands from the Commands are made up and sent out directly on receipt.

TRAINING THE A.M.C.

The training of the Army Medical Corps has been taken in hand, and the training school opened on the 1st May at the Curragh

The prime duties of the Army Medical Corps are the prevention of disease and the care of the sick and wounded. To

carry these out efficiently, frequent and specialised training is required, and the medical orderly must be well educated and of quick mentality.

The course, which will be intensive in character, and extends over a period of three months, will comprise squad and company drill, stretcher drill, first aid, care of the sick and wounded, attendance on hospital cases, nursing, cooking, and, in fact, a complete training in the duties of a hospital orderly. For lectures, demonstrations and drill on the parade ground and in the open fields the orderlies will have the advantages of the services of fully competent instructors, and the term will conclude with examinations in all branches.

Only those orderlies who satisfy the examiners that they have reached the high standard required in the Army Medical Corps will be retained in the Corps. They will then be distributed throughout the country, and a new course will open with the men whom they relieve. Consequently in a relatively short time we hope to have a highly trained body of men.

THE OFFICERS.

The Army Medical Service is organised with Medical Officers to each battalion working under the orders of the Command Medical Officers and responsible to them. The Command Medical Officers are administrative, and are under the Director of Medical Services and his Staff.

On the Staff there are Inspection Officers, whose work it is to go round the Commands, co-ordinating the medical arrangements, and advising and helping wherever necessary. Colonel Keefer, of the United States Army, says: "Misconception as to the functions of the Medical Department are not uncommon even in the Army. Since in the time of peace the Medical Officer is best known through his relation to the sick, his most important duties may be overlooked. His PRIME function is, in peace or war, not the *cure*, but the *prevention* of disease. In war time the evacuation of the sick and wounded in the rear, that they may not encumber the Army, is next in importance. The care of the sick, essential though it is from ethical and political considerations, thus assumes relative insignificance from the military standpoint."

The sick parades are amongst the least of the duties of the Battalion Medical Officers. The important work is the weekly medical inspections of the men and the sanitary inspections of the barracks, the insistence on baths and clean clothing, the elimination of vermin, the watchful control over the food and cooking, and the lectures to all ranks on the principles of Sanitation.

The standard of health amongst the troops is good, and if every man had a daily bath and a weekly change of clothing, one might almost say that the Army Medical Corps could be reduced by half.

[*Exclusive Photo.*

"*An t-Oglách*"] **One of the wards in St. Bricin's Hospital, Dublin. Inset: The Matron (right) and Assistant Matron.**

TRAINING IN SMALL POSTS.

THIRD ARTICLE.

CLOSE ORDER DRILL AND ARMS DRILL.

About twenty to thirty minutes should be devoted to this. Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers will insist on *absolute steadiness on parade*. The men should get frequent " stand easys " and all explanation must be carried out only when the men are " standing easy." In marching, men must be taught to look straight to their front, and swing their arms properly. Competitions between squads should be organized. " Guard Drill " and " Sentry Go " drill should also be practised. Ten minutes' really smart drill is better than twenty minutes' slack drill. Practice in saluting drill should frequently be given.

MUSKETRY.

In teaching Musketry much of the apparatus can be improvised.

Eye Discs can be made from post-cards, marking a bull's eye with ink upon the post-card.

Targets.—Head and shoulder targets can be cut from pasteboard, sheets cut to shape and face drawn on target with charcoal. A short, sharpened peg will serve to fix it in the ground.

Landscape Targets.—Advertisements and pictures from magazines can be utilised for this purpose.

Blackboards can be easily made.

Rapid Loading.—Where no dummies are available the trigger can be blocked by inserting three cartridges between the trigger and trigger guard, at the back of the trigger. The cartridges should be put in from the left, with the bullets towards the right. In rapid loading practice always place the class facing a wall or bank.

It is *especially important* that during Musketry instruction each man should have a *definitely fixed aiming point*. Each man should keep a target for his own use.

Rests, for aiming and trigger pressing, can be improvised from filled sandbags or folded greatcoats, or two bayonets stuck in the ground with rings turned inwards.

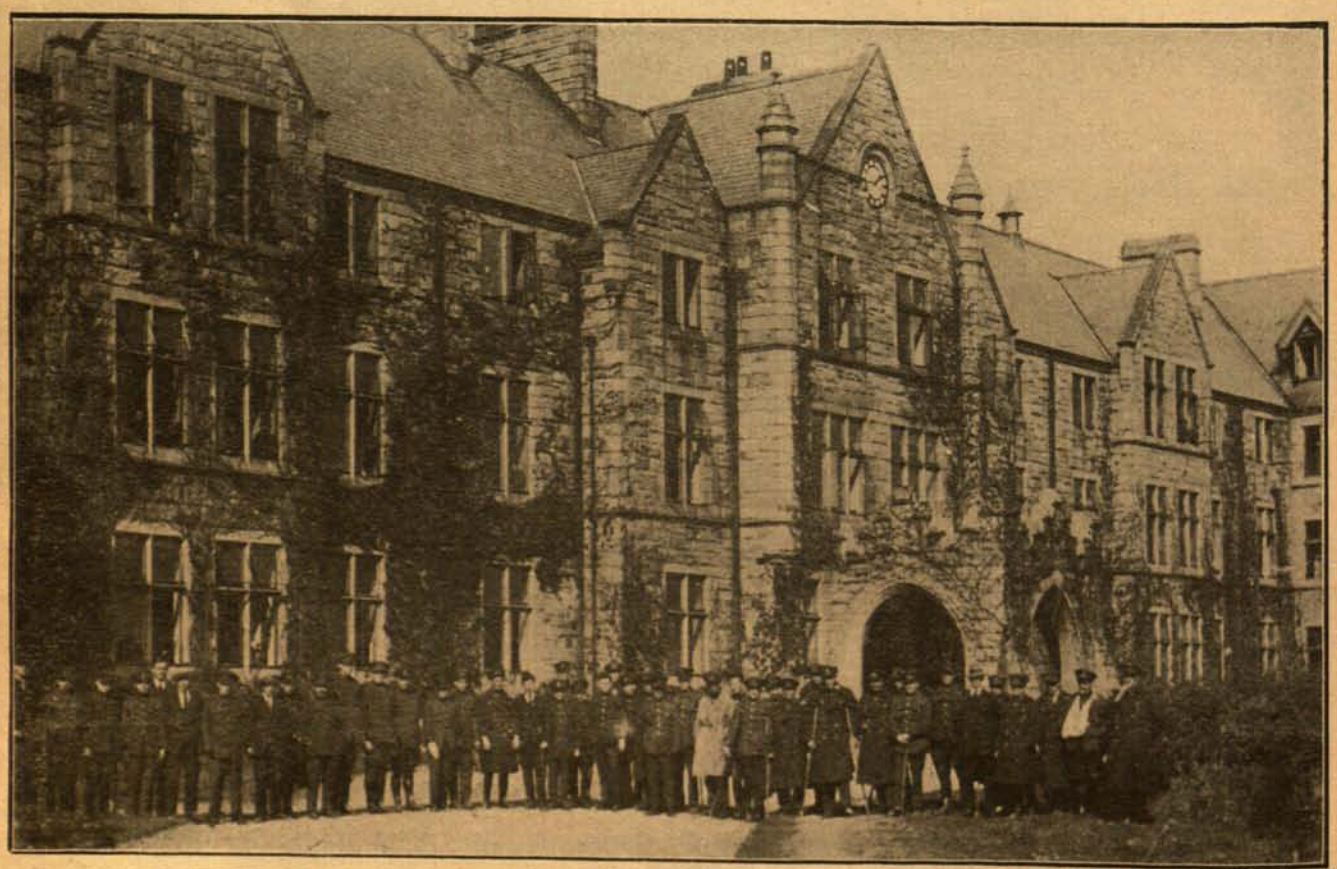
Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers can with a little ingenuity supply themselves with sufficient apparatus to carry out Musketry successfully.

An example of an hour's Musketry Training is given below.

The aim to be kept in view is to give the men as much practice as possible. Hence, Instructors should not spend much time in explanation. A demonstration of the correct way of doing a thing is a much quicker way of teaching than a long-winded explanation.

It should be kept in mind that the order of instruction has a definite sequence :—

(1) Explanation—short and to the point.
(2) Demonstration—of the correct way of doing it.
(3) Practice—by the men.
(4) Criticism—short criticism by the Instructor.
(5) Repetition—the men again practise the lesson.



" *An t-Oglách* "]. [*Exclusive Photo.*

Marlborough Hall, Glasnevin, which is being utilised as a Convalescent Home for sick and wounded soldiers.

Pages from a Soldier's Diary

April 2nd.

Easter Monday gone, and, after all the war and all the rumours, I have nothing out of the ordinary to report. I'm getting fed up with Dublin. The city is all right, of course, and so are the people. If I were still a civilian, and if times were normal, I'd love to live in Dublin. But I'm a soldier, and there is a war on somewhere. All I hear of it, though, is an odd shot now and then—I never fire one—patrols, holds-up, etc. I'm beginning to long for the country, the fields, hills, and bogs. I hope I'll get that transfer.

Sergt. G——, too, is getting worse and worse. He's becoming unbearable. And now the corporal is starting to take a hand. They have somehow got it into their heads that this diary of mine is worked with a view to promotion.

At an inspection the other day Capt. D—— asked me how the diary was getting on. That seemed to enrage the sergeant more. Capt. D—— says transfer will be all right. I hope so. I can't stick this thing much longer.

A VISIT TO PHŒNIX PARK.

We had a run through the Park on yesterday. 'Twas delightful. 'Twas my first visit there, and faith I enjoyed it. Though I had heard a lot of praise of the place, I had no idea 'twas so fine. Billy Mack and another Dublin chap were with us, too. Funny, though they were born and reared in Dublin, they didn't know a whole lot about the Park. As we approached the Gough Monument I felt certain 'twas Sarsfield or O'Connell, or someone like that. So I enquired of Billy who it was. "Oh, that!" says Billy. "Why, that's some bloke or other on a horse." He wasn't joking.

We rambled through the Flower Gardens and away over towards the Civic Guards' place. Then on down past the Vice-regal and on to Ashtown. We called to a place called the Hole in the Wall. We had another at the Half-Way House. I saw the spot where poor Savage—God rest him—was shot. We then cut across and struck down towards the Hibernian School. We met a few friends of Billy's. They're on guard there. They invited us over some evening when we would not be so rushed. I love the Park. I must take a few more rambles round before I'm shifted. We hadn't time to visit the Zoo. "Beidh lá eile ag an Bpaorach," as they say in Irish

FAIRYHOUSE.

Yes, they did try and prevent me getting to Fairyhouse. They blew up a bridge on the railway line. That didn't stop this child, though. I got there all the same. One train brought us as far as the broken line. There was another awaiting us at the further side. 'Twas hardly worth all the trouble. I don't fancy races of that kind. No fun at all. I won a few bob, right enough. All the same, I'd have more sport at a country races or at a donkey race.

April 4th.

Hurrah! My transfer has come through all right.

HOME, SWEET HOME.

I'm transferred to Cork, to the ——th Batt. I'm to report to Miceál Barracks on Saturday, the 7th. Capt. B. is a whole man. That gives me time to break the journey on my way down and to spend a few hours at home. I must write home at once.

April 5th.

Here I am back in my own old room again. I could nearly write a book on my feelings since the train first entered God's own county. And then the surprise I gave my friends and neighbours. You'd think 'twas how I dropped out of the skies. The letter I posted in Dublin has not yet arrived. Mary—I'm afraid she's sweet on that fellow in Murphy's—was very hard on J. J. about that letter. As if the poor man could help it. I wasn't long shutting her up, though. 'Twill be as hard on me to leave home again now as 'twas to part with Billy's people. They did like me. The poor mother cried as if I were her own son, and the girls were—well, you'd fancy I was something to her. My own sister couldn't take it worse. In fact, my own sister didn't. They were nice girls. I promised to write. I must, too, when I have time.

April 8th.

IN CORK.

Here I am now in Miceál Barracks. Wasn't it a crying shame to burn all such fine buildings? Hadn't much time to look round me yet. I'm getting knocked about a bit. Can't do much with the diary.

April 10th.

What the devil is up now? I had hardly time to look round me in Miceál Barracks when I'm packed off again. In Cappoquin now. There's something doing. The Waterford boys were in occupation when we entered. They all went out and up the hills. No one knows where they went to, nor what they're gone for.

Our lads are fine. Nothing, after all, to equal the Cork boys. Such fine discipline. Such *esprit de corps*. They speak in whispers now, and all eyes are turned in the direction of the hills up which the Waterford boys disappeared. The officers are all like live wires. Hello! The devil! Hot work going on. Machine guns and rifles banging like blue bla——.

CORK COMMAND NOTES.

Everybody must congratulate Capt. Keogh on the wonderful team he got together to represent the Cork Command at the recent Inter-Command Boxing Tournament at the Curragh. Eight "pots" out of ten. Great!

* * * *

We hear the 10th Battalion (Cork City) have registered their sports colours—black and amber—and we must congratulate them on their good taste.

What about the other Battalion colours—and will there be Command colours?

* * * *

We beg to tender our sympathy to our Command Chaplain, Dr. Scannell, on the injuries he sustained in the motor accident, and we all wish him a speedy recovery.

* * * *

We would like to know who is the "2nd Loot" in the Cork Command who breaks into song in the current "An t-Oglach" about the attractions of a Railway Corps outpost. We would also like to know how he has escaped so long. We certainly agree with him in the final line of the third verse.

* * * *

While we wish to congratulate Col. M. O'Donnell on his recent promotion to G.H.Q., we are all sorry to lose him. Good luck, Michael.

THE FLITTING.

How Some of Us went from Portobello to Parkgate Street.

Bit by bit the old home was being taken to pieces and carried downstairs by callous soldiers and put into lorries.

At last there was only the carpet left. It was left because it was too firmly tacked to the floor. Also, we thought we might see a better one lying around when we got to Parkgate street, G.H.Q.

It is called G.H.Q., Parkgate Street, because it is really on Infirmary Road. If you want to know why it is called Infirmary Road walk up and down that hill for an hour or so and the emphasis will be on the " infirm."

We drew the attention of the people who were about to occupy our old home at Portobello to the fact that we were leaving them the carpet. And they looked disparagingly at it and made remarks which reflected on our philanthropy. It is very hard to get credit for a good deed in this world.

* * * *

A dog who was a complete stranger to us assisted at the flitting. I think he must have been the guest of one of the canine residents at Portobello and had been invited in to see the fun.

He seemed to be enjoying himself hugely. An affable sort of dog: no side whatever. Answered to any name you cared to put on him. We called him Tom, Rover, Snooks, Peter, Good Dog and anything that came to mind and he always wagged a grateful tail.

The names that the soldiers called him as he got in their way while they were carting the furniture downstairs would lose virility by translation into cold print. Besides which the printing establishment is a very respectable one and employs a lot of young people.

We had quite a discussion as to which of the 57 varieties he belonged to, and could not come to a decision. But a voice from beneath a moving table was quite definite about the matter.

" Dog!" it said scornfully. " That's not a dog! That's a mistake."

* * * *

We discovered that the big grey stone building at Parkgate Street was an uneven sort of place. We found that it had some excellent rooms—big and bright with first class scenery on view from the windows. These were the rooms that the other people had secured.

Some folk did not seem to appreciate the scenery. There was one room on the top floor which completely took our fancy. From one window you had a magnificent view of Guinness's buildings fretting the sky-line; from another you glimpsed the Old Men's Home at Kilmainham, and from a third you could study the Obelisk in the Park. But the people who had secured that room grumbled. They said:—

" Three windows at different sides of the blank room. Just think of the draughts if winter comes!"

We offered to exchange with them. We pointed out that it was not right for them to run the risks that such a room exposed them to. It did not matter about insignificant people like us, we said. If we got pneumonia and pined away and died the Army might possibly still manage to stagger along, but it was different with them. In the interests of our common country we implored them to give up a room that exposed them to such grave dangers.

They declined. Briefly, but emphatically.

Grim, determined heroes.

* * * *

The "An t-Oglach " company paraded in full marching kit and to the ringing cheers of the full staff of Reports and Statistics, set off on a voyage of exploration.

We made a number of valuable discoveries. Our most frequent discovery was that all the best rooms were already taken. We also discovered that the same remark applied to all the second-best rooms. And the third-best.

At last the Scribe secured a room on the top floor with a magnificent view of the Phœnix Park lying under its Maytime mantle of spotless snow. The only trouble was that the people who had occupied this room in the days of the British occupation were possessed of no " soul " and had carefully inserted ground glass in all the lower panes of the window, with the result that if you wanted to secure inspiration from the landscape whilst sitting at your desk you had to raise the lower sash to its fullest extent.

Now, I ask you, who is going to sit at an open window in this merry month of May?

* * * *

The Young Man With the Camera was not satisfied. He said he wanted a Dark Room.

The Scribe pointed out that, with the ground glass and the weather, the room was dark enough, but He of the Lens insisted on the exploration party finding something darker for him.

" In that case," said the Scribe, resignedly, " we had better try the cellars."

There were quite a lot of cellars. The Wireless was wailing in one of the biggest and its apparatus occupied several others. A couple of others were strongly held by painters; another was being arranged as a file room. Others were piled high with discarded books and papers belonging to the former occupiers.

The few cellars that were empty were promptly turned down by the Camera man. He wanted water laid on and electric light and a whole lot of things like that.

After about half-an-hour of this sort of thing they lost each other. The Camera man says the Scribe did it purposely.

That is not so. The Scribe wandered into a room on the ground floor that looked like an auction of old furniture, and while he was inspecting the desks and cupboards and things the door slammed and he was locked in. With great presence of mind he got out through the window, waiting until the sentry's back was turned so as to spare the soldier's feelings.

We have not yet got that dark room.

* * * *

I was going to tell you about the manner of furnishing, but on second thoughts it might be better not to do so. You see, owing to people not being accustomed to the strange building some of the furniture got into rooms other than those it was intended for.

For example, a man " earmarked " a nice little desk, and when it was brought to his new office later on it had mysteriously changed into a table. Or a man discovered a fine big filing press left over by the British, and went away to find a couple of hefty orderlies to remove it, and when he brought them back the big press was gone and there was only a little cupboard in its place.

If one was anyway superstitious one might imagine that some of that furniture was capable of ambling about G.H.Q. on its own legs.

The Scribe was heard lamenting that his room was too small to furnish as he would like to furnish it.

* * * *

But we are settling down. After a little while we will know where everybody is without having to employ a guide.

Already the Scribe has learned that it is only four flights down the stone and iron stairs to the ground floor, and has given up going down the fifth flight into the cellar.

So far as I can learn the Turret is the only part of the building that is still unoccupied. To get to it you abandon the stairs and climb up two hazardous ladders.

It would do nicely to keep pigeons in.

LE POER.

IRISHMEN OF ACTION.

IV.—MICHAEL CORCORAN.

The name of Michael Corcoran stands high among those who fought well and nobly for the cause of Union during the disastrous Civil War that rent the great American nation in the middle third of the nineteenth century. He was a native of Carrowkeel, County Sligo, and was by direct descent kin to that splendid Irish soldier, Patrick Sarsfield, Earl of Lucan. In the year 1846 Corcoran joined the ranks of the Royal Irish Constabulary, but retired from that force after a few years. In 1849 he emigrated to America and obtained a post in the New York Post Office. Evidently the dull routine of desk-work proved distasteful to the young Sligo man, for in 1851 we find him a private in the ranks of the famous Sixty-Ninth Regiment. The "soldier's glorious trade" apparently suited Corcoran, for in the short space of six years he had risen to the rank of Captain, and when the Quarantine Riots broke out, in 1858, he repeatedly distinguished himself and was declared by his superiors to be one of the very best officers in the corps. In 1859 he became Colonel of the famous regiment. When the Prince of Wales visited America, in 1860, a great many social functions were held in his honour, and many American regiments were ordered to parade before him. Colonel Michael Corcoran refused to order the Sixty-Ninth to parade, and his action created a profound sensation.

THE CIVIL WAR.

Colonel Corcoran, as the result of this action, was placed under arrest, and a courtmartial was ordered to try him. From all parts of the United States came letters and telegrams approving of his action and it seemed as if the authorities in Washington would be forced to release the Commander of the Sixty-Ninth. Then from out of the blue sky came a shot—the flag of America had been fired upon at Fort Sumter, and the mighty nation found itself on the threshold of war. Colonel Corcoran was instantly set at liberty, and Abraham Lincoln issued a call for 75,000 volunteers. The gallant Sixty-Ninth was sorely needed, and in April, 1861, with full ranks, and proudly led by Michael Corcoran, the regiment marched from New York.

For a time the regiment was detailed for garrison duty at Annapolis, and subsequently was ordered to Washington, where it joined in making preparations for the defence of the city. Here a fort was built which was named "Fort Corcoran." About six weeks after the completion of the fort the Sixty-

YOUNG IRELAND IS INTERESTED IN THE ARMY.

"An t-Oglách"] [*Exclusive Photo.*

The young gentleman in the picture is the eldest son of the Commander-in-Chief. He managed to escape from the O.C. Nursery and "joined the Army" whilst the Signal Corps was exercising in the field behind General Mulcahy's residence. He seemed to be particularly impressed by the heliograph, as the photo bears witness, and would evidently have been content to sign on for an indefinite period with this fascinating section of the Army.

Ninth received orders to march into Virginia, and for a time it seemed as if the Confederate cause was crushed. Then the unexpected occurred. On Sunday, July 21st, 1861, the first great battle of the war took place. The Union forces, consisting of 35,000 men, engaged the Confederates at Manassas near Bull Run.

LINCOLN'S TRIBUTE TO THE 69th.

The Battle of Bull Run proved a disastrous affair for the North. Hitherto the Confederate army had retired everywhere before the onward march of the Union troops, but now they made a stand. The Sixty-Ninth were held in reserve for a considerable time, and when at last the order to advance was given they swept forward in excellent order. The demoralisation of the Union army, however, had begun, and notwithstanding the determined fight put up by the Irish exiles the rout of the Northern army was complete. How well the Sixty-Ninth conducted itself in that trying engagement may be judged from the words of Lincoln himself—"Leonidas himself while surveying the Persian host that, like a troubled sea, swept onward to the pass where he stood, would have been proud of the leadership of such men." The regiment suffered heavily, and, worse blow of all, their devoted leader was left, wounded, in the hands of the enemy.

We next meet Colonel Corcoran in Richmond, where he was confined to gaol, and later he was taken to Castle Pinkney, Charleston Harbour. While here an incident occurred which eventually led to his release. A Confederate sailor named Smith was captured by the United States authorities, and was condemned to death. As a reprisal the Confederates threatened to hang several Union officers then in their custody and Michael Corcoran's name appeared on the list of those marked for execution. The intervention of highly-placed officials on both sides eased the situation, and in August, 1862, he was given his freedom. On his return to Washington President Lincoln immediately nominated him a Brigadier-General, and his journey to New York was signalled by a spontaneous outburst of welcome from all classes of the community.

EXILES FLOCK TO THE COLOURS.

Michael Corcoran was not the type to spend much time in junketting. He signalled his arrival in New York by announcing that he would immediately recruit a force and once more go to the firing line. Thousands of young Irish exiles flocked to the recruiting office of Corcoran's Legion, and in less than six weeks six regiments were organized and went into camp at Staten Island under the direction of General Corcoran. In November, 1862, we find the Corcoran Legion on active service at Dismal Swamp, and in January, 1863, it received its baptism of fire at Deserted House, near Suffolk, Virginia. How well the work of the new corps was appreciated may be gathered from the general order of the day issued by Major-General Peck, of the United States Army, on February 1st, 1863: "The Commanding General desires to express his warmest thanks to Brigadier-General Michael Corcoran and the troops in his command for their very gallant bravery in the action of January 30th."

From now onwards the record of Corcoran is one of unshadowed victory. In December of the same year Corcoran was made General of Division, but, alas! the fell reaper was close to the gallant soldier. On the morning of December 22nd Corcoran rode to Fairfax in order to meet General Thomas Francis Meagher, who had been visiting General Corcoran, and who was soon to return to Washington. Several officers accompanied the two Generals as they returned to camp. Meagher's charger was a high-spirited animal, and Corcoran exchanged horses with Meagher, and on the ride the fiery and high-spirited animal soon outdistanced the others. Corcoran was well in the lead when he was observed to dismount, and then fall to the ground. When his companions reached his side it was found that he was unconscious, and he was immediately removed to his quarters in the camp. For hours he lay insensible and then the end came—the soul of the great-hearted Irish soldier winged its way to its Maker's throne.

HIS LIFE-HOPE.

The body of the dead General was removed to New York, and after a lying-in-state in the City Hall it was interred amid scenes of universal sorrow in Calvary Cemetery on December 26th, 1863. Just twelve months later, in the midst of a great assembly in the Cooper Hall, New York, Michael Corcoran's fellow-exile, Thomas Francis Meagher, delivered a brilliant oration on the dead General. After tracing Corcoran's meteoric career as a soldier, and paying a graceful tribute to his upright character as a man and a friend, the great Irish orator went on to speak of the services rendered by the deceased to the cause of Irish liberty. He outlined Corcoran's work in the ranks of the great Fenian organisation, and in conclusion urged upon his hearers to "see to it that the wish, the prayer and life-hope of Michael Corcoran be realised."

"He pointed out the path to each
O'er tyrants' necks and thrones to reach
To Nationhood—then in the breach
He took the foremost stand."

X.

No. V.—Patrick Sarsfield.

MARCHING SONGS.

"IRELAND, BOYS, HURRAH!"

(Air: "The Irish Champion.")

From Dublin's smoke to Connacht's hills—
From Cork to Innis Eoghain—
We're gathered. Hope our bosom thrills;
Our trust—Ourselves alone!
Our purpose one with those who've gone
The true man's upward way,
For dear old Ireland—loved old Ireland,
Ireland, boys, hurrah!

We've scant of cultured thought or skill
Or golden store to spare;
But honest hearts and earnest will
To do what men may dare;
To keep the blaze of other days
Alive by hill and bay,
For dear old Ireland—brave old Ireland,
Ireland, boys, hurrah!

To cherish still the olden strains
That cheered the long ago,
Ere Munster's vales or Leinster's plains
Had known a foreign foe,
Be ours, and rhyme their magic chime
To many a rousing lay,
For dear old Ireland—loved old Ireland,
Ireland, boys, hurrah!

We little reck of creed or race;
We've welcome warm for all
Prepared to take the true men's place
When Erin sounds the call.
We sink the tale of Gall and Gael
That cursed our father's day,
For dear old Ireland—brave old Ireland,
Ireland, boys, hurrah!

Then who so treasures in his heart
The thoughts that thrill our veins,
Come lend a hand to rend apart
Our Nation's fest'ring chains.
Our strength is slight, but every mite
Adds something to th' array
Of patient Ireland—watchful Ireland,
Ireland, boys, hurrah!

—*William Rooney.*

"An t-Oglach"] [Exclusive Photo.

Captain Egan, Chief Technical Officer, Army Corps of Signals (left), and two of the Corps at Heliograph practice.

THE AIR SERVICE.

We have received a letter from Squadron Commander J. J. Flynn, Baldonnel Aerodrome, asking us to correct a statement in our issue dated 5th May, which might have conveyed the impression that the activities of the Air Service are confined to Baldonnel only.

The writer says: "Tallaght, as you point out, is not being used by the Air Service, as it is in too close proximity to Headquarters and would be of no material advantage were it used as an aerodrome. It may be of interest to the readers of 'An t-Oglach' to know that Air Service bases have been established at Fermoy and Tralee for several months and that another base is in contemplation."

We regret that anything we wrote could have given rise to such a misconception as the writer fears it did. In our issue dated 24th February (Vol. I., No. 1, New Series) we published an article on the Air Service in which we made it quite clear that the activities of that admirable Service were by no means confined to Baldonnel, and, amongst other things mentioned that bases had been established at Fermoy and Tralee.

COPIES OF PREVIOUS ISSUES.

Readers who have failed to obtain copies of previous issues of "An t-Oglach," or who wish to secure additional copies, can have same by writing to the office of the paper at G.H.Q., Parkgate St., Dublin, enclosing stamps to cover cost of copy and postage.

O.T.C., CURRAGH CAMP.

Some Recent Appointments.

Captain Patrick McKenna to be Captain, O/C C Coy. 29th Gn. Bn.; Lieut. Joseph Cahill to be 1st Lieut. C Coy. 29th Infy. Gn. Bn.; Lieut Henry Tuehy to be 2nd Lieut. Machine Gun Coy. 29th Gn. Bn; 2nd Lieut. Patrick Hickey to be 2nd Lieut. Machine Gun Coy. 29th Infy Bn.; Captain Neil Duffy to be 2nd Lieut., Asst. Adjt. 54th Gn. Bn.; Lieut. Sean O'Hara to be 2nd Lieut. A Coy. 5th Gn. Bn.; Lieut. Matthew Cosgrave to be 2nd Lieut. B Coy. 54th Infy. Gn. Bn.; Lieut. Michael Murphy to be 2nd Lieut. C Coy. 54th Gn. Bn.; Lieut. Liam Collins to be Captain, Quartermaster 62nd Infy. Res. Bn.; Lt.-Comdt. William Barrett to be Captain, O/C A Coy. 63rd Infy. Res. Bn.; Lieut. Cornelius Cronin to be 1st Lieut. A Coy. 63rd Infy. Res. Bn.; Brigd. John Haughey to be Comdt. O/C 61st Infy. Res. Bn.; Comdt. John J. Flynn to be Capt., 2nd in Command, 61st Infy. Bn.; Lieut. Conway McGinn to be Capt., Adjt. 61st Infy. Res. Bn.; Capt. Theobald Hanley to be Capt., O/C A Coy. 61st Infy. Res. Bn.; Capt. Thomas Guy to be 1st Lieut. B Coy. 61st Res. Bn.; Captain William Fennessy to be Captain, O/C B Coy. 61st Infy. Res. Bn.; Comdt. Patrick McTaggart to be Captain C Coy. 61st Infy. Res. Bn.; Captain Michael Quinn to be 1st Lieut. C Coy. 61st Res. Bn.; Captain Joseph Mullan to be 2nd Lieut. C Coy. 61st Res. Bn.; Lieut. Patrick Leen to be 1st Lieut. A Coy. 29th Infy Gn. Bn.; Lieut. Francis Coffey to be 2nd Lieut. A Coy. 29th Infy Gn. Bn.; 2nd Lieut. Eugene O'Sullivan to be 2nd Lieut. B Coy. 29th Infy Gn. Bn.; Capt. Denis O'Leary to be Capt., O/C B Coy. 63rd Res. Bn.; 2nd Lieut. L. Dillion to be 2nd Lieut. B Coy. 43rd Gn. Bn.; Lieut. John Smart to be Capt., O/C Machine Gun Coy. 43rd Gn. Bn.; 1st Lieut. John Mulholland to be 1st Lieut. Machine Gun Coy. 43rd Gn. Bn.; 2nd Lieut. Leo Dourls to be 2nd Lieut. C Coy 43rd Infy. Gn. Bn.; 2nd Lieut. John J. Barry to be 2nd Lieut. Machine Gun Coy. 43rd Gn. Bn.; 2nd Lieut. Joseph Kelly to be 2nd Lieut. A Coy. 63rd Infy. Res. Bn.; 2nd Lieut. Maurice Ahern to be 1st Lieut. B Coy. 63rd Infy. Res. Bn.; Lieut. John Francis McEvoy to be Captain, O/C C Coy. 63rd Bn.; 2nd Lieut. Dermot Daly to be 2nd Lieut. C Coy. 63rd Infy. Res. Bn.; Lieut. Thomas Quinn to be 1st Lieut. Machine Gun Coy. 63rd Res. Bn.; Captain Cathal Shanahan to be Captain, Adjt. 62nd Infy. Res. Bn.; Captain Daniel Kelly to be Captain, O/C C Coy. 62nd Infy. Res. Bn.; Capt. Joseph Beatty to be 1st Lieut. A Coy. 62nd Infy Res. Bn.; Lieut. Patrick Haves to be 1st Lieut. B Coy. 62nd Infy. Res. Bn.; 1st Lieut. Martin Coyle to be 1st Lieut. C Coy. 62nd Infy. Res. Bn.; Capt. Gerard Downes, to be Capt. Adjt. 54th Infy. Gn. Bn.

Commandant Smyth, Second in Command, Army Corps of Signals, supervising a test of "ground wireless"—utilising the conductivity of the earth to transmit messages.

OFFICERS OF THE

KERRY COMMAND.

SOME N.C.O.'s AND MEN OF THE KERRY COMMAND.

GAELIC ATHLETIC PASTIMES.

By "OSCAR."

In all the four Provinces a marked renewal of athletic interest and activities is in evidence. The return to more normal conditions has brought about many club revivals.

In Ulster many interesting ties have been played and a definite move made for the organisation of that Province with the aid of the Central Council, G.A.A.

In Connaught, County and Provincial ties are reported weekly, and Munster is rapidly assuming its old foremost place in Gaelic athletics.

Tipperary and Cork meet in hurling and football on Sunday, May 20th, at Cork. Tipperary can field two good teams whenever the will is there, and close contests are certain.

made a very good impression when they practised at Croke Park on the occasion of their walk-over from Tipperary. The fifteen includes Pat O'Beirne of Kickham fame, Dr. Mongey of the Collegians, and Lavin, the fast Mayo winger, now also playing for the Dublin University College.

* * * *

Dublin's fifteen is selected by St. Mary's, who are stout inter-county fighters, though not over-brilliant in League games. They will play, perhaps, seven of their own team, with select men from O'Tooles, Kickhams, Keatings, McCrackens, and Collegians. Excursions are running from all centres, and preparations being made for the first final since 1923 came in.

* * * *

Inter-Company Army games in hurling and football will be under weigh at an early date. Club secretaries and captains

FOOTBALL MATCH AT PORTOBELLO BARRACKS.

[Exclusive Photo.

"An t-Oglách"]

The team from the 37th Infantry Battalion (Gormanstown Camp) which defeated the Special Infantry Corps team at Portobello on the 8th inst. Back Row (left to right):—J. McMahon, Matt O'Neill, E. Rice, W. Hartley, Lt. Byrne, Mick O'Neill, D. Shiels, P. McEvoy. Front Row (left to right):—C.S.M. R. Clarke (manager), C.S.M. J. Ryan, T. Conway, Cpl. R. Murphy, Q.M.S. J. Harvey (capt.), J. O'Connor, T. Fox, Cpl. A. Moore, Cpl. P. McDonagh (trainer).

Kerry, Waterford, and Clare are still somewhat backward, but here, too, clubs are reorganising under more peaceful conditions.

The Leinster Province always "carried on" even in the darkest days, and are up to date with the Championships. Every venue in the metropolis is fully occupied during the Wednesday half-holiday and the week-end, whilst no fewer than five important ties were played at Croke Park on Sunday last. Kilkenny and Leix are, with Dublin, the best organised counties at the moment, but many other County Boards are getting into their stride. A very busy season is promised.

* * * *

The meeting of Dublin and Mayo in the All-Ireland Football Final is looked forward to eagerly by Gaelic enthusiasts. Mayo should be marshalling their men, playing frequent trial games and getting their players into ship-shape for the Army Championships. A dearth of pitches exists in some camps, but the number available increases gradually.

Whatever the previous qualifications, the fittest team usually gets out in front at the end of the hour, so that immediate attention to daily practice imperative.

* * * *

"Play the game" must be the guiding rule in all Army competitions. All rough or doubtful tactics must be cut out at once and a high sense of sportsmanlike conduct developed. Any tendency to play "the man" instead of "the ball" must be readily penalised, and the games will prosper.

When our native games are played in the proper way by our native Army, the moral effect on civilian contests will be very powerful, and our games will be made more attractive in every way.

* * * *

I have not yet heard of any developments in track and field athletics in the Army. The summer will be with us directly. I am confident the Army shelters many champion athletes in embryo. Every soldier should be an athlete, and no one knows what he can do until he " dons togs." If not a sprinter, the young healthy man will be a " distance " man; if not a brilliant runner, he may be very successful at weights; if prominent at none of these, he may by care and assiduity develop into a great jumper.

Most of our Gaelic athletes discovered their talent accidentally—mayhap at some cross-roads gathering after Mass, or in a friendly run when an inter-parish hurling match was over.

Paddy Leahy was, perhaps, the greatest natural high jumper the world ever produced. He played in a junior football match one Sunday at Feenagh, Co. Limerick, and afterwards took a try with the other lads over a string. He found jumping came easy to him, went home, practised assiduously, and never looked back until his name was world-famous and he had won Championships at home and in foreign lands.

It was his ability to cross a stream or a fence at a bound that tempted the great Peter O'Connor out, and he ultimately succeeded in establishing a world's record in the broad jump which stood for a quarter of a century, though assailed by all the world's best.

* * * *

A period of great prosperity is promised for Irish athletics, and in it I confidently believe the Army will take its share. Already the Dublin Athletic League is rousing great interest. Trinity College, though holding a strong hand, have been beaten by the newly-established C. J. Kickham Club, and narrowly by National University College.

Perhaps the best quarter-mile seen in Ireland this many a year was run when the rival 'Varsity teams met at College Park on May 12th. It was the last event on the card, and on it depended the honours of the day. Trinity had as first string their Captain, McKaig, considered Ireland's best quarter-miler last season. A useful runner, Glasgow, was No. 2.

" Nationals " were weakened by O'Dea's and O'Flaherty's absence, and to back up their first string, Conway, they decided to run a novice—none other than Lavin, the well-known Mayo footballer.

Now, Lavin never ran a quarter in public in his life, and did not know he could run one, but he had appeared and won the College 300 yards for novices the week previous.

Conway got away from the pistol, McKaig at his heels, with Lavin lobbing along at the rear. McKaig challenged and passed Conway at the back straight, but the latter went after him, and a great struggle resulted between the pair, with the others nowhere. Conway challenged again in the home straight, and hundreds of rival students roared their favourites home.

McKaig finished stronger, and Conway weakened twenty yards from the tape. Just then a shock of auburn hair appeared on the outside from nowhere and created consternation. It was sturdy Connaught footballer Lavin, who appeared to get ten spirits when he saw his captain beaten. Up he came with his rolling, struggling stride and the fire of battle in his eyes, closed with the leaders amidst tremendous excitement, headed them, and broke the worsted two yards ahead. A good watch-holder returned 51 4-5 secs—great time for a green, uncultured runner. That we have many " Lavins " in the National Army I am convinced, and it only needs organisation and encouragement to discover them.

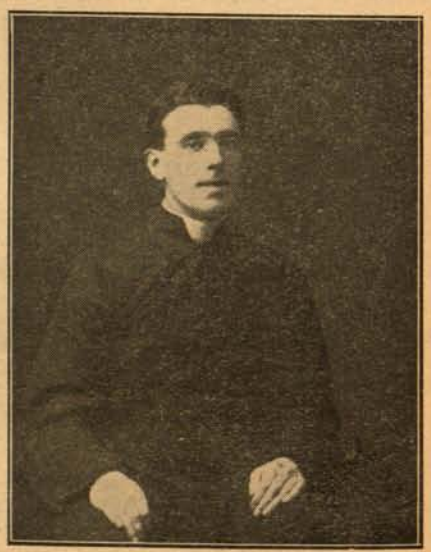
OSCAR.

OUR CHAPLAINS.

Through centuries of sympathy Irish hearts have grown to love their Sagart. There is always a zest in our work when he is with us which is lacking when he is absent; we can put our hearts more fully into the " long-pull-and-the-strong-pull " when we know that he is pulling, too.

In the past our captains in every struggle for fatherland as well as for faith, our chaplains of to-day are no exception. Soldiers themselves by the very nature of their calling they can tell us of the metal of which soldiers are made; tested themselves in the hard school of self-denial they can instruct us in all that helps to purify and strengthen the foundation of character; renouncing much that is dear to the human heart they can sympathise with us when the general good demands that we forget ourselves.

Commissioned to nurture in our young army that spirit of manly loyalty to God, without which there can never be genuine loyalty to country, they have set themselves to work in no half-hearted way in every branch of the spiritual and cultural side of the Army. Truly Irish of the Irish you will meet them with the troops not only in the barrack church, but in every sphere of activity, whether it be on the sports field to engender in them that grit and persistency, that discipline of temper which clean and vigorous recreation in a healthy spirit of rivalry begets; or in the reading-room to enthuse them to pick up quietly little grains of knowledge that will help them to become more useful pioneers in a new State. Nothing that can make for the attainment of the chaplain's ideal —an army of manly outlook and Christian refinement—escapes the interest of the chaplain.



MOST REV. DR. McNEELY.
(From a photo taken in his student days.)

The Bishops have paid no small tribute of their esteem for our soldiers in the selection of their first chaplains. Many of them are men who brought comfort to poor sufferers in the days of our fight with England; all of them are men who have done fine work in their respective posts.

If proof were needed of the Bishop's intent to give of their best to the Army it will be found in the appointment of one of our chaplains to the bishopric of the important See of Raphoe at the phenomenally early age of 35. We refer to the Most Rev. Dr. McNeely, the first chaplain of the Donegal Command, to whom we offer our most respectful congratulations. He is the youngest bishop in Ireland, if not in the whole church. Ordained in February, 1912, in Rome, where he had a distinguished course in the Irish College, he began his career as professor in St. Eunan's College, Letterkenny. In 1917 he volunteered as chaplain to the Irish troops in France, where he spent two years. On quitting the British army in 1919 he was appointed to a curacy in Letterkenny, whence he passed to the service of our own Army at the beginning of the present year.—*Contributed.*

MUSKETRY TRAINING.

General Principles and Methods of Instruction.

The rifle is the principal weapon of the infantry, and the fighting value of infantry depends upon its skill in the use of this weapon. Musketry thus forms the most important subject in infantry training. The individual must be taught to use his rifle with ease, accuracy and confidence.

Musketry instruction must be carried out in small instructional groups of not more than twelve men. The Instructor will thus be able to give individual attention to each man. In the early stages of musketry training (i.e., Recruits training) this instruction is purely individual. The instruction must always follow the order.

Explanation.
Demonstration.
Practice.
Criticism.
Repetition.

With trained and semi-trained men, the individual instruction should consist of brief and rapid criticism of faults. With trained men, the main point to be kept in view during musketry instruction is that the men are practised in all the important parts of musketry. With Recruits, there should be much explanation, with trained men, very little. In the latter case, instruction should be given in the form of question and answer when the men are standing easy. Any particular point on which the men have difficulties can thus be explained, demonstrated and discussed by the Instructor. In an hour's instruction the most important points of musketry should be revised. Each Instructor should have a Time Table, and allot a definite time to each practice. An hour may be divided as below:—

5 Minutes.—Practice in taking up Firing positions, Lying, Kneeling.
10 Minutes.—Trigger pressing and testing aims.
5 Minutes.—Bolt Drill.
2½ Minutes.—Physical training and mind stimulating game.
10 Minutes.—Judging distance.
10 Minutes.—Rapid loading.
5 Minutes.—Question on care of arms.
2½ Minutes.—Physical Training game.
5 Minutes.—Fire Orders and Fire Discipline.
5 Minutes.—Muscle exercise.

In this way, interest is sustained by variety and the more important points of musketry are given attention. A series of six days training is given in this Manual. Instructors must beware of talking too much. Constant lecturing causes the men to lose interest. The men should do the work, and the Instructor check faults quickly and with little explanation. Demonstration of the correct method of carrying out a practice is a far more valuable means of instruction than a long-winded explanation. The eye must be constantly appealed to.

On wet days musketry can be carried out in billets. While the squads are working under their squad commanders the Platoon and Section Commanders can test the men's aiming and trigger pressing. In wet weather lectures on fire discipline, fire orders, musketry in battle, care of arms, talks on judging distance, preparing range cards, aiming off, etc., can be given.

In musketry training every use must be made of the competitive spirit. Numerous competitions, both individual and squad, can be carried out. They also create interest and quicken the men's brains. Types of competitions are included in this Manual, but others can be easily improvised.

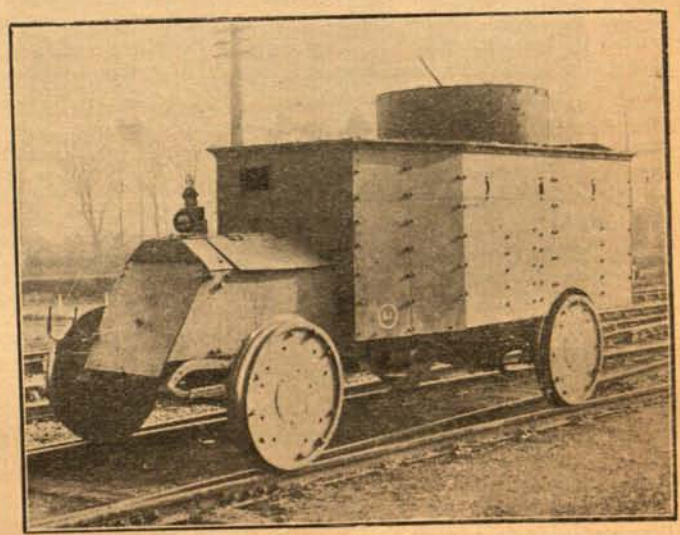
In musketry instruction each man must have an aiming point. Each man should carry a small target, and these should be placed in position before commencing instruction. A correct aim must always be taken. Each Instructor must keep clearly in view that three things make a good shot:—

Correct aiming, which implies also allowance for movement and wind.
Correct judging of distance.
Rapid and clean bolt manipulation and loading.

The following apparatus should be in the possession of, or at the disposal of, each Instructor:—

A supply of Eye Discs.
1 small aiming target per man—preferably head and shoulders target.
1 Aim Corrector.
1 Le Gret Aim Teacher.
Sketches of Correct and Incorrect Sights.
A landscape target.
Aiming stands.
A skeleton action rifle should be available for lectures on the mechanism of the rifle.

PROTECTING THE RAILWAYS.



New type of armoured Lancia car which is being used by the Railway Protection, Repair and Maintenance Corps. Like the other Lancia cars used by them, it is fitted with flanged wheels for running on the permanent way, but, in addition, it has a turret for a machine gun.

Initiative should be shown in improvising apparatus, as—

1. Eye Discs—by marking circle on post card with inky cork.
2. Post Cards cut into head and shoulder targets.
3. Aiming stands.—Filled sand-bags, a great coat folded; two bayonets stuck in ground with rings innermost.
4. Targets.—Pages taken from magazine. Painted heads and shoulders on tin and shape cut out.

A landscape target may be improvised from a double-page landscape photo from magazines.

In musketry instruction a great deal depends on the Instructor. He must be able to sustain and keep the interest of his class, and must have sufficient initiative to overcome difficulties like lack of apparatus. He must have a thorough knowledge of his subject and of the natural sequence of instruction. He must be patient, and must not discourage men by needless and caustic criticism. He must train his eye to detect faults rapidly. He should be able, by demonstration and a few short remarks, to convey to his class a clear picture of the correct method of doing what he desires

them to do. He must especially avoid lecturing and long-winded explanation. When it is necessary to explain anything at length, the class must first stand easy.

The musketry training of Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers should be such as will fit them to carry out their duties in the field. Hence, in addition to being proficient in the use of the rifle, they must be taught to control and direct fire, and to employ the fire power of their commands to the best advantage in battle. Musketry training will, in their case, involve the study of ground and the use of rifle power under varying conditions. Visual training and the power of correctly judging distance must be developed, and is, for Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers, the most important part of musketry training.

After a soldier has passed out from Recruits training, special attention should be given to training him in the combined use of the bullet and bayonet. Frequent practices in the combined use of the bullet and bayonet must be carried out on assault courses. It must be impressed on him that the rifle and bayonet are partners. The rifle aids him by fire power to reach assaulting distance, the bayonet actually clears the position, and the rifle again enables him to pursue by fire his retreating enemy, and also enables him to hold his ground against counter attacks. The soldier must be trained to shoot accurately with fixed bayonets. All field practices should terminate with assault training, and every opportunity should be made use of to develop the spirit of the offensive. Field practices are the most important part of musketry training, and must be closely supervised. This part of training may be made very interesting by means of well thought-out schemes. The results provide Commanding Officers with a very good means of comparing the training of the sections, etc., of his battalion.

The responsibility for the efficient training of a battalion in musketry rests with the Commanding Officer. Similarly, the responsibility devolves on the Company Commander for the efficient training of his Company. Each Company should have an Officer and a number of Non-Commissioned Officers specially trained as Musketry Instructors. These skilled Instructors should train the remaining Non-Commissioned Officers in Musketry and should generally supervise the training throughout the Company. Each Squad Commander should be the Instructor of his squad. Specialist Instructors should not, as a general principle, intervene between the Commander and his unit. By training his men, the unit Commander develops power of command. If the unit Commanders are unable to instruct satisfactorily, arrangements must be made to train them to become efficient Instructors.

Preliminary points to be attended to before instructing a Squad in Musketry:—

1. Arms and ammunition must be inspected. If using dummy cartridges, all live rounds must be collected and placed aside.
2. The squad should be formed up in two ranks at right angles and opened to two paces extension.
3. Each man must be given an aiming mark.
4. The Instructor must take up a position where all the class may see him and be seen by him.
5. He should warn the class to always button their pouches after loading.

TO ANY SOLDIER.

You are a soldier of the Army of Ireland.

The eyes of the people are on you.

Your fighting abilities—your discipline—your attention to cleanliness—your general demeanour—all are being noted.

SHRAPNEL.

At the time of going to press the Summer was still raging. Which caused a lot of people to follow its example.

* * * *

There is a beautiful view from many of the windows in the new G.H.Q.—when the snowstorms of the good old Summer-time allow you to glimpse it.

* * * *

A number of people now domiciled on the top floor of G.H.Q. complain that they have to do fatigue duty when going to work—four flights of stairs.

* * * *

There was a bit of a thunderstorm on Tuesday last, but nobody in G.H.Q. noticed it. They thought it was just the Works Corps carrying on the good work.

* * * *

The man who looks after the " Information Bureau " says that if any more correspondents write to him in red ink he will take the letters as read.

* * * *

A good many of the offices at Parkgate Street have not yet been equipped with the electric light. And yet there are a lot of shining lights in them.

* * * *

Some people complained of the cold in the new G.H.Q. before the fires were started. But they were not the chaps who had been elevating the furniture to the upper regions.

* * * *

If the Wireless section at Parkgate Street ever publish a book it should be about one of the best cellars.

* * * *

We take off our hat to the officer on the Southern coast who says " An t-Oglach " is as welcome as the paymaster. All the same the Editor says he would like more notes from the different Commands. And the Manager is also anxious to get more " notes."

ANECDOTES OF OTHER ARMIES.

MEXICAN.

This is the tale of a negro in a Mexican regiment during a battle who was running for the back areas as fast as he could go, when he was stopped by an officer.

" Don't delay me, suh," said the negro, " I'se got to be on my way."

" Nigger," replied the officer, " do you know who I am? I'm a Brigadier."

" Lordy!" exclaimed the negro. " Is you? I musta been goin' right smart, 'cause I didn't think I got back as far as that yet."

* * * *

BRITISH.

" Now, my man," said the M.O., briskly, " where have you got the pain?"

" Right 'ere," answered the private, rubbing his knee.

" Right ear," said the M.O.; " then what the dickens are you rubbing your leg for?"

* * * *

CZECHO-SLOVAKIAN (Perhaps).

The sentry peered through the darkness.

" Halt! Who goes there?" he cried.

" Officer of the Day," was the reply.

" Officer of the Day!" echoed the sentry. " Then what the deuce are you doing here at this time of night?"

AS OTHERS SEE US.

Significance of Military Band Performances in St. Stephen's Green.

There are moments (says the "Irish Times") when we become suddenly conscious of a change that has been maturing for a long time—the moment, for instance, when we open our shutters to the morning sun and say, with quiet conviction, "Spring is here!" Such a moment must have arrived for some of the people who found themselves in St. Stephen's Green last Saturday afternoon. A large crowd had gathered to enjoy the novel treat of an open-air performance by the band of the Special Infantry Corps of the Free State Army. It was an excellent band, but the crowd was even more enjoyable than the music. To alien eyes it would have seemed just an ordinary crowd of decent citizens, taking the air with their wives and children. To eyes and ears instructed in the sights and sounds of Dublin during recent months it was made remarkable by the very fact of its approach to the normality of holiday-making crowds. All these people were strolling about in an obvious temper of freedom and security. There was no suspicion or furtiveness in anybody's looks. Ministers have told us that "the worst is over" in the Free State, and that, while the political and economic future is still obscure, the reign of law and order is coming back to stay. In some subtle fashion the assurance seemed to be made more substantial by this crowd's acceptance of it as a fact. It was a case where the accordance of instinct with reason brought refreshment to the soul.

* * * *

Describing the first performance of the band in St. Stephen's Green the "Freeman's Journal" says:—

"The innovation, which has proved so acceptable, brings home more forcibly the change that has come about within the past two years. The band, which is attached to the Special Infantry Corps stationed at Portobello Barracks, was started only a few months ago, but in that short space the conductor, Sergt.-Major Devlin, has collected and trained a combination of musicians whose work, as demonstrated on Saturday afternoon, showed a very high standard of efficiency.

"The programme—a lengthy one—contained items which provided a severe test, but from the opening bars of the popular German march, "Under Den Freheitsbanner," into which there was infused a fine martial spirit, to the closing strains of "The Soldier's Song" there was never a blemish.

"In quality of tone, evenness of blend, perfection of rhythm, and skilful interpretation the work reflected the highest credit on the bandsmen and their conductor. The performance well merited the hearty applause which was given by the large audience."

* * * *

On the Tuesday following the initial performance the following letter and editorial comment appeared in the "Irish Independent":—

"The Special Infantry Corps Band is indeed a boon in these strenuous times, and will do much to brighten the civic life of our city. There are, however, two suggestions I would like to make in the interests of those who attend in order to hear this really high-class performance:—1. A couple of attendants should be employed to keep order while the band is playing. 2. Several hundred extra chairs, ranged in concentric circles round the bandstand, should be provided."—[This letter refers to the very fine performance given by the Irish Military Band in St. Stephen's Green on Saturday evening. The lengthy programme was greatly appreciated by the large crowd, who heartily applauded the bandsmen and their conductor, Sergt.-Major Devlin.—Ed. "I.I."]

The Brass and Reed Band attached to G.H.Q., Portobello.

A TRIBUTE.

From an Officer in Charge of a Post on the Southern Coast:—

"'An t-Oglach' is looked forward to here with an interest only second to that of the Paymaster's advent! It helps to pass the time, as well as being instructive, and provides an antidote to the bleak waves of the Atlantic on a dreary day. Best of luck!"

SOLDIERS AND THE FAINNE.

(To the Editor of " An t-Oglach.")

A Chara,—I understand that it is against Regulations to wear decorations of any kind in uniform, but in view of the numbers of Irish speakers in the Army I would like to know if there is any objection to wearing the " Fáinne " on the uniform.—Is mise,

FAINNEACH.

G.H.Q., Parkgate Street,
May 14th, 1923.

GOLF AND TENNIS.

To the Editor of " An t-Oglach."

A Chara,—" Irish Golfer " wishes to know why I object to Golf and Tennis being included in the Army athletic programme.

For the information of your correspondent here are a few reasons :—

Golf and Tennis are foreign.

Soccer and Rugby are banned (because they are foreign).

Because it is not consistent to stop certain games on the pretext of their being foreign and allow other games equally as foreign to go ahead. To my mind Golf and Tennis are similar to an epidemic of disease, only the disease in this case is the most horrible of all—Imperialism. It stinks the very atmosphere where Golf and Tennis are played. Finally, I object to those games because I don't like playing at being aristocrats, especially when in so doing I make a bad fist of it, I being by nature a democrat.

I am very thankful to " Irish Golfer " for his information, but let me assure him I never mind whether the games are of Dutch or French origin.

I trust, Mr. Editor, your correspondent now understands my reasons for objecting to the antient and royal game and its French partner.

Beir Beannacht,

TOM SCULLY, Lieut.,
B Coy. 16th Infantry Battn., Dublin.

To the Editor, " An t-Ogloch."

A Chara,—I see by the recent Convention held by the Army Athletic Association that Association football is banned from Irish Army sport. This seems an unfair prohibition, when you see included in the list of games allowed, " Tennis and Golf." Though golf may be of Scottish origin, it is recognised and very much patronised in England. The same applies to Association football, having originated in England, and being recognised and patronised in Scotland, France, and Ireland.

It is pure hypocrisy for any Irishman to refuse to play English football, and the same evening attend some hall and revel in English dancing, ten times more demoralising than a simple game of football.

Hoping the Army Athletic Association will reconsider their decision regarding football, and thereby cater for many thousands of men at present serving in the Irish National Army. —Is mise,

CPL. JAS. NOONE,
" B " Coy., 16th Batt., Mountjoy Prison.

COPIES OF PHOTOGRAPHS.

Copies of " An t-Oglach " exclusive photographs (6 x 8) can be obtained from this office at the following rates :—

Unmounted	...	...	**2/-**
Mounted	...	...	**2/6**

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ARMY ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Army Athletic Executive Committee was held at Portobello Barracks on the 7th inst., Father O'Callaghan, Vice-Chairman, presiding. Also present :—Father Pigott, Dublin Command; Father Feehily, Athlone Command; Captain McCarthy, Claremorris Command; Colonel Broy, Air Force; Captain Keogh, Cork Command; Major-General Quinn, Independent Services; Captain Lynch, Limerick Command; Comdt.-General Boylan, Curragh Command; Captain McIntyre, Works Corps; Captain Kelly, Waterford Command; Colonel Cronin, Hon. Treasurer; Comdt. Colgan, Hon. Sec.

The Hon. Secretary was directed to instruct Command Council Secretaries to forward complete Registration Forms not later than the 20th inst.

It was decided that the Inter-Company Competitions shall commence on May 25th and finish not later than July 1st. The attention of all Committees is drawn to this important decision.

It was also decided that the meeting of the Central Executive be held the first Monday of each month; the hour of meeting is 2.30 o'clock sharp.

In accordance with the resolution passed at the All-Army Congress the following were elected on the Standing Committee :—Father Pigott, Major-General Quinn, Colonel Broy, Captain McIntyre, together with Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer.

The Secretary was directed to instruct Command Secretaries to have proposed Command colours submitted for consideration of the Executive not later than the 14th inst.

The election of Assistant Secretary-Registrar and Organiser was deferred until the next meeting of the Executive. Applications for either position should be forwarded to Comdt. P. Colgan, Secretary, Army Athletic Association, G.H.Q., Dublin, immediately.

The following bye-law was adopted on the motion of Captain Kelly, seconded by Captain Keogh :—

Any member of the Army Athletic Association taking part in any competition where a money prize is given is ineligible to compete in any Army Athletic competition.

Communications in reference to Army Athletic Association matters should be addressed in all cases to the Secretary.

It was decided to hand the Cups presented by the Gaelic Athletic Association to the Chief of General Staff until the Championships have been completed.

ESSENTIAL DETAIL OMITTED.

Will correspondents please note that in all queries relating to Dependants' Allowance, the home address, together with the full name of the dependant and the full name of the soldier, must be supplied to enable the case to be traced. This applies to a number of letters on this subject received during the past few weeks, and will explain why answers to same do not appear.

OUR NEW ADDRESS.

The Editorial Offices of " An t-Oglach " are now at G.H.Q., Parkgate St., Dublin.

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J. M. CALVERT,
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OPERATION ORDERS.

Object—General Principle—Duty of Subordinates—Co-operation.

The object of an operation is to bring about a course of action in accordance with the intentions of the Commander, and with full co-operation between all arms and units.

In framing an operation order, therefore, the general principle is that the object to be attained, with such information as affects its attainment, will be briefly but clearly stated; while the method of attaining the object will be left to the utmost extent possible to the recipient, with due regard to his personal characteristics.

It is essential that subordinates should not only be able to work intelligently and resolutely in accordance with brief orders or instructions, but should also be able to take upon themselves, whenever necessary, the responsibility of departing from, or of varying, the orders they may have received, when they know that by such action they are carrying out the Commander's intention.

In order to facilitate co-operation, the whole of the directions to each portion of a force taking part in a combined operation will usually be embodied in one operation order. When, for any reason, separate orders are issued, instead of a combined order, each separate order will include such information regarding other troops as the recipient may find it useful to know.

To facilitate the quick digestion and interpretation of orders it is desirable that the same logical sequence and the same form should be used. A suitable type is given below:—

Operation Order by SECRET.
.....Major-General
Commanding.....Command.
Copy No.....
Ref.....Map No..... Date.....

1. INFORMATION—(*a*) Regarding the enemy.
(*b*) Regarding our own forces.

The general situation should be given under the heading (*a*) and (*b*) above. This will include only such information as is necessary to assist the recipients in carrying out their allotted tasks. Effective co-operations between formations will largely depend on the amount of information as to our own forces given under (*b*). In this respect the question of secrecy must always be considered.

If it is not desirable to mention the source of the information, the degree of credibility attached to it should be stated, and the time when it was acquired.

2. INTENTION.— A brief summary of the intention of the officer issuing the order. It is seldom necessary or advisable to look far ahead in stating intentions. Alternative plans and conditional statements, depending on developments, are apt to cause doubt and uncertainty and should be avoided.

3. METHOD of EXECUTION.—Under this general heading will normally come the paragraphs dealing with the detailed orders to the fighting troops, based upon the intention of the Commander. Arms should be dealt with in order of importance.

4. ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS.—Under this heading will come detailed instructions as regards arrangements for supply, transport, ammunition, medical services, &c. These paragraphs, which will be framed in consultation with the branches of the staff concerned, will be limited to what it is necessary for all recipients of the order to know. Detailed orders services will be issued separately to those directly concerned.

5. INTERCOMMUNICATION.—This paragraph should give all necessary details as regards intercommunication, *e.g.*:—

(i) Where reports are to be sent.
(ii) What routes the headquarters of subordinate formations are to follow, and whether at any time they are to be found during the operation.
(iii) How communication will be maintained.
(iv) Instructions as to liaison duties with flank formations.
(v) Instructions as to wireless control.

6. ACKNOWLEDGE.

A..... B.....
Colonel.
.....Command (or unit).

*Method of issue and time.

Distribution and copies No. 1.....
No. 2.....
&c.

*TIME.—The time is that at which the orders are actually issued from the office of origin.

DISTRIBUTION.—The distribution list should be in a logical order, *e.g.*, Formations and units under command, staff and heads of administrative services and departments, war diary and file, formations and units co-operating in the operations, superior formations for information if desired.

COPY NUMBERS.—Normally the list of copy numbers should only appear on the file copies of the issuing office. Maps and appendices should be marked with the same copy number as the order to which they are attached.

All copies will be acknowledged in writing and the receipts filed by the office of issue.

IN NO CIRCUMSTANCES WILL REPLIES BE SENT BY POST.

TO CONTRIBUTORS.

Contributions to "An t-Oglach" are invited—especially news items.

Contributors must write on one side of the paper only.

Every effort will be made to return unaccepted contributions where a stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed.

OUR INFORMATION BUREAU.

When in Doubt write to "AN t-OGLAC."

Soldiers are cordially invited to make use of this column. All queries should be addressed to the Editor of "An t-Oglach," G.H.Q., Portobello Barracks, Dublin, and should be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, which will not be made public unless desired.

Readers should write on one side of the paper only. It is possible that some slight delay may occur in answering certain queries owing to the necessity for making inquiries, but all questions will be answered in the earliest possible issue.

CANNOT DO ANY MORE.

"Biswas."—We cannot do anything further in this case, as the matter is now being dealt with by the proper department, and you will be informed of the result in due course.

DISAPPOINTED.

"Disappointed" (Ennistymon).—Your letter has been passed on to the proper quarter, and we hope you will receive a satisfactory communication from same before very long.

A WEEK'S PAY.

Mrs. E. S. (Cork).—Your letter has been forwarded to the Department which deals with such matters.

INSTRUCTOR.

"C.R."—In reply to your first question, we do not think you can be awarded compensation on the particular grounds you state. We have no doubt as to its being deserved; but there are no legal grounds on which a grant could be made. Regarding your second question, make application through your O.C., mentioning the particular qualifications you have as an instructor. Write us again on the matter.

CLAIM FOR CLOTHING.

"Seán."—Your letter is entirely interesting. We appreciate your kind remarks about our journal. Regarding the matter you mention, make a claim for the clothing taken and forward to the Claims Department, General Headquarters, Dublin.

DISCHARGE.

"Regular" (Mullingar).—No such arrangement for discharge as you mention exists. Apply to your O/C. Your statement *re* dependant's allowance has been forwarded to the proper quarter.

SENT FORWARD.

"Mrs. K. T." (Athlone).—Your letter has been forwarded to the proper department.

"B" (Co. Galway).—Letter forwarded to proper quarter for attention.

CHIEF COOK.

J. F. (Co. Galway).—No replies can be sent by post. You are not entitled to more than the sum you are at present receiving.

TELEPHONE OPERATORS.

"Domino."—There is no increase in pay. The answer to the second question is also in the negative.

CLERK'S PAY.

"B. P."—No Proficiency Pay can be granted without the sanction of your O.C.

TRY a packet of TENTO Cigarettes and you will be surprised to find that such a fine Virginia Cigarette can be turned out at such a low price.

TENTO Cigarettes have just the flavour you are used to and which you prefer in a Virginia Cigarette. Get a packet to-day.

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SHOEMAKERS.

W. M. (Co. Cork).—Shoemakers are only Class 2 Grade (two shillings a day) and should never have received the three shillings grade.

BACK PAY.

Volunteer W. D. (Cork) and " Owen Roe " (Newmarket).—Forms have been despatched to you. " Owen Roe's " friend should apply for admission to the force in question after leaving the Army.

AID FOR DEBATING SOCIETY.

" C. D." writes from the Curragh :—" In the evenings here several of us are in the habit of meeting and discussing the different rules, regulations and instructions that govern the different atoms that go to make up our Army life and welfare. The debates touch on everything that goes to make for wider knowledge. Last evening one of our companions introduced the matter of rank held by Chief Instructor, School of Cookery, Curragh. After lengthened discussion it was decided to ask for your ruling on the matter."

Only too happy to assist this most praiseworthy debating society. We are officially assured that the Chief Instructor holds the rank of Sergeant. Next please!

SADDLER'S APPLICATION.

No. 6313.—Make another application through your O.C.

WANTS TO JOIN O.T.C.

" Garryowen."—Apply to your O.C.

LOST REVOLVER.

" Smith and Wesson " (Swanlinbar).—Make a claim, giving full particulars, to Officer i/c Claims, G.H.Q., Parkgate Street, Dublin.

ANNOYED.

" Annoyed."—We have forwarded your letter to the proper quarter.

PRIVATE PROPERTY MISLAID.

Sergeant J. W.—Make a claim to the Officer i/c Claims Department, G.H.Q., giving full particulars.

PRIVATE ACTING AS Q.M.

" The West's Awake."—Put your case before the Quartermaster of the Battalion to which you are attached.

WITH THE BUGLES.

J. H.—If you don't want your name or whereabouts to be mentioned you might, at least, have adopted a *nom-de-plume*. The pay for your present rank is 4s. 3d. per day. Will answer the other part of your question in our next issue.

RATION MONEY, &c.

" Sergeant " (Doneraile).—In answer to your second query, you are entitled to only two shillings per day. In regard to the matter of your first query we think you should bring the facts before the O.C. i/c of the Department responsible for the issue of the voucher.

BATTALION POLICE.

Corporal M. K.—As already stated in this journal, Battalion Police are not entitled to receive extra pay.

N.C.O.'s PAY.

" Ormond Castle."—The highest rate paid to N.C.O's is 4s. 9d. per day.

MARRIED SOLDIER.

Liam Ua M.—A married soldier living out of barracks is not entitled to out-of-barrack allowance. For answer to second query see next issue.

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LEAVE IN ENGLAND.

Volunteer B. L. (Leix).—Soldiers going on leave to England are not allowed to wear uniform. Free vouchers will not be issued for journeys outside Ireland.

DRESS.

"Co. Q.M., Courthouse."—(1) Cross strap may be worn. (2) A Company Sergeant wears a private's uniform with three green horizontal bars, 3in. x ¼in midway between shoulder and elbow on both sleeves. (3) No.

CADET SCHOOL.

"Claremorr's Command."—There is an officers' training school in the Curragh, but we are not aware that a Cadet School exists in the Army. The O.T.C. is for the training of officers already commissioned.

APPRENTICE PLUMBER.

"Vol. C. F." (Curragh).—Your letter is being forwarded to the proper quarter, where it will undoubtedly be attended to.

PRINTER'S APPLICATION.

James McA. (Co Tyrone).—We regret to say that at present there are no vacancies for printers in the Army.

LEAVE.

Vol. P. J. C. (Galway).—The question of leave is subject to the ruling of your O.C. and the exigencies of the military situation in your area. We would recommend you to apply to your O.C.

GUARD DUTY.

Vol. W. Martin, 39th Infantry.—The question you raise as to guard duty depends on the exigencies of the military situation in your area. When necessary, soldiers, regardless of the corps to which they belong, may be called upon to do guard duty.

RANK BARS.

"Sean" (Cork).—The regulations as to insignia apply to the Railway Corps as much as to any other corps. The insignia worn by Corporal, Sergeant and C.Q.M.S. are, respectively, one, two, and three bars.

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Gaoluinn do'n Arm.

GAELIC.	PHONETIC PRONUNCIATION.	ENGLISH TRANSLATION.
Cuireadh isteach i gcomplacht mé.	Kirruga shtock igg youm luckt may.	I was put into a company.
Taispeánadh mo ceathrúna dom.	Tisbawnug muh karroona gum.	I was shown my quarters.
Fuaras ordú ar na stóir.	Fooruss urrdoo err nuss store.	I received an order on stores.
Tugadh cóir leapan dom.	Thuggug core loppun dum.	I received my bedding.
Trí plaincéada, dá bhailín.	Tree pline kaida, ghaw varra leen.	Three blankets, two sheets.
Adhairt, clúdach adhairte, tocht.	Eyert, klooduck eyerta, thuckth.	Bolster, a bolster cover, mattress.
Cláracha leapan, tacaí leapan.	Klaurucka loppun, thock kee loppun.	Bed boards, bed trestles.
Taispeánadh m' ionad 'sa bhilléad dom.	Tisbawnug minudh suv vill lade dum.	I was shown my place in the billet.
Bí peilp agus crúcaí ar an bhalla.	Vee shelp ogguss krook kee erra volla.	There was a shelf and pegs on the wall.
Lá ar na bháirneach chuas go dtí stór na néadach.	Laur nuv vauruck kooss good dee store nun naid duck.	The following day I went to the clothing stores.
Tugadh m'éide 7 mo chuid threallaim dom.	Thuggug maida iss muck kud trolluv dum	I received uniform and equipment.
Loingán, strapaí, crios, buidéal an uisce.	Lurrug gawn, strupee, kriss, bwid dale un nishga.	Leggings, straps, belt, water bottle.
Bhríste, ionar, bhróga, cóta mór, stocaí, bailín íle.	Breeshta, unur, broaga, coata moor, stuckee, borr leen eela.	Breeches, tunic, boots, great coat, socks, ground sheet.
Fuair mé péire léine, péire pó-bhríste. péire pó-léine, ceannán, caipín.	Foor may piera laina, piera foe vreeshta piera foe laina, kaar dawn, koppeen.	I received a pair of shirts, drawers, singlets, cardigan, cap.
Fuair mé cóir saighdiúra.	Foor may core sigh durea.	I got a soldier's kit.

Aiteanna.	AUTUNNA.	PLACE NAMES.
Roinn mór-thaoiris Portláirge.	Rine moor heeshig furth lawarga.	Waterford command.
Cluain Meala, Portláirge, Loch Garman.	Kloon malla, Purth lawarga, Luck gurmawn.	Clonmel, Waterford, Wexford.
Cill Choinnigh, Dúrlas Éile.	Keel kinnig, Doo rluss aila.	
Cathair Dún Iascaigh, An Teampall Mór.	Kohir doon eesskig, Thoumpull moor.	Kilkenny, Thurles.
Caiseal Mumhan, Ceapach Cuinn.	Koshull Moon, Kapuck keen.	Cahir, Templemore.
Caisleig na Siúire, Ros Mic Treoin.	Korrig nuss Shura, Russ vick throne.	Cashel, Cappoquin.
Inis Córthaidh, Calainn, An Garbhailín.	Inniscoara, Kollin, ag gowl leen.	Carrick, New Ross.
Cairleán an Chumair, Cloichín.	Kish lawna kummir, Kluheen.	Enniscorthy, Callan, Golden.
Dún Garbháin, Baile Mic Andáin.	Doon gorra waun, bolla vick kowndawn	Castlecomer, Clogheen.
Muine Beag, Cill mic Tomáisín.	Mwinna byug, keel vick hummawisheen	Dungarvan, Thomastown.
Muileann an Bata, Buirgeas.	Mwilluna wotha, Bwireess,	Bagnalstown, Kilmacthomas.
Damhag, Áth na nUrlurgh.	Dorroo, Aw nuh nurlee.	Mullinavat, Borris.
		Durrow, Urlingford.

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An t-Óglách

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THE G.O.C. LIMERICK.

Drawn by Frank Leah from a special sitting.

AN t-ÓGLÁC

JUNE 2, 1923.

ESPRIT-DE-CORPS.

In the military history of the world, in the separate and individual histories of national armies, in the more particular record of regiments and battalions it has always been observed that esprit de corps and efficiency travel hand in hand. One might be truly described as the handmaid of the other. Where men develop this spirit to a high degree in any unit of an army, so surely will discipline, soldierly bearing and devotion to duty follow in its train.

With the development and organisation of the Army in its present advanced stage, it is not inopportune to consider this matter on the basis of our present units. The esprit de corps of a battalion is not frequently the criterion of its worth in the general Army scheme. And esprit de corps, strictly interpreted, is the development of that spirit of pride in one's own unit, that jealous regard for its efficiency, smart appearance, the soldierly bearing and courage of its individual soldierly units, that constitutes the good record of the corps, battalion, or company, as the case may be.

The creation of this healthy spirit of pride, this enervating spirit of emulation is not confined to any one particular rank; it should permeate all ranks in the battalion, from the private to the Officer Commanding. In its action and effect it should be apparent in every unit of the battalion organisation.

The Squad leader should aim at having his unit one of the most efficient in its section. He should aim at having his men smart and soldierly in appearance, efficient in their drill, creditable to himself as leader and to the squad as a whole, in their musketry and general field training.

Similarly in the section; the men should aim at being the best in their company, and the jealous guardians of its reputation for honour, manliness, the soldierly virtues of discipline, smartness in appearance, and attachment to duty.

In the company, the tactical unit of the battalion, one must look for even a more intensive development of the spirit of esprit de corps. With what pride the true soldier and the true citizen, watches an efficient and smart company of troops swing by; a company where attention is given to the little details that count. It is for the Company Commander, equally with the Battalion Commander, to see that his unit is up to a high standard.

In the battalion one looks for the consummate effect of this splendid spirit. There one sees the net result of the individual effort towards efficiency, the esprit de corps of the squad, the section, and the company, massed on one perfect harmonious scheme. It is the spirit in which each acts for all, and all for each. The soldierly bearing of the Private, who takes pride in his unit, is two-fold: it reflects on himself and on his Commander.

The spirit of an energetic Commander who is satisfied with only the best his men can give, ultimately creates a sense of responsibility and effort in the ranks, that indelibly stamps the Battalion.

These are things to be sought after in our battalions.

The efficiency of the Army is the sum total of the efficiency of its separate units.

OUR FRONT PAGE PORTRAIT.

MAJOR-GENERAL M. BRENNAN, G.O.C. LIMERICK COMMAND.

Major-General Brennan, third son of the late Mr. Patrick Brennan, was born in the parish of Meelick, four miles from Limerick City, 26 years ago. He was educated at St. Munchin's College, Limerick, his parents intending him for one of the learned professions..

As early as 1912 young Brennan was a leader of Fianna boys in Limerick, and, a few years later, one of the first members of the Irish Volunteers in the City of the Violated Treaty. Though still a boy in years, Micheal so impressed the Committee in Limerick by his energy, enthusiasm and his capacity for organisation, that he was soon co-opted a member of the Committee, sharing in the Councils, and tendering his contributions in the discussions which were in those days of no small importance as affecting the future of the organisation.

Next, he was out in his native parish, Meelick, organising the young blood in the ranks of the Irish Volunteers.. Early in 1916 he was arrested for a "seditious" speech delivered to the Volunteers in Meelick. He was released a short time afterwards only to find himself again arrested a few days before the eventful Easter of 1916. This period of incarceration was mostly spent in Reading Jail, until Christmas Eve of the same year.

Shortt's "German Plot" was responsible for another "holiday" in Wetherby, in Yorkshire, whence Micheal and four or five other deportees took "French" leave after a period of three months of incarceration. After the escape from Wetherby he settled in Dublin, where he remained until the Asquith Amnesty, when he returned to Clare to help in the East Clare election contest. About a week after the election Micheal, with his brothers Padraig and Austin, was arrested on a charge of illegal drilling. In this connection it is worthy of note that General Brennan, with his two brothers, was the first who proclaimed open drilling, and at the subsequent trial, which resulted in a sentence of two years' "hard," to refuse to recognise the jurisdiction of the British courts.

A ten days' hunger strike in Cork jail followed. From Cork they were removed to Mountjoy, where, shortly afterwards, they took part in the famous hunger strike which culminated in the death of Thomas Ashe.

From Mountjoy Micheal was transferred to Dundalk, where he found it again necessary to adopt the hunger strike weapon to regain the rights which, conceded after the death of Thomas Ashe, had been quickly violated. His hunger strike in Dundalk lasted until December, 1917, when he was again released, returning once more to Co. Clare.

Practically the whole of the year 1918 he spent in jail—portion in Dundalk (where again there was a hunger strike), the balance in Belfast. From this latter prison he was released after a severe attack of "'flu," at Christmas, 1918.

From the beginning of 1919, until the Truce General Brennan was a "much wanted" man by the Army of Occupation, and a poster bearing his photograph, and offering a large sum for his apprehension, was circulated amongst the members of the British Forces in Ireland.

The first barracks to fall in Ireland—Newmarket-on-Fergus Police Barracks—fell to him and five Volunteers. From that onwards he was continually on active service, his operations extending not alone over Clare, but in Limerick and Galway as well. In an engagement in a village not far from Limerick his arm was smashed by a bullet.

Prior to the Truce his superiors entrusted him with the work of reorganising the Volunteers in Galway. Shortly afterwards he was appointed Brigadier, and later promoted to the rank of Divisional Commandant of the 1st Western Division. During the occupation of Limerick City by the Anti-Free State people General Brennan was in command of the National Troops, and last October was finally appointed to his present position, G.O.C. Limerick Command.

IRISHMEN OF ACTION.

V.—PATRICK SARSFIELD.

"But it was still a deeper joy to set before my soul,
The names that burn the brightest on my land's historic scroll—
To feel whate'er in life or death was beautiful and grand,
Ordained me to the ministry of struggling for that land."

Patrick Sarsfield, the son of the proprietor of the manor lands of Lucan, Co. Dublin, was born in the year 1650. His father was descended from a long line of Norman Knights, and his mother was the daughter of the famous Rory O'Moore, the leader of the men of 1641, in their struggle against the foes of their faith and fatherland. Young Sarsfield being intended for "the soldier's glorious trade," was educated at a military college in France, and on the completion of his scholastic career he was appointed to an ensigncy in the Regiment of Monmouth. Here he distinguished himself on several occasions, and when the unfortunate James II. ascended the throne of England we find Patrick Sarsfield risen to the rank of Colonel. The rebellion of the Duke of Monmouth in 1685, saw Sarsfield on active service in England, and we learn that he bore a not undistinguished part at the Battle of Sedgemoor, where he had the misfortune to be wounded while leading his regiment in the charge that decided the fortunes of the day.

KING BILLY.

When William, Prince of Orange, landed in England, Sarsfield was in Ireland on the staff of the Duke of Tyrconnell, but soon orders were given for his immediate departure with a cavalry regiment, for the scene of hostilities. It was at the little town of Wincanton that our Irish soldier first crossed swords with the adherents of William, and as the result of that meeting the Dutch Prince made overtures to Sarsfield for the purpose of inducing him to join his standard. The offers made on behalf of William were indignantly refused by the Irish leader who elected to follow the broken cause of James II.

In March, 1689, James II. landed in Ireland, and in his company came Colonel Patrick Sarsfield, some Irish troops and about 100 French officers. The command of the province of Connacht was given to Sarsfield, and how well he carried out the work entrusted to him may be judged from a document written by the great French soldier, General D'Avaux, who accompanied James to Ireland. D'Avaux says:—"Sarsfield is a man distinguished by his merit, who has more influence in this kingdom than any man I know. . . . . He has valour, but, above all, honour and probity, which is proof against assault."

BOYNE BATTLE AND AFTER.

While in command in the West, Sarsfield raised over 2,000 men for the standard of James, and when the fateful day at the Boyne arrived he was on the field with this force under his command, but was obliged to remain an inactive spectator of the conflict.

After the battle the Irish army, or what remained of it, retreated to the west of the Shannon, contesting every yard of the way, and driving off repeated attacks made by the victory-flushed Williamites.

Athlone was next besieged by the forces of one General Douglas, and a determined effort was made to capture the town, but, on learning that Sarsfield was on his way to the relief of the garrison, Douglas and his forces hastily withdrew.

THE SIEGE TRAIN EXPLOIT.

In the early days of August, William appeared before Limerick with a force of 25,000 men, and prepared to lay siege to the town. Tryconnell and the French General, Lazun, were for making terms with the Dutchman, but Sarsfield and the Irish were determined to defend the town to the death. After many councils of war Sarsfield gained his point, and was made second in command of the Jacobite army. Now occurred one of the most famous incidents of the whole Jacobite campaign in Ireland, and to our Irish soldier belongs the credit of organising and carrying through the exploit.

Hearing that a great store of ammunition and a large part of artillery were on the way to the Williamite camp, Sarsfield determined to intercept them. With a picked body of cavalry he crossed the rere of the Williamite army, and, proceeding a distance of some dozen miles into the fastnesses of the mountains he waited for the oncoming siege train.

An extra guard of 500 men had been despatched by William to meet the supply train, and his force conveyed the cavalcade to within five miles of the camp. Here they rested for the night, and when the camp was sleeping Sarsfield fell upon them, and put large numbers to the sword. The cannon were then filled with their own gunpowder, their muzzles were buried in the ground, all the wagons and baggage were piled on the top, and then a train being laid the whole was blown to atoms. The explosion was heard at a distance of 15 miles.

THE SIEGE OF LIMERICK.

After this daring coup Sarsfield cut his way through the

SARSFIELD.
(From an old engraving.)

Williamites, who tried to prevent his escape, and entered Limerick in triumph. William was greatly enraged at the loss of the siege train, and ordered an immediate assault on the town.

For nearly three weeks the soldiers of the Dutchman continually attacked the walls, but to no avail. Time after time breaches were made, through which the assaulting troops poured in, but, again and again, they were forced to retire before the headlong dash of Sarsfield's gallant garrison. At length, William ordered a cessation of hostilities, and suddenly the besiegers withdrew.

In 1691 Sarsfield was created Earl of Lucan, and during the early spring he inflicted severe losses on the enemy troops who essayed to cross the Shannon. An unfortunate quarrel with St. Ruth, the French Commander, lost Athlone and Aughrim for the Jacobites, and Sarsfield was obliged to again take up a defensive position in Limerick.

THE TREATY.

From the middle of July until September, Limerick was closely invested by General Ginckle, but no thought of surrender entered the minds of the heroic defenders. At length news was conveyed to Sarsfield that James II. had given up all hope of being able to regain his power in Ireland, and this news, coupled with the offers made by Ginckle, induced him to consent to an armistice.

A treaty honourable to both sides was agreed to, and two days after this document was duly signed a French fleet bringing reinforcements to Sarsfield entered the Shannon. Some of the officers were in favour of " scrapping " the Treaty, and the renewal of hostilities, but Sarsfield's high sense of honour would not allow him to consent. " I have set my name to the contract," he said, " and I will never disgrace the name of a soldier and an Irishman by erasing it."

" ON FAR, FOREIGN FIELDS."

Eleven thousand of the Irish foot soldiers and a large force of cavalry volunteered to accompany Sarsfield to France after the capitulation of Limerick, and those war-scarred veterans formed the nucleus of that splendid fighting force which was in after years destined to turn the tide of victory on many a hard fought European battlefield.

Sarsfield never saw his native land again. He entered the service of France, and fought in many battles against the forces of William of Orange. In 1692 he was raised to the rank of Field Marshal, and was killed by a musket ball at Landen. As he lay dying on the battlefield he placed his hand in his breast, and, seeing it covered with blood, he exclaimed, " Ah, would to God that this were shed for Ireland."

Patrick Sarsfield was a gallant and honourable Irish gentleman, a soldier of unquestionable ability and courage, and his life story should serve as a standard for those who are proud to serve that nation for which he laboured so nobly and so well.

X.

CLONES NOTES.

A most enjoyable sports programme was provided on Sunday, 6th May, at Clones, by the Garrison and local teams. . The latter won the football match, which opened the evening's enjoyment, but the Garrison retrieved their fallen fortunes by carrying off almost all the prizes in the athletic events following. Much credit is due to Sergeant "Spud " Murphy, who, after playing a fine game in the match, carried off the half-mile in fine style.

* * * *

" B " Coy. 1st Battalion defeated " A " Coy. at Cootehill, on the 8th ult. " The Bees " are exceptionally fortunate—they have no less than five " county " players in their ranks!

* * * *

Congratulations to Lieutenant Terry Lane on the occasion of his marriage. Lieutenant and Mrs. Lane have the best wishes of the officers and men of Clones District.

* * * *

In future we are to have an Irish class every day in Clones, thanks to Lieutenant O'Brien, Batt. Pay Officer, and Rory Kilkenny. Rory learnt all his Irish in England and Scotland.

* * * *

Captain Ned Reilly was the recipient of a presentation in the form of a beautiful watch from the men of Cavan Garrison on his transfer to Dundalk District. In replying to the many expressions of regret at his departure, and of hope for his future welfare in his new area, Captain Reilly returned thanks to his well-wishers, and dwelt upon the spirit in which his fellow-officers and men and himself had always co-operated, and expressed the opinion that the efficiency of the Army to-day as a whole was due largely to the widespread existence of such friendly co-operation throughout its ranks.

MARCHING SONGS.

THE RISING OF THE MOON.

" Oh, then, tell me, Sean O'Farrell,
Tell me why you hurry so."
" Hush, ma bouchal, hush and listen ";
And his cheeks were all aglow;
" I bear orders from the Captain—
Get you ready quick and soon;
For the pikes must be together
At the rising of the moon."
At the rising of the moon,
At the rising of the moon,
For the pikes must be together
At the rising of the moon.

" Oh, then, tell me, Sean O'Farrell,
Where the gathering is to be."
" In the old spot by the river,
That's well known to you and me;
One word more—for signal token,
Whistle up the marching tune,
With your pike upon your shoulder,
By the rising of the moon."
By the rising of the moon,
By the rising of the moon,
With your pike upon your shoulder
By the rising of the moon.

Out from many a mud-wall cabin
Eyes were watching through that night;
Many a manly breast was throbbing
For the blessed warning light.
Murmurs passed along the valleys
Like the Banshee's lonely croon,
And a thousand blades were flashing
At the rising of the moon.
At the rising of the moon,
At the rising of the moon,
And a thousand blades were flashing
At the rising of the moon.

There, beside the singing river,
That dark mass of men was seen—
Far above the shining weapons
Hung their own beloved Green.
" Death to every foe and traitor!
Forward! Strike the marching tune,
And, hurrah, my boys, for freedom!
'Tis the rising of the moon."
'Tis the rising of the moon,
'Tis the rising of the moon,
And hurrah, my boys, for freedom!
'Tis the rising of the moon.

Well they fought for poor old Ireland
And full bitter was their fate
(Oh, what glorious pride and sorrow
Fills the name of Ninety-Eight!)
Yet, thank God, e'en still are beating
Hearts in manhood's burning noon,
Who would follow in their footsteps
At the rising of the moon!
At the rising of the moon,
At the rising of the moon,
Who would follow in their footsteps
At the rising of the moon.

J. K. CASEY (" Leo ").

MUNITIONS OF WAR.

Where they were made during the Fight with England—Working against Heavy Odds—Hairsbreadth Escapes.

[BY OUR SPECIAL COMMISSIONER.]

The munition factories which were in operation during the fight with England were not all closed down after the Treaty. A number of them were still utilised for the purpose of making munitions for the Irish Army.

Of course they were equipped with more elaborate machinery for this post-Treaty work than had been possible beforehand, and they have proved very efficient. It is thought, however, that greater efficiency and economy can be obtained by having all the processes of munitions manufacture performed in one compact area, and now all these historic places have "ceased to function."

MAKING MUNITIONS AND HISTORY.

The passing of the secret factories is an event which calls for special attention. Their story is bound up with some of the most stirring days of the fight for freedom and the men who risked their lives in this work had many thrilling adventures and hairsbreadth escapes. The trouble is, however, to get those soldiers of Ireland to relate their experiences. They do not seek the limelight now any more than they did in those bygone days of stress and danger.

When the men of 1916 came out of the British prisons they found that the only thing to do was to set about making munitions for the continuance of the fight, if all the bloodshed and sacrifice of Easter Week were not to have proved in vain.

The matter was discussed with the late General Collins, who heartily endorsed the suggestion. The work was immediately put in hands and the manufacture of munitions started by the Dublin Brigade in November, 1918. Amongst those who took an active part in inaugurating this work were Messrs. Richard McKee, Peadar Clancy, Michael Lynch, Matt Furlong, Sean O'Sullivan, Tom Young, and Tom Keogh.

Matt Furlong was in charge of the first munition works started, 198 Parnell Street, which had all the outward appearance of a harmless bicycle shop in a small way of business. This place was first raided by men from the Detective Division

"An t-Oglách"

Left to right.—Front Row—Capt. A. Mayne, Works Manager; Capt. S. O'Sullivan, i/c. Inspection; Col. J. Furlong, D.M.; Capt. F. Gascon, i/c. Foundry; Capt. Keogh, i/c. Explosives. Back Row—Lieut. Kirby, i/c. Assembling; Capt. Kelly, i/c. Machining; Lieut. Daly, 2nd i/c. Machining; S.-Major B. Allen, i/c. Pattern Shop; S.-M. C. O'Reilly, Machinery; Lieut. Mark Furlong, Sec. S.-M. S. Doyle, Electrician.

of the Dublin Metropolitan Police in the summer of 1919. They discovered nothing.

The second raid was more spectacular and more successful. It was made on the 2nd December, 1920, by British military and Auxiliaries.

The raiders entered the building under cover of darkness. They found nobody " at home " and waited patiently for the staff to turn up in the morning. But there were friendly folk who noticed something strange about the alleged bicycle shop that morning and warning was conveyed to the munitions makers.

The first person to enter the shop after the raiders had ensconced themselves therein was a young man who had left a bicycle there the night before. It is believed that he was not aware that it was anything else than what it purported to be.

When he saw the kind of people who were in the place he decided not to wait for his bicycle and started for the far-off fields. The raiders lost their heads at this and, forgetting the need for concealment if they were to " bag " the entire staff, rushed into the street and gave chase, firing at the youth, who was wounded and captured.

There was terrific excitement as they brought back their prisoner, the street having become crowded with the usual Dublin crowd, who are always willing to ignore danger in order to witness a thrilling free show.

And scattered amongst the crowd—the most interested spectators in it—were the entire staff of the munitions factory: M. Furlong, M. Keogh, S. O'Sullivan, Tom Young, T. Keogh, Gabriel McGrath, J. Keogh, C. Reilly and J. Coughlan.

WORKING SYSTEMATICALLY.

In addition to 198 Parnell Street, munitions works were speedily in full swing in other parts of the city. The principal shop was in 3 Luke Street. It appeared to the passer-by to be the small engineering shop of Messrs. " Keen & Co."

There were some very exciting moments at this particular shop. On one occasion, in November, 1920, the Auxiliaries broke into the place at night and searched it thoroughly—and found nothing.

Plenty of the " stuff " was lying around, but they did not know what it was. The assembled parts, strikers, etc., were hidden under a secret fireplace.

Other workshops were at Percy Place—Messrs. " Dunn & Co., Plumbers "—over O'Rourke's bakery in Parnell Street, in Crown Alley, and in Vicar Street. There was a suggestion at one time that the chemicals were injuring the horses in the bakery, but fortunately there were no fatal effects amongst the animals.

THE CARRIER.

A man was employed every day practically as carrier between the different places where the munitions were being manufactured. He was continually drawing stuff away from Percy Place in the mornings and taking all finished articles to the Quartermaster-General's department. He took raw castings from the foundry in Luke Street to be machined in Crown Alley. When machined the articles were conveyed by him to Percy Place for assembly.

This carrier, needless to say, became accustomed to hairs-breadth escapes as part of the daily routine. On one occasion the British troops drew a cordon across Grattan Bridge and held up and searched everybody, except the carter with his little pony and cart. The " Tommies " shouted rough badinage at him and allowed him to pass without suspecting for a moment the deadly nature of the merchandise in the little cart.

A COOL ESCAPE.

A party of Auxiliaries discovered a little workshop in some old stables in Denzille Lane. It was devoted to making aluminium caps and there was just one man on the premises when they entered—an elderly man who took their arrival with all the coolness and self-possession of conscious virtue (although he was actually engaged upon the caps at the time).

As a matter of fact the worker had been expecting the present General Furlong to come along with more patterns.

" Is there any stuff hidden here?" demanded the leader of the raiders.

" Aye," responded the old man coolly; " you'll find plenty of stuff in that rubbish heap there," pointing it out to them.

They rushed to the rubbish heap and commenced to search it. It took them some time to find anything in it for the simple reason that the " stuff " was in the upstairs loft.

Whilst the attention of the raiders was engaged by this futile search the elderly man strolled casually to the door. There was nobody in sight save the driver of the Auxiliaries' tender and, at the moment, his head was deep under the bonnet searching for some fault in the engine.

So the elderly workman strolled calmly away until he got round the corner—and the " Augsies " were left lamenting.

SO NEAR AND YET SO FAR.

If any of the Auxiliaries who were in the habit of stabling their cars in a garage near Percy Place read the ensuing paragraphs they will not feel joyful.

On one occasion a party of the Auxiliaries actually entered the yard in Percy Place where the munitions were being made.

Behind a thin partition the munition makers stopped work and held their breaths.

The Auxiliaries actually struck matches on the wall of the partition while they discussed the excessive elusiveness of " these damned Shinners."

And neither then nor at any other time did they discover that factory in Percy Place.

WORK SINCE THE TREATY.

The factories, as already stated, have been busy since the Treaty helping to supply the needs of the Army. The work done has included the manufacture of elaborate scientific machines and has given the utmost satisfaction to the authorities. A list of the staff officers concerned appears under the picture herewith.

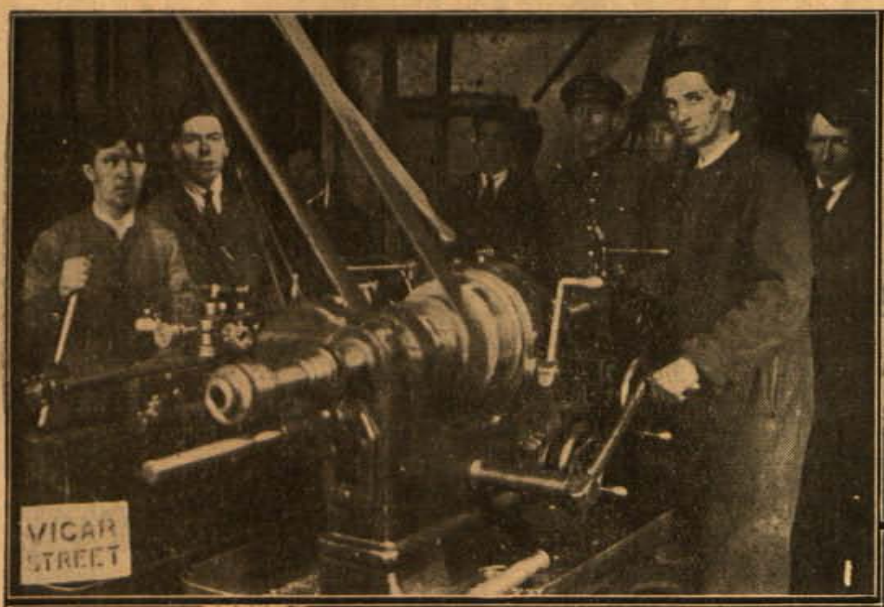
General Furlong in the pre-Treaty days spent most of his time in Scotland procuring the material for making the grenades and was not caught until after the Truce.

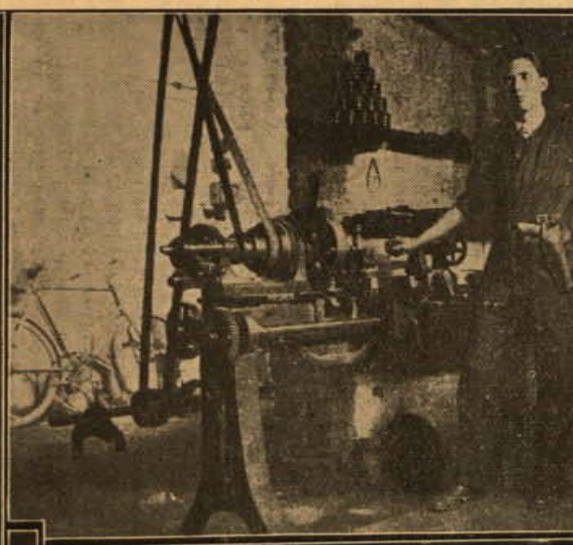
During the Anglo-Irish war the whole department of munitions was under the control of Q.M.G. Sean MacMathghamhna, now Chief of the General Staff.

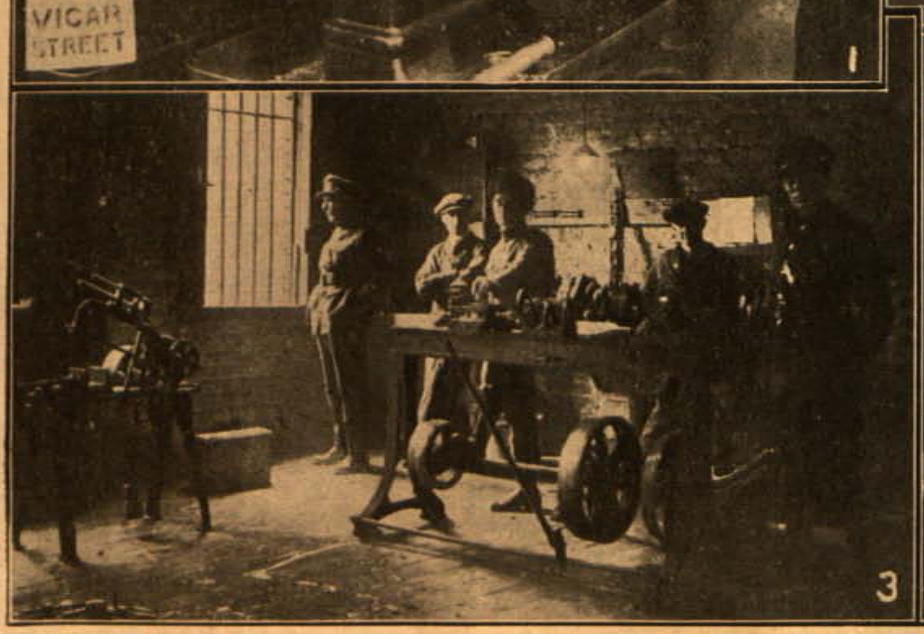
A GOLD MEDAL FILM.

" Tol'able David," the film which is being screened at the Corinthian Picture Theatre this week and next, won the Gold Medal for the best film produced in America last year, beating even the " Four Horsemen." It is a strong, dramatic story of life in the Virginia Mountains, characterised by extremely picturesque settings and first-class photography, but its outstanding feature is the high quality of the acting. There is hardly a character in the film who is not a finished artist, and the acting of the principals is very much superior to the class we usually get in the big films. There are some very tense moments in the story. One of the most famous spots in the American Civil War is shown in the picture—Mosby's cabin, in which the famous Confederate guerilla leader took refuge after the battle of Winchester. While on the " location " Richard Barthelmess, who takes the title part, acquired an old flintlock which had actually been used in the American War of Independence and in the Civil War, and this weapon figures in some of the scenes, the " star " having acquired it for four dollars.

WHERE THEY MADE MUNITIONS OF WAR.







"*An t-Oglách*"].

(1) Post-Treaty photograph of the Vicar Street shop, showing the lathe—one of the finest obtainable. (2) Photograph taken during the Black-an
" operator " is Captain Sean O'Sullivan. (3) Luke Street workshop, which was used as a pattern shop for making hand-grenades. (4) Luke
showing modern machinery installed since the Treaty.

A CUID MILSEÁIN.

SGÉAL FAOI'N SEANAOIR.

(PÁDRAIC Ó CONAIRE DO RGRÍOB).

II.

MÁ BÍ FUAC AG MONACAN AGUR MANACAN DÁ CÉILE BÍ AON CEANGAL AMAIN EATORRA—EAGLA GO MB'É AN SIONNAC A ĠEIBEAD FORMÓR MILREÁIN NA CAILIĠE I NDEIRE NA DÁLA. AGUR IR TRÉIRE AN EAGLA NÁ AN FUAC FÉIN GO MINIC. SNAOM NA HEAGLA BÍ IOMP AN MBEIRT FEAR CIARTA REO AGUR IAD AG DUL ĊUN NA PÁIRCE COIR AR COIR LE ALLUR A REANCNÁM A ĊUR AR FON NA CAILIĠE DÁ DTUGADAR BEIRT FUAC.

DUAIRD AN EAGLA AR AN BRUAC AGUR D'EIRIĠ AN COMRÁD REO EATORRA :—

"AG AN SIONNAC MALLAIĠTE RIN BÉAR RÉ UILIG RA DEIRE," ARRA MANACAN, AGUR NÍ RAIB AON ĊÁLL DÓ INNREACT CÉARD Ó.

"AN 'IN É ADUBAIRT RÍ LEATRA ?" ARRA MONACAN GO HIOĠMARAC.

"NÍ HEAD ACT GO BRUIL RÍ LE UACT EILE DÉANAM ——"

LEIG AN FEAR EILE ORNA Ó DOIMNEACT A ĊROIDE.

"DÁ MBÉAD FIOR AGAINN CÉARD ATÁ RA ĊÉAD ĊEANN !"

"CUMA CÉARD TÁ ANN ; CIANÓG RUA NÍ FÁGFAR AG CEACTAR AGAINNE."

SEAR MANACAN GO TOBANN AGUR LEAG LÁM AR ĠUALAINN AR A ĊLIAMAIN.

"DÁ MBÉAD AN FEANUACT RIN DÓIĠTE, DÁ MBÉAD RÍ DÓIĠTE ADEIRIM, AGADRA BÉAD A MAOIN FAOĠALTA UILIG ÓR TÚ A FEAR. TÁ FIOR AGAMRA CÁ BRUIL AN UACT RIN. TÁ FIOR AGAM CÁ BRUIL RÍ, DTAIRGE AICI, TÁ 'R RIN, AGUR DÓIĠFEAD AN UACT AR DO RON-RA ACT ĠABALTAR AN TOBAIR FÁĠÁIL UAIT ÓR UCT A DÉANTA."

D'FAN MANACAN RGAEAM N-A TORT AG FÉACAINT IRTEAC I RÚILIB AN FIR EILE. AGUR BIOD IR SO MBA CRUAID CRÁIDTE LE MONACAN RGARAD LE AON CEÓ DE FEILB NA CAILIĠE RIN FÓR RÉ NA BLIANTA FADA ROIME RIN LE RÚIL SO BRUIĠEAD RÍ BÁR ĠAN ACAR ĠLAC RÉ LE TAIRGINT A ĊLIAMAIN. CÁR BRIOR NAC N-EIREÓCAD LEIR CLEAR IMIRT AIR I NDEIRE DÁLA ; DÁ BRÉADRAD DÉANRAD.

RUG AN BEIRT FEAR ĠRÉIM LÁIME AR A ĊÉILE LE CUR I ĠCÉILL DO MIONN-MÍOLTA AN FÁRAIĠ A DÍLTE IR BIODAR DÁ ĊÉILE AGUR FONN N-A ĠCROIDE FEALL DÉANAM AR A ĊÉILE DÁ BRÉADRAIDÍR É !

* * * * *

ANNRIN ĊORAIĠ AN OBAIR I NDÁ RÍRE. IR FÍOR ĠO RAIB FIOR AG MANACAN CÁ RAIB AN UACT I BROLAC AG AN ĠCAILIĠ, ACT AN UACT RIN BAINT DÓ I NGAN FIOR, ANNRIN A BÍ AN AÚB. AGUR AN FUADAR A BÍ FAOI MONACAN FHEIRIN ! ĠAC UILE ÁIT A RACAD MANACAN BIOD MONACAN LE N-A FÁILIB MAR BÍ RÉ I N-AIMREAR AIR, AGUR ĠAN É FEICEÁL AG DÓIĠEAD NA H-UACTA NÍ ĊREIDREAD RÉ ĠO RAIB AN ĠNÍOM DÉANTA. AGUR AN BEIRT ACA ĠO HIMNIDEAC ĠO DTUIĠFEAD AN TREANBEAN CÉ'N RÚN A BÍ N-A ĠCROIDE.

UAIREANNTA, DO ĊEAPPAIDÍR ĠO RAIB FIOR AG AN ĠCAILIĠ BÍ N-A LUIĠE AR ĊNÁM A DROMA RA LEABAIRD COIR NA FUINNEÓIĠE **CÉARD** A BÍ FÚTA DÉANAM MAR D'FÉACAD RÍ ĠO ĠRINN AR AN MBEIRT BIĊEAMNAC AGUR DO LEIĠEAD RÍ A REANRĠAIRT ĠÁIRID MAGAMLA. AGUR NÍ ĠÁIRE CEÓLMAR ĠÁIRID NA CAILIĠE RIN TRÁT A MBIOD RMAOINTE FONÓIDEAC N-A CROIDE !

ŚILEADAR ĠO RAIB RÍ N-A CODLAD LÁ AR DUL IRTEAC RA REÓMRA DÓIB AGUR ĠO BRÉADRAIDÍR AN UACT FÁĠÁIL RAN ÁIT AR ĊUIR RÍ I BROLAC Í FAOI N-A PIOLÚR. ANONN LE MANACAN ĠO DTÍ AN LEABAIRD ĊUICI AGUR MONACAN AG CREACAD AG AN DORAR. DÁ N-EIREÓCAD LE MANACAN AN UACT FÁĠÁIL I NGAN FIOR BÍ LEÓ BEIRT ! LEAG MANACAN LÁM AR COLBA NA LEAPAN. BÍ RÚILE NA CAILIĠE DÚNTA AGUR Í N-A CROMRUAN DE RÉIR ĠAC COMAIMLACTA. ACT A ĊÚIRGE IR FÍL MANACAN AN LÁM A FÁIREAD IRTEAC FAOI 'N BRIOLÚR, BAINEAD ĠEIC AR AN MBEIRT MAR DO ĊUALADAR ĠLÓR CAOL CRUAID MAGAMAIL NA CAILIĠE :—

"A ĊIĠEARNA !" AR RIRE, "NAC IAD ATÁ CEANAMAIL ORM ! AN BEIRT ACA ĊART ORM DE LÓ AGUR D'OIDÓE AR EAGLA ĠO MBÉAD AON NÍ AG TEARDÁIL UAIM ! NAC ORM BRONNAD NA BEANNACTAÍ I NDEIRE MO FAOĠAIL ! SEANBEAN DE MO FÓIRTRA AGUR BEIRT FEAR LÚC LÁIDR AG MARBÚ A ĊÉILE LE FREARDAL UIRRI !"

SÚIL NÍOR ORĠAIL RÍ AGUR BALL NÍOR ĊORRUIĠ RÍ AG CUR NA CAINNTE REO ÓI, ACT PÉ MAGAD EILE RINNE AN ĊAILEAC FAOI 'N MBEIRT NÍOR ĊUALADAR RÚD É MAR D'ÉALUIĠEADAR LEÓ Ó'N REÓMRA A ĊAPAID IR D'FÉADADAR É. ĊUALADAR ĠÁIRID MÍ-ĊEÓLMAR NA CAILIĠE AG IMĊEACT DÓIB. . . . .

* * * * *

IR DEACAIR BEIC RAN ÁIRDEAL I ĠCOMNUIDE ĠO MÓR-MÓR AR BEIRT FEAR RANNTAC AGUR MAOIN I ĠCEIRT. BÍ AN BEIRT CINNTE DEARBÉA ĠO RAIB AN ĊAILEAC AR TI ĠAC RUD FÁĠÁIL AG AN SIONNAC—MARAC ĠO RAIB, ÁR NDÓIĠ NÍ BÉAD RÍ AG IARRAID AN UACT ĊOINNEÁL UATA ? AN UACT RIN D'FÁĠÁIL AGUR A DÓIĠEAD NÍ RAIB UATA AR AN RAOĠAL REO ACT É RIN, AGUR DÁ BRÉACAIDÍR IRTEAC N-A ĠCROIDE IR CINNTE ĠO NDÉANAIDÍR AN ĊAILEAC A DÚNMARBÚ LEIR AN UACT D'FÁĠÁIL DÁ MB'ÉIĠIN É.

ACT NÍOR B'ÉIĠIN. DÉANANN AN EARÓG FÉIN CODLAD. LÁ DÁ DTÁINIC NÉAL AR AN ĠCAILIĠ D'EIRIĠ LE MONACAN AGUR MANACAN DUL IRTEAC RA REÓMRA ĊUICI I NGAN FIOR. ANONN LE MANACAN ĠO DTÍ AN LEABAIRD. ĠO RÉIRD AGUR FAITEAC FÁIDEANN RÉ LÁM LEIR IRTEAC FAOI 'N BRIOLÚR. SEAD TÁ LEIR ! TAIRĠNIĠEANN RÉ AMAC AN LÁM AGUR PÁIRÉAR MÓR ĠORM N-A ĠLAIC. ANOIR NÓ ARIAM A DUINE ! ANOIR NÓ ARIAM A DUINE ! SIN Í AN TEINE I N-AICE LEAT ! IRTEAC FAOI 'N TEINE LEIR AN UACT MALLAIĠTE RIN ! SEAD RIN É É ! EIRIĠEANN LARAIR ĊAOL BÁN I N-ÁIRDE AR AN NGRÍOR. NÍ 'L LE CLOR ANN ACT ANÁL NA BREAR, RIANNAD NA CAILIĠE, READ AGUR AN SIONNAC AG ĠABÁIL ĠUINN AR ĠÉIS CRAINN AMUIĠ.

STADANN AN RIANNAD. BAINTEAR ĠEIC AR AN MBEIRT FEAR. CROĊANN AN ĊAILEAC Í FÉIN RUAR RA LEABAIRD, AGUR NUAIR IR LÉIR ÓI CÉARD TÁ AR RIUBAL AG MANACAN ĠABANN NACT ĠÁIRID RGIĠEAMLA Í.

"HÁ ! HÁ ! HÁ !" AR RIRE, "AN UACT BEIREANN A BRUIL AGAM DO MANACAN DÓIĠTE AIĠE FÉIN ! A AMADÁIN ! A AMADÁIN AN TRAOĠAIL ! NAC TÚ ATÁ FÁĠTA LOM DEALB ! ĠAN CIANÓG LE FÁĠAIL A'D ĊAN ÉIR DO FAOĠAIL ! NAC É M'FEAR BREÁG RINNE AN PLAIDCE DE MO MANACAN BOCT ! HÁ ! HÁ ! HÁ !"

ĊÁINIC BINIB I NGLÓR NA CAILIĠE.

"ACT NÍ AG M'FEAR BÉAR MO ĊUID MILREÁIN-RA ĊAR ÉIR A ĊUID CLEARAIDEACTA. NÍ HEAD ! **NÍ** HEAD ! SGRIOBRAD UACT EILE, RGRIOBRAD—"

NÍOR ĊRIOCNAIĠ AN ĊAILEAC AN ĊAINNT. BUAIL NACT Í GO TOBANN. ĊUIT RÍ RIAR AR AN LEABAIRD AGUR DO FÉALAIĠ RÍ AGUR ĠÁIRID MAGAMAIL AR A BÉAL.

IR LÉIR DO'N LÉIĠTEOIR ĠURTALAC CÉ AIĠE A CUID MILREÁIN, MÁ BÍODAR CUILLTE AIĠE AGUR NA BLIANTA FADA RGLÁBAIDEACTA ĊUIR RÉ IRTEAC MAR CÉILE CAILIĠE, NÓ MÁ RGAR RÉ LE AON ĊUID ACA LE N-A ĊOMĊNEAMAIRE, BIOD A BAMAMAIL FÉIN AG ĠAC DUINE.

(A ĊRIOC RAN.)

PÁDRAIC Ó CONAIRE.

SWIMMING.

To the Editor of "An t-Oglach."

A Chara—I notice no steps have yet been taken to prepare the swimming baths on the Curragh for the present season. May we hope to have an early move in this direction?

Yours,

DUSTY.

Pages from a Soldier's Diary

The sudden and unexpected burst of gun-fire away in the distance interrupted this narrative of mine on yesterday evening. It caused no little excitement among us; and the conjectures indulged in as to its origin were as varied as ridiculous. The sounds were not repeated, but our curiosity remained unsatisfied. No one could say what had happened, and this lack of definite information increased the tension and made us an easy prey for the mongers of imaginative speculations, immediately passed on as officially authenticated facts. Officers moved silently from post to post, with a tantalising air of mystery. We were kept continually on the alert; and even when we were permitted to retire it was not to sleep.

Early next morning we were astir again. But the excitement had died out, and comparative calm prevailed. Marching orders at last came; we fell in quietly, and with a farewell shout to the guard left behind, we moved off. It was a most welcome change at the time. Anything was preferable to the long stand-to. The moving forward; the prospect of doing something or seeing something steadied us up again, and as we ploughed on up the hills we were ourselves again.

We soon left the main road behind, and started off across country, climbing steadily the whole time. Towards evening sometime the party I was with approached a farm house. We were hungry and tired, and the place looked cosy and inviting. We entered, and immediately set about helping the inmates at preparing tea. We were just sitting down to enjoy it, the Corporal had the teapot in hand in the act of pouring out, when rat-tat-tat sputtered the machine gun, and ping, ping went a number of other arms. The house was under fire. Weariness, hunger and thirst all disappeared at that magic sound, and, quick as a flash, each man dived for his gun and dropped somewhere for cover while he endeavoured to locate the fire of the attacking party. The fire came from one of the neighbouring hills, evidently an outpost who were probably conveying a warning signal to others by their fire.

I always loved hill-climbing, and while in the city I dreamed of and longed for the mountains. I am wiser now. A pleasant day's outing to go and come when you please is one thing. To climb rock after rock in one place. To tear through briars and furze bushes in another. To halt, take cover, advance and spend half your time wandering aimlessly—to all appearance—through mountain fogs, well it's quite another thing altogether. I confess I wasn't sorry when I found myself moving back to our posts again.

April 15 (Sunday).

We were it seems part of a big operation. News is now beginning to come in. There was a big scrap away on the other side of the hills. Some of the other posts came in contact with the Irregulars. Liam Lynch was seriously wounded, and captured. Everyone has it that he is since dead as a result of his wounds. We are still kept going. But the fog and mists are playing the mischief with us.

April 18.

Dan Breen and two others are said to have been captured off over in the Galtees.

Here I am now in what my father used to call the capital of Ireland—Ballyvorney. We came on here from Cork yesterday. 'Tis my first visit to the capital, and I can't say I'm too much in love with it. I'm getting a taste of hills and mountains anyway. We had nothing but mountain work since we came here.

We paid a visit to Loo Bridge yesterday, and 'twas like a regular seilg. I got the surprise of my life here. I often read descriptions of Indian villages or Wild West settlements, but I had no idea I'd ever strike into a Loo Bridge in Ireland. In normal times the place would be very uninteresting. 'Twould be the last place on earth one would select for a holiday. It is situated in a deep valley, with bare, rocky hills towering on every side. It boasted of a railway station, and a stationmaster before the present scrap. The station was burnt down, and the house of the stationmaster shared its fate. There is nothing to indicate the existence of civilised life, but a few scattered houses, and, of course, the inevitable publichouse.

We received a rousing reception from the boys of the Railway Protection Corps, and all proceeded at once to make things comfortable for us. The weather was really delightful, and the novelty of the whole situation was delightful. Bell tents were pitched in the fields on both sides of the railway line. The kitchens were set going, and soon the good, hot grub was being made ready for us. The station—or where it had been—appeared to be the centre of the settlement. All sorts of stores were distributed all round, divided into lots according to the particular kind of stores. Railway covers held the elements at bay. Appropriate notices were displayed at the various stalls. For instance, "Eastman's, Ltd.," marked out the meat stores. Another large notice board, very prominently displayed, announced to all whom it might concern that the Railway Protection Corps were general caterers, could build bridges while you wait, could lay down lines to Hell or Heaven, and were ready to give the would-be passengers a free and speedy run if so desired. Loo Bridge will, I venture to prophesy, be one of the most popular holiday resorts for boys of the National Army.

A SUNSET SONG.

(Air: "Ballyvaughan.")

Softly the wind through the rushes sighs,
A-humming the river flows;
Weary-winged homeward the swallow flies,
And the maid to the trysting goes;
Redly the sun sinks over the hill,
The West with her glory flushed,
The children's voices, all, all are still,
The birds in the woods are hushed.

I listen awhile to the river's song:
That carolling, soft and low,
Seems ever to hymn, as it rolls along,
A tale of the long ago.
It summons me visions long passed away,
It whispers of hopes once bright;
Of days once sunny that gathered grey
And darkened to starless night.

The stars come stealing out one by one
To bathe in the river's breast;
The fiery track of the sun is gone,
The wind in the reeds at rest;
Softer and sweeter the river's voice
Seems chanting a glad refrain—
"What though the sunshine is fled; Rejoice,
The dawning will flame again!"

WILLIAM ROONEY.

BATTALION OPERATIONS.

APPRECIATION OF A SITUATION.

Before dealing with any tactical problem in the field or formulating plans for operations, or movements, a Commander must first appreciate the situation, which means coming to a decision as to the course of action he intends taking, after considering the various points which may affect the carrying out of the object he has in view.

The Commander of a battalion will appreciate the situation from the point of view of forming plans to carry out successfully the operation allotted to his battalion.

It will be understood that only those points relevant to the situation, and to the particular operation of his own formation need be considered.

The object in view must first be clear to him and must never be lost sight of when considering the course of action necessary to its accomplishment.

To get the best results, a systematic process of considering each point in order of its relative importance is necessary. Officers require constant practice to enable them to write an appreciation of a situation in a clear and concise manner, and a careful study should be made of the following points which should be considered from the enemy's point of view, and our own :—

ENEMY'S.	OURS.
What object has he in view?	If he remains in his present position, what is the best means of attacking him? If he advances where can he best be met? If he retires where can I come up with him? What time is available? What preparations are necessary
What action is he likely to take to attain it? Is he likely to remain in his present position, and, if so, how long?	
If he moves, what will be his line of advance or retirement, and in what formation	
What is his strength?	Our own strength?
What is the extent of his front? Where are his flanks? Do they rest on natural obstacles? Is the ground in front of his position held by small posts or light Machine Guns? Has he fortified any strong points? Where are his Machine Gun positions, or light Trench Mortars? Are there any weak points? Where are his headquarters, his line of communications, his supports and reserves? Can his reinforcements advance without being seen? Any possible opening for counter attack? Any railway or good roads behind his line giving facilities for reinforcements, or rapid retirement?	Can his flanks be turned? Can I concentrate for turning movement without being seen? Does the ground in front afford covered approach, good fire positions, covering fire, light Machine Gun and Trench Mortar positions, suitable positions for re-organising for Battalion Headquarters, Communications, Refilling station, Dressing station, Transport?
	What formation should be adopted in attacking him? What action on his part will interfere most effectively with my plans? What counter measures are advisable? Are there any obstacles likely to hold up or delay advance? Are there any favourable positions to secure superiority of fire prior to the assault, possibilities to surprise, enfilading fire?

Having considered all the factors that apply to the situation, decide on the course of action you suggest taking, giving reasons for your decision.

Attach sketch in illustration of points.

EXAMPLE OF AN APPRECIATION OF A SITUATION.

SECRET. Copy No. 1.

Ref. Ordnance Map Sheet 19. 1/5/'23.
Scale ½ inch to one mile.

COMMAND ORDER No. 1 BY G.O.C. WATERFORD COMMAND.

1. The enemy, estimated strength 1 Battalion, the advance party of a force having effected a landing on the Wexford Coast near Kilmuckridge, are holding a line facing west from Clondaw to road junction east of Mill near Oulartwick (Map reference G. 9, 5, 6, inclusive, to G. 9, 5, 3 inclusive).
2. Intelligence reports that the enemy intends advancing on Enniscorthy and capturing the town.
3. The 41st Battalion reinforced by two Companies of the 40th Battalion having arrived at Enniscorthy by rail, are ordered to drive the enemy from his position and endeavour to cut off his retreat.

As O.C. 41st Battalion, write an appreciation of the situation.

APPRECIATION OF THE SITUATION.

ENEMY'S.	OURS.
OBJECT IN VIEW.	OBJECT IN VIEW.
To capture the town of Enniscorthy, secure the flour mills and other supplies in the neighbourhood, the D.S.E. Railway, and establish a base for further operations.	To drive him from his present position, and endeavour to cut his line of communication, and prevent his retirement.
He may await the reinforcements in his present position before making a further advance, or, in order to secure the element of surprise, to allow no time for preparations to receive him, or the arrival of reinforcements, he may push on at once and attack the garrison of two companies.	His ignorance of the country and the hostility of the inhabitants and consequent lack of information will make it necessary for him to reconnoitre before making a further advance. The time occupied in this, and in making dispositions for attack will be sufficient to allow me to attack him in his present position.
Not knowing the country, he is not likely to advance from his present position without making a forward reconnaissance.	The facilities for covered approach and the high ground overlooking his flanks make both vulnerable. His left flank is particularly so.
This, and the time occupied in making his dispositions for the attack will keep him in his present position for some time.	Good facilities for observation are afforded at point 300 and 375 north-east of road junction at Colourish.
He will probably advance in two columns, one moving via Colourish, and one via Corbally, forming a junction at Clonhasten cross roads, where he will deploy for attack.	A small stream about 400 yards in front of his position may delay the attack at certain points.
Extent of front about 1,000 yards.	The high ground on either flank gives facilities for enfilading his position.
His flanks are not resting on natural obstacles, and the position of both give facilities for a turning movement.	The ground in front of his right flank provides good positions for covering fire and machine guns.
The ground in front of his position is held by small posts, probably supported by light Machine Guns. He has no fortified strong points. His line of communication probably runs through Oulart, Kilmuckridge.	Good covered approach on his left flank facilitates the possibility of a successful turning movement and surprise attack.

ENEMY'S.	OURS.
Position of his supports probably about G. 9, 7, 5, suitable position for his Headquarters with his supports.	The object of extending his left flank to its present position is to secure Enniscorthy-Oulart Road, and the Bridge east of the mill.
Good metalled roads in rear of his position give good facilities for rapid retirement.	
Line of retreat Oulart, Kilmuckridge road—alternative line via Kilnamanagh.	
Strength—One Battalion (National Army Establishment).	One Battalion and two Companies.

COURSE OF ACTION.

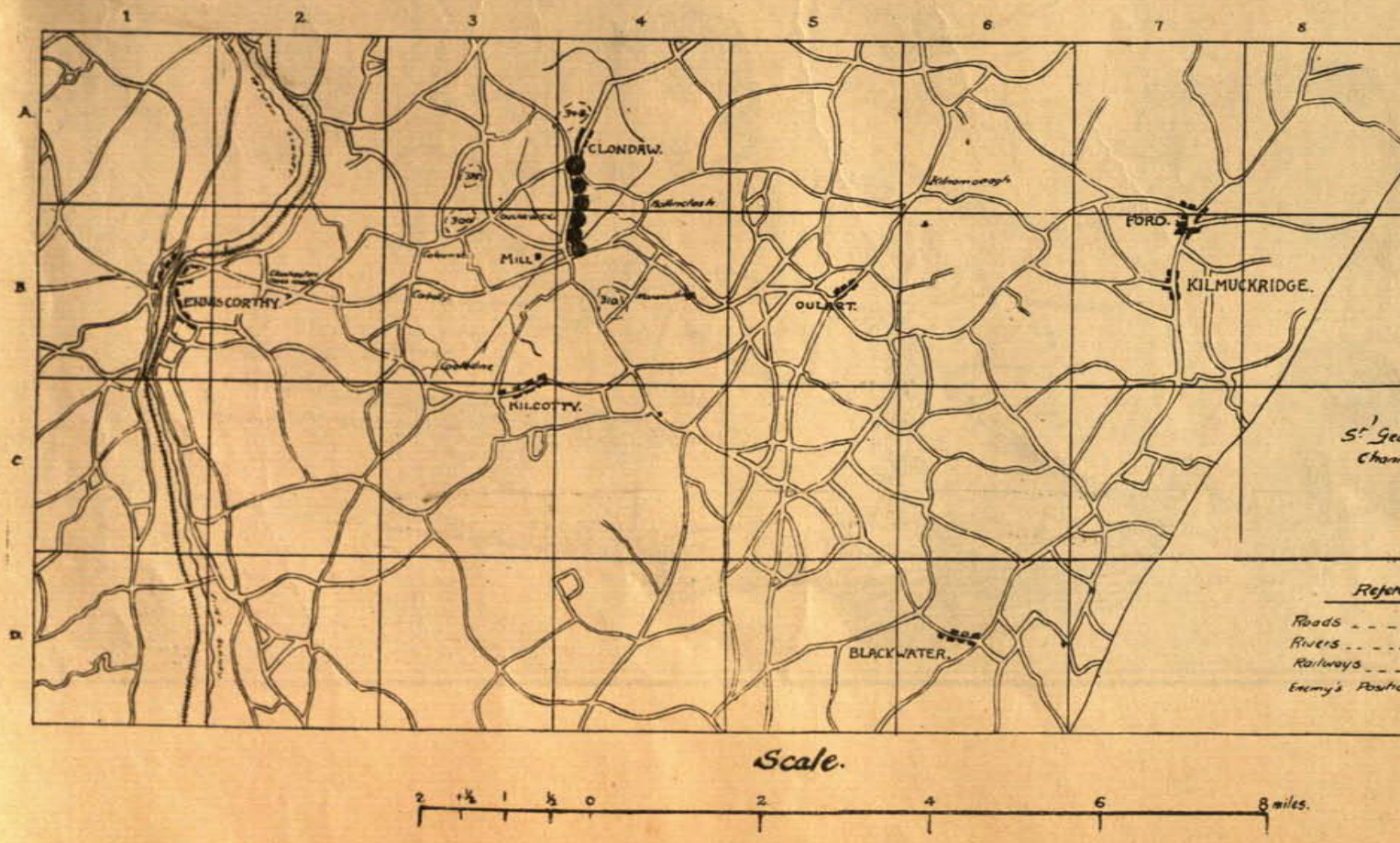
To advance as rapidly as possible making the best use of our knowledge of the country and the available covered appr to surprise the enemy in his present position, capture h vance posts, secure a position on the high ground on his flank commanding the Clondaw-Kilnamanagh Road, thus c off his alternative line of retreat.

Sent two companies under the covered approach provid Colladine Valley to turn his left flank and secure the Ennisc Oulart Road about the Ballinclash and Monawilling Jun depriving him of the use of the Enniscorthy-Oulart Road

The command of these two roads will effectively cut o enemy's retreat, and the stream crossing his line of retre tween these roads forms an obstacle to his retiring across try, and confines him to the low marshy ground we Ballinclash, where he can be easily dealt with.

Be precise.

Always give the enemy credit for acting soundly.



OFFICERS AND N.C.O.'S OF

THE CLAREMORRIS COMMAND.

MORE PORTRAITS FROM THE CLAREMORRIS COMMAND.

TRAINING IN SMALL POSTS.

FOURTH ARTICLE.

Field Work.

Practice will be given in movement along a road in patrol formations, breaking up into squad columns, &c. The men should be frequently exercised in attack formation. An objective should be pointed out and a squad detailed to act as a skeleton enemy. The remaining squads will advance by squad rushes with covering fire. Especial attention should be paid to training the Lewis Gun team. The use of cover will be pointed out, methods of using cover, and advancing from cover, &c.

Lectures and Indoor Work.

Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers will prepare a series of lectures. Normally two short lectures should be given in each week. During wet weather much useful training can also be carried out indoors. The following list of subjects is given as suggestions:—

LECTURES.

(1) Duties of Guards and Sentries.
(2) Patrolling and Patrol formations.
(3) How to turn an enemy's position when ambushed.
(4) How to attack a position.
(5) Method of surrounding an area and method of conducting searches of areas, houses, &c.
(6) A section on piquet duty in an outpost line—Outpost work.
(7) Advanced and flank guards.
(8) Care of arms.
(9) Aiming and trigger pressing.
(10) Lectures on Visual Training and Judging Distance.
(11) Preparation of Range cards.
(12) The use of cover—kinds of.
(13) Lectures on:—Formation of Squad—section.
(14) Lectures on:—
Work of Company Sergeant-Major; Company Quartermaster Sergeant.
Section Commanders.
Orderly men, &c.
See General Staff Notes.
(15) Army organizations.
(16) Discipline and Chain of Command.
(17) The general situation from time to time.
(18) The Army's duty to the people.
(19) Scouting.
(20) Lectures on personal cleanliness—sanitation of billets.
(21) Simple Map reading.
(22) Rights of accused at a Courtmartial—how to apply for leave—report sick, &c.
(23) Marching and march discipline.
(24) Esprit de corps.

INDOOR WORK FOR WET WEATHER.

(1) Demonstration of how to fit equipment.
(2) Demonstration of laying out kit for inspection.
(3) Demonstration of cleaning a rifle.
(4) Competition of squads inspecting and marking one another for "best turn out."
(5) "Sentry Go" and "Guard Drill Turn Out" competition.
(6) Aiming and trigger pressing tests. The triangle of error, &c.
(7) Rapid loading facing a wall, with blocked triggers.
(8) Bolt Drill.
(9) Preparation of range cards.
(10) Passing and writing messages.
(11) Fire orders on landscape targets or pictures from magazine.
(12) Description of points on landscape targets.
(13) Description of an area of country from a Map.
(14) Exercise in Map reading.
(15) Saluting Drill.
(16) Instruction in use of the "Lewis Gun."
(17) Instruction on "Grenades."
(18) Judging distance and description of objects seen from various windows.
(19) Instruction in sandbagging and construction of loopholes.
(20) Eyesight tests.

(The section of this course of training dealing with Musketry has not been published, as an article on that subject appeared in a recent issue.)

AN ALERT READER.

To the Editor of "An t-Oglach."

Sir—With reference to the schedule of training under the heading "Training in Small Posts" in your latest issue, dated May the 5th, Arm exercise 3 (*a*) "Hips Firm" is rather misleading as to correct position of "Hips Firm."

Also starting position of Trunk exercise under the heading of Group 11.

These exercises referred to above do not correspond with the Manual of Physical Training by Dr. Ling, the founder of the Swedish System of Physical Training, in the year 1813, which has altered very little since.

Hoping the above corrections can be made in your next issue, or at an early date,

I remain,

Yours obediently,

"INTERESTED."

REPLY.

Under the heading Physical Training.

Arm Exercises 3 (*a*) Hips Firms—Elbows pressed well back, in the detail for "hips firm" is incorrect, and applies to the Sandow Exercises, and not to the Swedish system.

The detail should read as follows:—Raise the hands quickly and grasp the waist firmly just above the hips, fingers together in front and thumb behind, palms pressed well down, shoulders kept in the same position as at attention.

The position of the hands on the hips does not involve the training of any muscle, but is important from the point of view of uniformity. It is used as a standing position of a large number of exercises, principally for the purpose of getting the hands out of the way of the legs, &c. It also transfers the weight of the arms from the shoulders and upper part of the trunk to the hips, giving more freedom to the chest walls.

As many of the exercises in Physical Training are useless unless carried out under the supervision of qualified Instructors, the sequence of exercises, as laid down in the various groups are not followed, and only those which require less expert knowledge are selected.

A book on Physical Training for the Army will be issued in due course.

GAELIC ATHLETIC PASTIMES.

By "OSCAR."

With the athletic season hot upon us it behoves our Army talent to be up and doing. I see no reason why an athletic team from the Dublin Command could not issue a challenge to the winners of the Dublin Senior Athletic League. This League has proved a great success, and it looks as if the final will be run off within the next ten days between National University College and Kickhams A. C. Both teams have triumphed over Dublin University (Trinity College). C. J. Kickhams are going strong, but, though they will probably win all the weights and distance events, " National " University will balance with greater ability in sprints and hurdles. It will be a dour struggle, and not more than two points will separate the clubs when the last event is run.

WANTED—ENTHUSIASTS.

The meeting of the winners and a selected Army Athletic team at Croke Park would prove an immense attraction. Inter-company and inter-battalion contests could " find " the right men. In each section an enthusiast is necessary to rouse the sleeping talent. Enthusiasts have done everything that ever mattered in this world, and one athletic enthusiast in each battalion could organise an athletic team. The question of athletic equipment is important. Togs are a simple matter, but good running shoes, hurdles, high jump standards, hammer, shot, and 56 lbs. need some considerable expenditure. Proper representation to the authorities should ensure these facilities in every barracks and camp.

The matter of training is all important at the moment. Once a man has decided on his event he ought specialise therein. This is the secret of American success in track and field events. In Ireland we like to dabble in events which suit our physique and temperament but little. We have produced the greatest all-round athletes in the world—as instance: Kiely, Tipperary; Bresnihan, Limerick; Sheridan, Mayo; Woods, Cork; O'Sullivan, Kerry. The methods of these super-men have much to recommend them for all-round physical development, but in these feverish days of specialisation, the athlete must confine himself to his particular forte to make his mark.

TRAINING PRINCIPLES.

In all athletic training, however, certain broad principles are universally acknowledged. Regular hours of sleep, meals, work and exercise may be set down as fundamentals. Plenty of wholesome food, plenty of fresh air and exercise, with eight hours' sleep daily; strict moderation in alcohol and nicotine (better still, cut them out altogether); these are the essentials on which athletic vigour with surprising reserve power is usually built. The reward amply repays the sacrifice. No man who has not taken pains to get his body into a state of perfect physical fitness can realise the surpassing joy of life which comes to the athlete who guards his God-given treasure of virile manhood as God intended it should be guarded. Every moment of his life is enjoyed by the man in state of physical fitness. Winning contests is a great joy, particularly when such success reflects credit on the Nation to which we belong, but the greater usefulness of athletics is in building up a strong, virile race which will make its mark in future history.

Meanwhile prospects of International athletic contests are attracting considerable attention in athletic circles. Efforts are being made to bring all that is best in the Island under one athletic banner for our contests with England, Scotland and France this year, and for our part in next year's Olympic and Tailteann festivals. Considerably disorganised in recent years, when the best of our manhood had more demanding work on hands, we cannot hope to finish prominently against nations who have been at peace—at least, not yet. But we can pave the way for a great athletic team in the near future.

INTERNATIONAL ATHLETICS.

The importance of athletic success in International affairs cannot be over-estimated. Continued success of Irish-born men against the world's best from the period of the G.A.A.'s institution was a powerful influence in riveting the world's eye on the little island in the Atlantic then struggling for her legitimate place amongst the Nations. Future success in International athletics will enhance our claim. For these reasons I submit that the Government must continue sympathetic, and give every reasonable support to legitimate athletic development.

Very little news of the A.A.A. activities has crept into the public press. Matches in hurling and football must be under way at once, lest our great start lose its usefulness. It is important that all important games be fully reported, and that competitions be pushed forward with all despatch.

" OSCAR."

GOLF AND TENNIS.

To the Editor of " An t-Oglach."

A Chara—Does Lieutenant Scully mind if I make a few side-line remarks on the " Golf and Tennis " controversy?

I want to point out to him first—that his letter in the current " An t-Oglach " does not dispose of " Irish Golfer's " rather convincing arguments. In fact, Lieutenant Scully debates very badly.

When " Irish Golfer " proves to him that he cannot attach an Imperialist label to either Golf or Tennis, Lieutenant Scully holds his nose and objects to the Imperialist stench from the games. That is childish. Is there a stench of Imperialism from horse racing, card playing, rowing, boxing, or any other international game or sport?

He then objects to both games on the ground that their advocates are " playing at being aristocrats "!

That reads very badly—it even suggests to me that Lieutenant Scully knows absolutely nothing about the games—he doesn't even judge them on their merits. If he did he would appreciate that money or blue blood counts for nothing, and that the only attribute of a good golfer or tennis player is skill—and a sporting spirit.

Surely he realises there must be something in games that bring competitors from all over the world to fight for international honours—something more attractive than Imperialism?

I think, with Lieutenant Scully Imperialism is a bogey that overshadows everything else.

Shake yourself up, man—get out into the fresh air with the remainder of the world—*away from Imperialism*—and show the Imperialists, and all the other " ists " that Ireland and Irishmen will take a lot of beating on the battlefield of international sport.

Is mise,

A. BARRY, *Captain.*

Command Headquarters, Cork.

SACRED HEART ON FLAG.

On Monday last, the image of the Sacred Heart was solemnly attached to the National flag floating over the Town Hall, Athy, the quarters of the garrison there. In the presence of the whole garrison, Lieut. Kelly, assisted by Sergt. Devine, hoisted the colours.

Back numbers of the New Series of " An t-Oglach " can be obtained on application to this Office.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

Most Rev. Dr. Cohalan on the Army.

Speaking in SS. Peter and Paul's Church, Cork, Most Rev. Dr. Cohalan said: When we have considered the part played by the people, the work of Government and Parliament, the wonderful development and success of the Army, the help of the Church, we shall be forced to conclude that no people or nation in similar circumstances would have done better than the people of Ireland in the last ten months.

The Government and Parliament have surprised all observers in and outside of Ireland by their capacity, by their hard work, and by their success. Power comes from the people. The Government is but the representative of the people. All Governments provoke criticism.

Whatever group of men constitute the Government, they will have for some time to be exacting to find the means of repairing the destruction of the past ten months, but the present Government has done wonderfully well, and should be remembered in honour and in gratitude.

Speaking of the Army, he said: "Its growth, its improvement in military skill and discipline, its patience, its success, are really wonderful.

"It has grown in numbers, it has improved in military art and in discipline; it has stations in every town and village of the country where its presence is necessary; it has freed Cork City and County. Some people complain of the number of prisoners in the jails. The military might have adopted a different plan of campaign under which there would be fewer in the jails but more in the graveyards of the country, but they have preferred to take prisoners, and the number of the killed is comparatively small.

The Church.

"People," he continued, "think they see a weakening in the powers and influence of the Church because they look on the small number who have persisted in the campaign of violence, and fail to take account of the happy relations between the Catholic people and their Church.

The relations between the Church and the people were never happier, her power never greater.

"The support of the Church has been of great value to the Government and to the Army, not that the Church has interfered on the military or political side, but the teaching of the Church has steadied the people."

G.A.A. AT CURRAGH.

"*An t-Oglách*"]

Beresford Barracks Team, winners of the keenly-contested Garrison League and Garrison Championship for cup and set of medals. Front row—Sergeant Farrell, C.S.M. McIvor, Vol. Fahy, Sergt. Brennan. Middle row—Vol. Beasley, Lt. Jas. Morgan, B.S.M. Kelly, C.S.M. Gogarty, Sergt. Matt. Kelly. Back row—Cpl. Coogan, Sergt. Murphy, Sergt. Hudson, Vol. Byrne, Cpl. Byrne. The success of the team is due to the energy and enthusiasm of Capt. T. Gallagher, O.C. Beresford Barracks.

PRESENTATION TO CAPTAIN D. COLGAIN.

An interesting little function took place when the Officers and Staff of the Dependants' Allowance Branch of the Army Pay Corps assembled to make a presentation to Capt. D. Colgain, Assistant Chief Pay Officer, on the occasion of his transfer from the Branch.

On the proposal of Capt. Cannon, Lieut. Kennedy took the chair, and in explaining the object of the gathering he referred to the many months of arduous work which Capt. Colgain had spent in laying the foundations of the Dependants' Branch. Although the organisation is not perfect, still the very difficult stages of establishing the Branch had been successfully passed, largely through the hard work of Capt. Colgain. A man of shorter vision might well have despaired, so great were the difficulties to be overcome.

Capt. Cannon made the actual presentation on behalf of the Staff, including the Ladies of the Correspondence Section of the same Corps, who were present. A silver tea and coffee service of chaste design, with a serviceable leather case, formed the presentation. The following inscription is engraved thereon —" Presented to Captain Colgain by Officers and Staff of Army Pay Corps as a token of affection and esteem, of his devotion of duty to Staff during his term of office as Assistant Chief Pay Officer."

Captain Colgain, in acknowledging the gift, said he appreciated the presentation not alone for its intrinsic value, but also for the expression of goodwill and esteem which it represented. He feared the tribute was undeserved, and added that the work could never have been accomplished but for the whole-hearted co-operation of each individual member of the Staff. He looked back with particular gratitude to the men who had worked with him during the early months of the Department's existence, when it was necessary to work late into the night, and sometimes all through the night, in order to keep up with the ever-increasing volume of work. Those stormy days were now fortunately passed, and the Department had reached comparatively smooth waters. Although his new post would probably be a civilian one, he would always remember the early days of the Army Pay Corps with affection.

The proceedings terminated with three rousing cheers for Captain Colgain.

USE OF GROUND AND COVER.

It is very important that all ranks should be well trained in the use of ground, in the use of cover, and in selecting fire positions.

There are two kinds of cover—cover from view and cover from fire. Both kinds should afford concealment. Cover from fire should be bullet proof. Cover from view allows of concealed movement, but may not give cover from fire.

In selecting concealed avenues of approach, consideration should be given to ground which lends itself to providing mutual fire support, and fire positions should be selected with a view to helping forward the troops on the flanks by covering fire. Advances should be made by bounds from one firing position to another, each successive position being carefully selected before the next advance is made, and the range from the next position estimated. Sights should be adjusted and rifles re-loaded before moving from cover. This enables fire to be opened at once when the next position is reached.

If a concealed movement is to be made, the line of advance should be carefully reconnoitred by scouts beforehand. This reconnaissance should be very carefully carried out so that no movement is observed by the enemy. It must be borne in mind that movement catches the eye quickly, and that one man exposing himself will give away the whole movement.

What to Avoid when Taking Cover.

Cover which affords a good aiming or ranging mark for the enemy, crowding behind cover—particularly isolated cover; skyline or crest line of hill; all unnecessary movement; ground which shows up uniform.

Men can conceal themselves in what appears to be perfectly level ground by adopting the prone position in any little dip in the ground or behind a tuft of grass, etc., and avoiding movement. They will then present a more difficult mark than behind a well defined line of cover, such as a hedge, bushes, bank, etc. Farms or buildings in the line of advance should be avoided. They are easy to get into, but hard to get out of, and are probably ranged on by artillery or machine guns. Fire positions which are not approximately parallel to the objective may lead to the loss of direction, and give the enemy opportunities for oblique and enfilading fire.

Tall grass or corn fields can be used to conceal approach when there is a wind blowing which prevents movements being detected.

When firing from behind cover, the following principles should be applied:—Keep the eyes always on the enemy; secure the free use of rifle; look for rests for the rifle; fire round cover when possible. Cover should not be such as to impede or delay advance. If possible, cover that is hidden from the enemy should be selected. Keep close up to the cover to avoid being hit by bullets dropping at a steep angle. Arrange head cover if it can be done quickly so as not to delay your fire. See that your cover is bullet proof and provides a good field of fire to front and flanks.

PENETRATION TABLE.

The following table gives the power of resistance of the commoner materials:—

Material.	Maximum Penetration.	Remarks.
	Inches.	
Steel plate, best hard ...	7/16	At 30 yards normal to plate; 3/16 inches is proof at not less than 600 yards, unless the plate is set at a slope of 3x2 when 3/16 inches is proof at 250 yards.
Steel plate, ordinary mild or wrought iron.	¾	ditto.
Shingle	6	Not larger than 1 inch ring gauge.
Coal, hard	6	———
Brickwork, cement mortar.	9	150 rounds of concentrated fire on one spot will breach a 9-inch brick wall at 200 yards.
Brickwork, lime mortar	14	ditto.
Chalk	15	———
Sand confined between boards or in sand bags.	18	Very high velocity bullets have less penetration in sand at short than at medium ranges.
Sand, loose	30	———
Hard wood, *e.g.*, Oak with grain.	38	———
Earth free from stones (unrammed).	40	Rammed earth reduces its resisting power.
Soft wood, *e.g.*, fir with grain.	58	Penetration of brick-work or timber is less at short than at medium range.
Clay	60	Varies greatly. This is maximum for greasy clay.
Dry peat or turf ...	80	———

Note.—Experiment has shown that:—

Walls of broken brick, 2 inches by 3 inches between corrugated iron are proof if 8 inches thick.

Walls of road metal, 2 inches by 3 inches between corrugated iron are proof at 8 inches thick.

Walls of screened gravel 1½ inches between corrugated iron are proof if six inches thick.

When making a concealed advance in broken ground, short open spaces can be crossed by men carrying a bunch of the surrounding foliage, or a bush as a screen between themselves and the enemy, and moving very slowly. The movement of the bush or natural foliage is very hard to detect if moved slowly. This plan can also be successfully adopted to get observation over high bushes, etc., or to give head cover (from view) when firing.

Cover from observation by hostile aircraft can be got by moving along hedges, lying down, or standing still. Men should be taught never to look up when under a hostile aeroplane. If on the march, troops should move to the side of the road. When in the firing line, men must not seek cover from aircraft.

The squad or section should be taken out and trained in the use of ground and cover in various kinds of ground and country. A good method of developing an eye for country is to make a man observe a section of ground for five minutes, and then describe it with his eyes shut. Another method is to take the squad to a hill and imagining a flood rising, to point out the parts of the surrounding country which they think will be covered first.

They will also be practised in selecting successive halting places in an advance, and to describe how they intend reaching it.

The following demonstrations of the use of ground may be practised. Select a ground which appears to be perfectly flat, and place a few men in the prone position behind tufts of grass, or dips in the ground, then advance the remainder towards them. Try to locate them. This will show them how easy it is to obtain cover from view in the least little dip or fold in the ground.

To demonstrate how movement will give away a position—place a few men out in broken ground where they have a suitable back ground. Get them to mask their faces, hands or any part that shows up by the use of the surrounding foliage. The remainder of the men endeavour to locate them. Then, on a given signal, get the men under cover to move. Similarly, the use of a bush held between enemy and skirmisher moving across open spaces in broken ground can be shown.

Place one squad in a position as observers, and get another squad to advance towards them using every available cover—the observers to criticise. Then change over and select a different piece of ground—the observers to advance while the skirmishers criticise.

The visibility of men behind cover in the loading position and in the firing position should be demonstrated. Demonstrations of the use of bad cover should be given—cover from which it is difficult to advance—where the enemy cannot be seen—where the free use of the rifle is restricted—where flanks are exposed to enfilading fire—where there is very little field of fire—where they mask the fire of their own troops—where they cannot observe the movements of the troops on their flanks—isolated cover, etc. Demonstrate methods of crossing exposed ground when moving from one firing position to another—how to cross a forward slope—a ridge—when the advance should be made in successive rushes—how to act when crossing a bridge—the sort of cover to look for on the other side, and how to move to it—how to make use of a railway line so that the rail gives head cover when firing—how to construct a 10 minutes' shelter trench—how the rifle should be carried when creeping—how to creep—how walls should be notched or loopholed—how to construct a loophole—how loopholes are screened—how to construct a fire-step behind high wall or steep bank.

Approaching Skyline.

Show the squad how to approach a skyline. Do it yourself while they look on. Then let one squad at a time approach skyline, while the remainder observe their movements. The skyline or crestline should be approached cautiously, making use of folds in the ground or other available cover. Some way below the crest get down on hands and knees, and creep to the crest on your stomach, being careful to keep head, elbows and heels close to the ground. Constant practice is required. In looking over a crest, a tuft of grass, or small bush should be raised slowly to screen head and slowly lowered after observation.

The use of ground and cover should be taught both from the point of view of attack and defence.

In Defence.

Cover should provide sufficient resistance to the fire of the enemy, or at least afford concealment so arranged as to permit the greatest possible development of fire under the most favourable conditions. It should not in any way prevent the free use of the rifle or restrict the free movements of troops. It should be selected with a view to providing cover from view for supports and covered approach to reinforcements, exposing attacking troops to fire at all points during their advance, and should give concealment for assembly for counter-attack.

In Attack.

Cover should afford concealed approach, positions for mutual support and covering fire and for reorganising. Any small feature of ground affording cover should be made use of during the attack. Avoid objects that may be ranged on by enemy's artillery, such as clump of trees, edge of woods, exits from defiles, approaches to bridges, isolated objects, such as haystacks, etc. These points should be passed as quickly as possible.

WARRANT OFFICERS' AND SERGEANTS' DANCE.

The first dance held in Droichead Nua, since that town passed into the hands of the Soldiers of Ireland, took place on the night of Saturday, 19th May, at the Picture Palace, and was an unqualified success.

Great credit is due to the Warrant Officers and Sergeants of the 54th Infantry Garrison Battalion (which is stationed at Droichead Nua) for the efforts which they put forward to ensure that all who attended should carry away the memory of a thoroughly enjoyable evening. Over 150 couples were present, and the dance music was provided by Miss N. Reynolds's well-known orchestra.

Special credit is due to C.S.M. Delaney and his engineers for the splendid way in which they decorated the dancing room, Sergeant Major Delaney afterwards proving himself the most capable of M.C.'s. The catering, which was left in the hands of Sergeants Doyle and Cohen, was appreciated by everyone present.

Many of the prominent residents of Droichead Nua have expressed the hope that B.S.M. O'Melia and C.S.M.'s Delaney, Murtagh, B.Q.M.S. McCann, Sergeants A. G. Brabazon, Crowe, E. P. Byrne, J. O'Toole, F. R. Clampett, and P. Mortimer will not rest on their laurels, but will organise many more enjoyable evenings, such as that of the 19th.

Amongst those present from the 54th Infantry Garrison Battalion were noted prominently, Commandant L. O'Hegarty, the O.C.; Captain FitzGerald, Second in Command; Captain G. Downes, Adjutant; and Captain Finnegan, Batt. Quartermaster.

Prominent amongst those from the Curragh Camp were Colonel J. Hunt, O.C. Training, who represented the Command Staff; Commandant P. P. Hyde, O.C. 43rd Battalion and Commandant Lawlor, O.C. 61st Batt.—*Contributed.*

SHRAPNEL.

"Summer is i-cumin in; loud sing cuckoo." The glad chorus being heartily joined in by the orderlies who have been lighting fires to circumvent the rigours of May.

* * * *

It is not correct that the rallying song of the Wireless folk at G.H.Q., Parkgate Street, is "In Cellar Cool."

* * * *

Anybody hear that racquet on the tennis courts at Parkgate Street? No? Yes?

* * * *

It was used against the novice who said his bad play was due to the fact that he was wearing "slacks." Don't mention the word "slacker" in his hearing.

* * * *

"What is that?" asked the civilian clerk as something stirred on the most comfortable chair in the office.

"It's a dog," kindly explained the gallant young soldier boy. I bought him from a kid for a tanner."

"What make is he?"

"A Black-and-Tan."

"I presume," said the civilian clerk, heavily, "you mean a black and tanner."

* * * *

Those little reminders on the back of the temporary passes now issued to civilian workers at G.H.Q. are wholly admirable in their intent. But are they really fair to the lady typists?

* * * *

This week our hat is raised to the man who wrote in "Can you tell me what to do with my wife's allowance?"

The word he wanted was not "about" when he wanted it.

* * * *

In view of the number of poetic contributions which have drifted into this office recently we offered the job of Poetry Editor to a decent young chap who didn't seem to have very much to do.

He read the first four or five proffered gems painstakingly and self-sacrificingly and all that. Then he said: "I am quite willing to start a Poets' Corner for you—in Glasnevin."

* * * *

The general typists' room at G.H.Q. is now known (unofficially) as "The Pool."

Since we heard this we have been going around trying to hammer out something really dinky about

"Water lily fingers tapping (not lapping) at the quays,
"Quick producing letters we can read with ease."

and Marcel waves rippling the Pool and all that sort of really bright stuff, but it looks as if we would have to give up all this notion of being Poet Laureate of Parkgate Street.

* * * *

That was a bright lad who pencilled on a whitewashed wall in a Curragh Barracks "Soldumeno for the Two Thousand Guineas" the day after the race and then marked it "Confidential."

It is stated that the vicinity of the Quartermaster's stores in a down country district shows signs of scorching. From which it is inferred that very hot language has been passing in the vicinity.

* * * *

Which reminds one of the story of the gramophone and the ancient egg—Words passed between them.

* * * *

A Scots tourist in the vicinity of Kenmare asked a soldier the shortest way to the town.

The soldier said he was sorry, but although he had been some time in the district he didn't know.

"Weel," said the Scotsman, "if you're here a while you should KEN MAIR than that."

It is rumoured that a Scottish tourist is missing.

FOOTBALL AT DUNDALK.

"Craobh Ruadh" writes from Dundalk, as follows:—The members of the 37th Infantry Battalion, Gormanstown Camp, Football team, whose photos appeared in your issue of May 19th, paid us a visit on Friday 18th inst., playing a team from the 49th Battalion, the latter winning by a margin of 4 points. The result placed many of us here in the position of the poor woman's son who became Mayor of Limerick—we were surprised at ourselves. The visitors were a fine, hefty lot, whose catching and kicking were excellent, and had they tried for the "minors," instead of taking pots at goal, the points to their credit at the end of the game would have equalled, if not exceeded, their opponents' score. The home team worked hard, and if we single out any players it would be "Dempsey" and Commandant Tom Fox, who appeared to be able to stay for ever. Our players appeared selfish around the visitors' goal, as, instead of frustrating their opponents when their own man was in possession with an excellent chance of scoring, they were apparently anxious to have a try to earn the honour themselves.

We are considerably handicapped here for want of a playing pitch—the one in use at present being only available on two evenings per week, and a considerable distance from the barracks. However, the promise that training grounds will be provided by the Board of Works where applied for gives us hope. Captain White and Co. are labouring under difficulties in this respect at present.

***** The Editor would be glad to receive brief reports of all Sporting and Athletic events in the Army.**

OUR NEW ADDRESS.

The Editorial Offices of "An t-Oglach" are now at G.H.Q., Parkgate St., Dublin.

Official Tailors to Government Departments.

OFFICERS' UNIFORMS

Made to Measure in Irish Regulation Whipcords.
We also stock Irish Tweeds, Serges and Worsteds suitable for Mufti :: ::
Our prices cannot be competed with elsewhere.

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OUR INFORMATION BUREAU.

When in Doubt write to "AN t-OGLAC."

Soldiers are cordially invited to make use of this column. All queries should be addressed to the Editor of "An t-Oglach," G.H.Q., Parkgate Street, Dublin, and should be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, which will not be made public unless desired.

Readers should write on one side of the paper only. It is possible that some slight delay may occur in answering certain queries owing to the necessity for making inquiries, but all questions will be answered in the earliest possible issue.

LEAVE.

Vol. James D., Gorey.—The question of leave is a matter subject to the jurisdiction of your O/C. and the exigencies of the military situation in the Command. We believe, however, that under ordinary conditions a soldier is entitled to seven days' leave in every six months.

"IF A BODY MEETS A BODY."

"The Green Linnet."—We are glad you raise this question. When occasion demands, meeting a lady friend, passing a church, &c., that a soldier salute he should do so, not by raising his hat, but by saluting in a military manner. A soldier should always, when in public, wearing uniform, bear in mind that when he leaves barracks he does not cease to be any less a soldier and should carry himself and act accordingly.

RANK INSIGNIA.

Vol. John F., Macroom.—The insignia worn by a Company Q.M.S. is three green bars three inches by half-an-inch, worn midway between shoulder and elbow on both sleeves.

DISABLED.

P. M. McG., Curragh.—If you will supply us with your full name we will be able to have your case attended to.

DURATION OF SERVICE.

C. B., Railway Corps, Kellystown.—Your letter is not sufficiently clear. If you attested in December for a period of six months you may leave the Army on expiration of your period of service or else attest for a further period. We do not understand what "conditions of 12 months' service" means. Write again.

"UNDER SUSPICION."

"Serious."—We cannot attend to your letter till you let us have your address.

RANK.

Sgt.-Maj. T. M., "Old Rank."—This is a matter you should refer for consideration to your O/C., who, we feel sure, will give your case his attention.

"In Doubt."—We are forwarding the second part of your letter to the proper Department for immediate attention.

TELEPHONE OPERATORS.

Telephone operators are not entitled to proficiency pay.

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BARRACK Q.-M.

T. M., Co. Clare.—You should put your case before the Command Quartermaster.

SPECIAL PAY.

"Proficiency Pay."—You should see your O/C. in the matter.

MILITARY POLICE.

"Sam," Kanturk.—The proper procedure in applying for a transfer is to make application to your O/C., giving the necessary particulars.

FROM CIVIL FORCE.

"Contraband."—Apply to your immediate O/C.

UNIFORM.

2nd Lieutenant G. B., Curragh.—(1) It would not be possible as far as we are aware, without the sanction of the Quartermaster-General. (2) Make representations to the Command Paymaster with a view to his obtaining the Quartermaster-General's approval.

RANK.

"Red Tape," Curragh.—It is hoped that the following information on the ranks and insignia extant in the previous Army organisation will settle your argument satisfactorily, and to your advantage. That these ranks do not exist in the present Army re-arrangement hardly needs mention:—

Brigade Asst. Q.M.—Rank, Captain; markings, three blue rings on sleeve and one brown stripe on epaulette.

Brigade D.T.—Rank, do.; markings, do.

Brigade Asst. Adjt.—Rank, do.; markings, do.

Battalion Adjt.—Rank, Captain; markings, three blue rings on sleeves and one purple stripe on epaulette.

TRADESMAN.

"Moulder."—Make application (stating qualifications) to your O/C. for transfer to Works Corps.

ORDNANCE.

"Sinn Fein Abu!"—(1) You should have given your mother's full name and home address. (2) We take it that you refer to the Civic Guard, and we are sorry to inform you that men will only be accepted who are over 19 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches in height, and 36 inches chest measurement. (3) No, not fully; and we are not aware that there is a distinctive insignia.

TRANSFER, &c.

"Tomás Nóglách (?)"—The first part of your letter will have the attention of the Department concerned. The question of transfer is a matter for the sanction of your O/C.

ESSENTIAL DETAIL OMITTED.

Will correspondents please note that in all queries relating to Dependants' Allowance, the home address, together with the full name of the dependant and the full name of the soldier, must be supplied to enable the case to be traced. This applies to a number of letters on this subject received during the past few weeks, and will explain why answers to same do not appear.

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OFFICER'S CIVILIAN CLOTHES.

Captain J. D., A.S.C., Curragh.—You should address a claim, giving circumstances and particulars, to the Officer I/C. Claims Branch, G.H.Q.

A SAM BROWN BELT.

"Red Cap Guide."—You don't state reasons for the action of the Provost Marshal. We cannot hope to answer questions if full particulars are not given. Write us again.

SENIOR N.C.O.

"Detail," Limerick.—The Company Sergeant-Major is senior to all other Company non-commissioned officers, including the Company Quartermaster-Sergeant. The Company Quartermaster-Sergeant is not entitled to Sir when addressed by non-commissioned officers and men..

PERIOD OF ATTESTATION.

Private R. G.—You attested on the 19th July, 1922, for a period of twelve months.

ERRATUM.

With reference to our answer to "Volunteer B. L. (Leix)," published in the issue of May 19th, that free vouchers will not be issued for journeys outside Ireland, our attention has been drawn to General Routine Orders No. 8, 16/12/'22. Paragraph 26 (Adjt.-General's Dept.) deals with issue of Railway Travelling Vouchers, and states that they may be issued at the public expense. "To Officers, N.C.O's. and men proceeding home on leave to any part of Ireland, England or Scotland, provided that not more than one Free Railway Travelling Voucher is granted to any Officer, N.C.O. or man in any six months."

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Gaoluinn do'n Arm.

GAELIC.	PHONETIC PRONUNCIATION.	ENGLISH TRANSLATION.
An tad po ceadnamha na n-oifigeach ?	Un nee udh su kah roona nun nuf fig uck ?	Are these the officers' quarters.
Dhuil a fhior agat ca bhuil bilead an Captaen Ui Bhriain anfo ?	Will lissa guth kaw will bill laidha kop tain ee vreen un su ?	Do you know where is the billet of Captain O'Brien here ?
An triomadh dorus ar thaobh na laimhe cle thall annsin.	A tree oo dhuruss err haiv null law klay howl un sun.	The third door on the side of the left hand beyond there.
Go raibh mile maith agat.	Gurra meela mwaha guth.	Thank you very much.
Ca bhuil do dhul, a Sheain ?	Kaw will duh hir reela hyaan ?	Where are you bound for, Sean ?
Anonn go dti na Stoir.	A noun gud dee nuss store.	Over to the Stores.
Bhuil fuirm tearmala agat ?	Will fwirm tass daula guth ?	Have you a requisition form ?
Ta. Cad ta tu ag lorg ?	Thaw. Kodh thaw thoo a lurrug ?	I have. What are you seeking ?
Eadaighe, coir sgribinne.	Aid dee, kore shgreevinna.	Clothes, stationery.
'Siad po ceadnamha na bhfear.	Sheeudh su kah roona nuv var.	There are the men's quarters.
Ta mo bhilead anfo i mbloc a D.	Thaw mu vill laidh un su im mlucka day.	My billet is here in D block.
Buail isteach. Ta mo leaba fa thall annsin 'fa chuinne.	Boola shtock. Thaw mull lobbasu howl un sun suk koona.	Come in. My bed is over there in the corner.
Beir t'ionad fa thaobh liom.	Beg tinudhsu taiv lyum.	Your place will be next me.
Buail an adhairt ar an dtocht, mar fo ; agus fill é.	Boolan eyert erra duckth, mor shu ; ogguss feel lay.	Place the pillow on the mattress so ; and fold it.
Annsin buail an tocht anuas ar an dá thaca.	Un sun boola tuckth ann nooss erra dhaw hocka.	Then place the mattress down on the trestles.
Fill na plaincéada agus leag ar an dtocht iad.	Feel nup plyin kaidha ogguss log erra duckth teeudh.	Fold the blankets and lay them on the mattress.
Cuir na bainlini fillte go dear ar na plaincéada.	Kir nub borra leen nee feolta gud dass err nup plyin kaidha.	Place the sheets folded nicely on the blankets.
Annsin fill mar plaincéada agus bainlini mar fo. Sin é.	Un sun feel dir plyin kaidha ogguss borra leen nee mor shu. Shin nay.	Then fold both blankets and sheets thus. That's it.
An dtuigeann tu anois ?	Dhiggun thoo a nish ?	Do you understand now ?

TO ANY SOLDIER.

It is in the small matters your co-operation will count most:

(a) Strict observance of general discipline.

(b) Particular attention to your personal cleanliness and appearance at all times.

(c) The courtesy and consideration you show the civil population in the course of your duties.

(d) Your behaviour in public. It is here that a bad soldier can disgrace the uniform and a good soldier can make it more respected.

Your co-operation in these important details will make the Army second to none.

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An t-Óglách

Vol. I. No. 9 (New Series). [Registered as a Newspaper.] JUNE 16, 1923. Price TWOPENCE.

THE G.O.C. KERRY COMMAND.

Drawn by Frank Leah from a special sitting.

AN t-ÓGLÁC

JUNE 16, 1923.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Congratulations to the men of the Railway Repair Protection and Maintenance Corps for the highly creditable display at Griffith Barracks on Wednesday last, on the occasion of the presentation of colours to the Corps. The men of this splendid Corps deserve well of the people. They silently and unobtrusively "stood to" and rendered incalculable service to the economic life of the nation in the dark hours of the nation's stress.

* * * *

Their comrades in the various other units will not grudge them the proud distinction of being the first Corps in the Irish Army to unfurl side by side with the national standard its own particular flag.

The Flag has, at all times, exercised a marvellous influence on the soldiers of all nations. History is replete with dramatic incidents connected with it. Literature has been enriched by this inspiring influence. Devotion to the flag of one's country, and the desire to save it from disgrace or humiliation have inspired men to perform the most heroic and ennobling deeds that human courage is capable of performing.

* * * *

We expect that, in the near future, every unit in the Army of Erin will boast its own distinctive flag. These should, of course, be distinctively Irish. The mottoes of the old clans might be utilised for the various commands. For Limerick, say, those of the Dáil gCais, The O'Briens and the clans of Síol Aodha might be selected. Donegal has those of the O'Donnells. "O'Byrne's Banner" would be a suitable one for the Dublin Command. That of the O'Faolan's for Waterford. The O'Driscolls, O'Sullivans and McCarthys would yield a plentiful supply to Cork. The O'Farrells of Annally, and the O'Mealacheams would suit Athlone, while Claremorris could search among the clans of Síol Murry, O'Connors, McMorroughs and O'Kellys for suitable designs and mottoes.

* * * *

With the advent of normal condition this and other kindred subjects will assume once more their old interest for the Sons of the Gael. The nation is already rousing itself from its listless mood. All the old symptoms of the old desire for its distinctive national life are beginning to display themselves. The Army of the people will respond to the instructive impulses of the people and will not be found lagging behind in the onward march of the nation to the realisation of a Gaelic State —the dream of Pearse and Collins.

* * * *

Apropos of this subject Gaelic speakers in the Army will be glad to learn that steps are being taken to improve the position of the National Language in the every-day life of the army. This is only as it should be. There are thousands of Gaelic speakers in the Army. Some of the men whose lives were spent in building up the Gaelic movement are to be found in its ranks. All their energies so far were perforce concentrated on the task of saving the life of the nation. Now that the graver danger has been averted they are beginning to turn attention to the essentials for maintaining the destructiveness of that life. Hence the new interest in matters pertaining to the National Language.

The Fainnigh at G.H.Q. met during the week and discussed the position of the language in the Army. Steps were taken to get in touch with all other Fainnigh in the Capital with a view to having the language more extensively used in the daily life of the soldier fainneach. Go n-eirigh leo !

OUR FRONT PAGE PORTRAIT.

Brief Biographical Sketch of Major-General Patrick O'Daly.

The present G.O.C., Kerry Command, was born in Dublin in the year 1888, and was educated at Clontarf School. He was in the Irish-Ireland movement from almost his earliest days and was a member of the Fianna na hEireann from its inception as well as a member of the first branch of Cumann na nGaedheal (Clan na hEireann).

By business a building contractor, he devoted all his spare time to the building up of the nation. He joined the Volunteer Movement at the start, and 1916 found him with the rank of Lieutenant in that organisation.

His was the gallant little band that took the Magazine Fort in the Phœnix Park at noon on the Monday of that memorable Easter Week and disarmed the garrison of fifteen (the sentry was killed). They held the Fort for half-an-hour and destroyed 150 tons of .303 ammunition by burning it. They did not attempt to blow up the place owing to the risk of widespread destruction and the difficulties in the way.

After leaving the Magazine Fort the little party made their way to the Four Courts, where they held out until the end of the fighting that week. Lieutenant O'Daly was wounded during the week and removed to Richmond Hospital, where he was arrested in bed and brought to Dublin Castle Hospital.

From hospital he was transferred to Frongoch, where he remained until Christmas 1916.

In 1919 he was arrested once more—this time for illegal drilling—and served six months in Mountjoy.

Afterwards he started the old Dublin Guard, which was directly under General Collins, General Mulcahy and the present Chief of Staff. That was the origin of the Dublin Guards, which numbered only about eight men at the outset. They carried on for twelve months, at the end of which period the strength was increased to a dozen. This was the first flying column in Ireland and did not take its orders from Volunteer Headquarters but directly from General Collins.

The future G.O.C. of Kerry was arrested again on the Wednesday after "Bloody Sunday," and spent four months in Ballykinlar Internment Camp. After his release the personnel of the Guards was further increased to 20.

One of the first exploits of the young Dublin leader was the capture of the armoured car at the abattoir, in which the Guards participated. They also took part in the destruction of the Custom House, the command of this operation being in the hands of Major-General Ennis, then in command of the 2nd Battalion. In the Custom House fight most of the members of the Guards were captured.

Later the Guards were amalgamated with the A.S.U. and so remained until the Truce.

When the Army made its first public appearance in uniform the future Major-General O'Daly was in command of the party that took over Beggars Bush Barracks. The Guards went into Beggars Bush as a Company in February, 1922. In March of that year they were a Battalion with General O'Daly in Command. In May they became a Brigade and he was promoted Brigadier.

When the Four Courts trouble broke out he was in charge of the attack launched on that building. After that episode he took four companies of the Guards and landed at Fenit on the 2nd August last year.

In the middle of August Colonel Hogan arrived in Kerry and took Command of the Northern portion of the county, whilst Major-General O'Daly took command of the Southern portion.

On the 2nd January of this year he was appointed Major-General G.O.C., Kerry Command.

THE CAVES OF CLASHMAELCON.

Eye-witness's Dramatic Story of Heroic Deeds on the Wild Kerry Coast.

One of the most heroic and strikingly dramatic incidents in the history of the Army, occurred in April last, when an Officer and a Volunteer lost their lives as the result of an encounter with a party of Irregulars secreted in a cave at a spot called Clashmaelcon, in North Kerry.

A Sergeant and a Volunteer were the only survivors among the four men who attempted to enter the Cave. Their rescue, and that of the wounded Officer (who died subsequently), the recovery of the body of the dead Volunteer, and the events preceding the surrender of the Irregulars three days later, are set forth in the following graphic narrative from an eye-witness, which contains a wealth of detail not hitherto published.

At midnight on Sunday April 14th, a small party of men left Ballymullen Barracks, Tralee, to carry out a search of the Ballyduff district in North Kerry, where it was believed that a Column of Irregulars, known as "Aeroplane" Lyon's Column, was in hiding.

Ballyduff and Causeway districts were invested and searched without result, and at nine o'clock on Monday morning the Troops found themselves standing on the precipitous cliffs at Clashmaelcon, one of the wildest and bleakest spots on the Shannon shore. One hundred and twenty feet below them lay the beach.

It was decided to carry out a search of caves on the Beach. The hazardous descent was made by four men—Lieut. H. A. Pierson, attached to the Engineers, Sergt. McCluskey, Volunteer James O'Neill, and Volunteer McCarthy. They crawled down the steep path and on reaching the beach found themselves in front of a cave. At its mouth they encountered a stone barricade. This they removed—only to find a few yards further on a second one. As they were proceeding to knock down the stones heavy rifle fire was opened on them from the interior.

THE FIRST VOLLEY.

In the first volley Volunteer O'Neill, was killed outright, and Lieut. Pierson, wounded. The remaining two men were forced to retire some thirty yards for cover—as no cover existed at the cave mouth.

Fire was kept up as they crept along the shore to the safety afforded by a rock. When the firing died away they attempted to rescue Lieut. Pierson, but every attempt was met with renewed fire from the occupants of the cave.

Red Cross men then endeavoured to rescue the wounded Officer, but every time they showed themselves a volley of rifle fire crashed from the cave.

And so for four long hours the officer lay bleeding on the sands till, at last, one desperate effort by the men trapped on the beach brought him to the comparative safety of the rock.

It was now that a greater difficulty arose—how to bring him to the crest of the cliff. The path by which they had descended was commanded by the occupants of the cave. To attempt to ascend it would be nothing but suicide. The only course open was to lower ropes over the cliff's edge and haul up the wounded officer and the two survivors.

It was a perilous ascent made under enemy fire, for the moment the form of the officer appeared swinging in the open a further volley of fire cam frome the cave. He was dragged to safety, however; and the rescue of Sergt. McCluskey, and Volunteer McCarthy was then successfully negotiated. They also had to run the gauntlet of the enemy's fire.

The body of Volunteer O'Neill, lay on the sands, face downwards, with arms and legs outstretched. The morning was bright and clear and shafts of sunlight played on the green-clad form. A red patch of blood showed on the sands near by.

To the left was a moss-covered rock, crimson-stained. On this rock Lieut. Pierson, had remained for hours, striving to staunch the flow of blood from his legs till he was finally rescued.

All around one saw nothing but beetling cliffs and the sea thundered against the rocks. It was a grim, forbidding spot, fit setting for the tragedy that had taken place.

Standing on the cliff's edge, comrades of the dead Volunteer gazed down on the body which was already being encircled by the fast approaching tide. "Poor Ginger," one of them muttered "He insisted on coming out with us though he was not supposed to go out on stunts." (Volunteer O'Neill was employed as an Orderly at Command Headquarters, Tralee.)

The tide came sweeping in and soon the body was being tossed about among the rocks—the helpless plaything of the waves.

The men on the cliff were powerless to effect anything, for several efforts on the part of Red Cross men to climb down to the beach resulted in fire being opened from the cave.

And so the body remained on the beach buffeted backwards and forwards till at last the tide receded and left it lying on a jutting rock staring with unseeing eyes at the heavens.

REINFORCEMENTS ARRIVE.

By this time reinforcements had arrived from Tralee. It was seen from the beginning that the only way to bring about a surrender was by either starving the Irregulars' into submission, or smoking them out of their fortress (if that could possibly be achieved).

Large quantities of hay and turf were procured and placed in sacks which were saturated with paraffin and petrol. These were set alight and lowered over the cliff to the cave mouth. Before long dense clouds of smoke completely obscured our view of the cave, and for several hours the blaze continued.

The heavy pall lifted about four o'clock and we could see the smoke wreathing in spirals into the cave. But there was no sign of surrender from within.

It was then decided to see what effect a mine would have on the situation. One was lowered over the cliff and exploded.

A tremendous reverberation awoke the whole countryside, and thousands of pieces of rock were sent hurtling through the air.

No sign of life from the cave.

A second mine was exploded with the same result.

A battery of machine guns then tried operations on the cave mouth, but without apparent effect.

Spasmodic firing had come from the cave before the mine explosions, but none since.

"They must be dead—the concussion killed them."

This theory went the rounds, but one felt it was too risky to accept it as true, and make the descent to the beach.

ALL-NIGHT SIEGE.

So throughout the night the siege was maintained. Troops kept vigil all around the cliff's edge. Lamps were lowered over the cliff when darkness set in, but they afforded very feeble light; and, as was afterwards learned, the Irregulars

made a dash, unobserved, during the night to another cave. Two of them were drowned in the attempt.

All day on Tuesday the siege continued The Troops exploded three mines on the beach, but there was no response from the Irregulars.

The machine gunners then swept the mouth of the cave with a barrage.

No sign from the trapped enemy.

During the day a priest arrived on the scene and requested that the Irregulars be given a chance of making their peace with God. He was informed that every facility would be given him to go down to the cave, and that our fire would be withheld during the time he was descending the cliff, hearing confessions in the cave, and coming back to terra firma. This did not satisfy the priest. He required a guarantee from the Troops that the Irregulars would not fire on him. The impossible nature of this request was pointed out to him, whereupon he intimated he would go down to the cave if some of the troops accompanied him. None of us felt disposed to agree to this and a little later the clergyman departed.

HEROIC RED CROSS MEN.

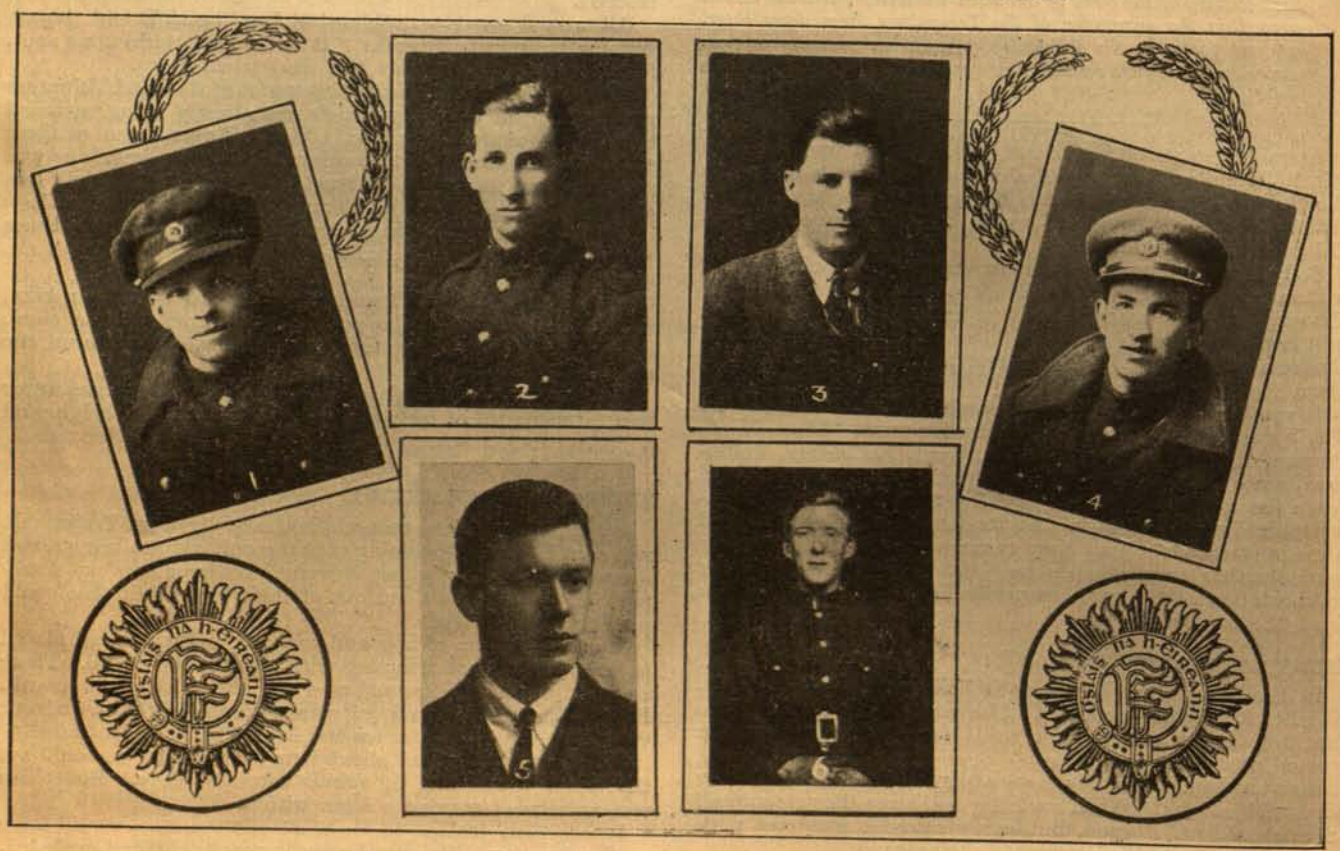
The body of Volunteer O'Neill was still lying on the beach, and, at noon on Tuesday, two Medical Orderlies—Volunteers Brophy and Mulready, pluckily offered to go down to fetch it up.

"We will take our chances" they decided and began the dangerous journey, carrying a Red Cross flag. They advanced slowly and warily along the slippery path—one false step and they were precipitated a hundred feet below on the sands.

A tense silence reigned on the cliffs as the two men drew nearer and nearer the beach. Every moment we expected a burst of fire from the cave, but they met with no opposition. The Irregulars at this time were in another cave, the location of which prevented them from firing on the Red Cross men.

A rope was flung down to the beach and the body of the dead Volunteer was brought up. The two Orderlies directed the course of the body, thus preventing it from striking against the rocks on the way up. They finally clambered up, breathless after their exertions.

MEN WHO FOUGHT AT THE CAVES OF CLASHMAELCON.



(1) Vol. Christopher Mulready, A.M.C., aged 19, of 6 Coombe Cottages, Dublin, who with (4) Vol. Edwd. Brophy, A.M.C., aged 20, of 55 Ring Street, Inchicore, Dublin, recovered the body of Volunteer O'Neill. (2) Vol. P. McCartney, aged 20, of 9 Edward Street, Tralee, who with (3) Sergeant James McCluskey, aged 21, of 50 Windsor Ave., Fairview, Dublin, rescued Lieut. Pierson under fire. (5) Lieut. Pierson, 15 Victoria Terrace, Limerick. (6) Volunteer O'Neill.

A STORMY VIGIL.

Tuesday night and the same vigil

With the gathering darkness the vigilance of the Troops increased, and sentries were posted at all vantage points on the cliffs. Blinding sheets of rain beat down pitilessly on them through the long night, but they stuck grimly to their task and kept watchful guard.

Dawn broke. No sign of life on the beach or in the caves. A turbulent sea dashed angrily against the rocks spraying the caves with foam.

The sky was sullen and overcast, and another rainstorm seemed imminent. At mid-day the sea was creeping menac-

ingly near the caves. There seemed little hope of escape from drowning for the Irregulars.

While we were wondering what would next happen a shrill whistle sounded from below.

OFFER OF SURRENDER.

The figure of a man stood at the mouth of a cave gesticulating wildly. By signs he made it known to us that he wanted a rope lowered. This was done and to the rope he attached a note offering to surrender and telling of the deaths by drowning of two of his men.

It was signed "Aeroplane" Lyons.

A note was sent back by the same means asking that all guns be tied to the rope. Three rifles were thus surrendered The remaining three (there were six in all) had been washed away by the tide on the night the Irregulars had made the fatal dash from one cave to another.

The Irregular leader was endeavouring to get away from the cave when he came under fire and was mortally wounded.

THE CLOSING SCENE.

The other occupants did not show themselves for some hours afterwards. By then, the body of "Aeroplane" Lyons had been washed out to sea, and water was pouring into the cave.

It was late in the afternoon when the four remaining Irregulars appeared on the beach and signified surrender. They were hauled up the cliff and presented a dishevelled and haggard appearance.

Three of them had previously been released on signing the form of undertaking, and one of them was an Englishman and a deserter from the British Army.

THE GUN FLOWERS.

An Episode of the Operations in County Cork.

The officers' cars—the only ones using their headlights—had disappeared in the darkness ahead on a scouting expedition. In the solid night under the trees that completely over-arched the little road the column waited.

Presently there were challenges and assurances in the black pit around us and, a little later, as I leant over the back of the Lancia, I heard the unmistakeable voices of countryfolk discussing the first column of Irish troops they had ever encountered.

Someone on the ground lit a match for his pipe and with the gleam came startling discovery.

"A cannon!"

"A gun—a big gun! Oh, Mary Kate, come hether, quick!"

I think Mary Kate brought the whole family with her. Looking down I could see a dense and agitated darkness around the 18-pounder that the Lancia had tugged all the way from Cork. Matches were struck in reckless profusion and there was a babel of tongues. But the illumination proving incapable of satisfying their curiosity a candle was procured for more adequate inspection.

"Stand back from that gun" barked the ex-sailor beside me. I think he had been feeling a proprietary interest in it ever since he spliced the riven rope when we stuck on the mountain top an hour or so earlier.

"It's all right, sir; we won't touch it," the pastoral chorus assured him.

But a girl's voice murmured cheekily:

"Yerrah, you an' your oul' gun!"

"'Tis you that's glad to see it all the same," said a young soldier.

"Oh, Mary Kate, look at the flowers on the gun" cried a childish voice.

"Is it there you are, Brideen, an' your mother thinkin' you in bed an' hour ago. Run away in this minit."

There was a sound of snivelling by night and an incoherent childish murmur. After which Mary Kate once more:

"Oh, heavens above is that you, Paudeen? Well, of all the young divils . . . . . ."

"Ach!" interrupted a Northern voice; "let the weans alone. Whot harm are they doin'?"

Followed a few remarks between Mary Kate, dimly visible in the candlelight, and the intrepid Ulsterman; in which the latter did not come off victorious.

* * * *

I had noticed the flowers on the gun before the daylight went West. I think our fellows plucked them in the garden of the Rectory where some of them had been entertained during the mid-day halt. The Recoil Resister made a fine flower box.

Other soldiers had come up from the cars at the rear attracted by the voices. They stood around at the edge of the faint light given by the candle, rifles in hands, none too trustful of these countryfolk who must, of necessity, know more about the "other gentlemen" than we did.

Another young woman had come out of the shadows. She was younger than Mary Kate and (this in the belief that I will never meet Mary Kate again) vastly better-looking.

Apparently I was not the only person to notice this. A young gentleman in green with his rifle slung behind him like the harp of the Minstrel Boy sidled sheepishly nearer to her. I was perfectly certain that she saw him sidling just as plainly as I did but she seemed sublimely unconscious of his existence.

The old sailor turned soldier chuckled hoarsely and dug an elbow into my ribs. By the time I had finished rebuking him the introduction had been accomplished at the side of the 18-pounder. The soldier and the girl stood conversing.

The Ancient Mariner and I, leaning on the steel rim of the Lancia just above their heads, heard youth calling to youth in the usual ridiculous tongue-tied fashion. The whole dialogue was painfully bucolic.

* * * *

Some of the soldiers had by this time partly overcome their suspicions of the country folk and were explaining the 18-pounder. I felt that I had never really appreciated that 18-pounder before. Up to that moment I, in common with the gun crew in the Lancia, had being speaking unkindly of it and to it. The time that it stuck at the fording of the Bride the ex-sailor had used language towards it that would have made any really sensitive weapon melt away.

When we heard those infantry men in the lane telling the countryfolk all about the wonders of the big gun we realised that we owed it an apology. It was a far more wonderful contraption than we had ever dreamed of. Or the infantrymen were bigger—but of course that could not be.

We had been doing all the pushing and hauling and cursing in connection with that gun since mid-day and here were the mere riflemen coming along and stealing our thunder, as it were.

"Blymme," said the ex-sailor, "you'd think it was *their* bleeding gun."

He spat overboard disgustedly and narrowly missed the two earnest conversationalists on the port bow.

* * * *

A whistle sounded in the darkness ahead of us. There was a ripple of orders along the line back to the ambulance about half-a-mile away at the point of our tail The motors of the lorries began to grumble hoarsely.

"All aboard," said the ex-sailor gruffly as he bent towards where the young soldier was still talking to the girl. The youth was evidently trying to extract some information from her—always a good thing to do in an enemy country.

At last she gave it to him.

"Eileen," she murmured shyly, endeavouring to release her hand.

I was glad it was Eileen. I would hate to have the idyll spoiled by the lady pleading guilty to, say, Gwendoline or Gladys.

The column commenced to move. The soldier hurried back to rejoin his comrades. But before he did so he took the bunch of flowers from the Recoil Resister and gave it to Eileen.

"Hi!" cried a "Jock" in the Lancia. "Them's our flowers!"

"Shut your fat head," ordered the ex-sailor.

The Lancia staggered ahead: the gun bumped behind it.

In a minute or two the Lancia turned a corner of the lane and the faint glow of the candle vanished. We heard a little burst of cheers as the rest of the column passed the spot.

About half-an-hour later we were halted again. It was ticklish work finding your way through a district which the enemy knew better than you did, in a pitch black night with joyous possibilities of broken bridges and land mines at every yard.

The column was, according to instructions, comparatively silent. But as we lingered in the obscurity of this second halt, a youthful tenor a short distance behind us broke forth:

Do fiubalfainn póin i gcomhnuíde leat,
Eiblín a Rúin.
Do fiubalfainn póin i gcomhnuíde leat,
Eiblín a Rúin.
Siubalfainn póin i gcomhnuíde leat,
Síor go Tír Amlaíd leat,
'S ní fgarfainn go deó leat,
Eiblín a Rúin.

It was well sung. It seemed to me that it was the singing voice of the boy that had spoken to the girl by the gun-side.

"I ken that air fine," said the "Jock." "It's 'Robin Adair' I can play it fine on my mouth organ."

"It's not 'Robin Adair,'" said I, "but an Irish air composed centuries before the Scots stole it for the song you name."

"Of course," said the ex-sailor, "an' if that red-headed Irishman from Glasgow attempts to produce his infernal mouth organ I'll blow the silly head off him."

Again the whistle sounded and the column resumed its march. As the rumble of the waggons increased the song rose louder from the car behind us:—

'Oiocfaidh tú nó an bfanfaidh tú?
Eiblín a Rúin.

I wondered if the youthful warrior would ever get a satisfactory answer to the question.

JOSEPH LE POER.

AN t-ÓGLÁC

can be had from Messrs. Eason, Wholesale Agents, all the principal Newsagents, or direct from Circulation Dept., Army H.Q., Parkgate St.

SOLDIER RESCUER.

Boy and Man Taken from Dublin Canal.

Shortly after 9 p.m. on Saturday an elderly man named William Curran slipped off the papapet of Binn's Bridge, Drumcondra, Dublin, and was drowned in the canal lock spanned by the bridge. A young lad, named Francis Burke, would have lost his life in a gallant attempt at rescue were it not for the prompt action of a National soldier, who jumped into the water and saved him.

On falling from the parapet Curran, whose home was at 23 Grattan Parade, Drumcondra, struck his head against the masonry of the lock, and was probably rendered unconscious in consequence. He sank on entering the water. His would-be rescuer, who is only 16 years of age, and unable to swim, grew rapidly exhausted as he tried to support the body, and eventually sank with his burden.

PRIVATE DOYLE.

When Private Michael Doyle, who resides at 4 Maunsell Place, off Mountjoy Street, and had been shopping with his wife near the bridge, came on the scene it looked as though the water had claimed two victims. The soldier, however, without divesting himself of any portion of his uniform, plunged into the lock, where he first helped young Burke into a lifebelt, in which the boy was promptly drawn up, and then devoted himself to securing Curran's body, which, with the aid of ropes, was hauled to the bank.

Curran when drawn out of the water showed no sign of animation, and he was immediately conveyed by the Corporation ambulance to the Mater Misericordiæ Hospital, where, on arrival, life was found to be extinct.

It is a remarkable fact that Private Doyle is one of three brothers every one of whom has distinguished himself by effecting the rescue of a drowning person. Sylvester Doyle, who resides at Williams Place, rescued a child at Binn's Bridge two years ago, and about five years since Christopher saved a child at Ballybough Bridge.

PRESENTATION TO CAPTAIN DENIS BEGLEY, A.P.M., ATHLONE COMMAND.

In Custume Barracks, Athlone, on Friday, 1st June, Captain Begley, A.P.M., Athlone Command, was the recipient of a handsome bedroom suite, on the occasion of his forthcoming marriage. The presentation was made by Lieut. J. J. Cosgrave, D.A.P.M., in the presence of a large and representative company, including the following officers:—Commandant Woods, Camp Commandant; Captain McDermott, Command Pay Officer; Lieut. Swan, Asst. Command Pay Officer; Captain McMunn, O/C. Armoured Cars Corps, Athlone Command; Captain A. Aston, Command Transport Inspector; Lieuts. Geo. Martin, O'Brien, and a number of others including N.C.Os. and men representative of the P.A., Athlone Command. Captain Aston presided.

Lieut. Cosgrave, in making the presentation, assured the P.A. of the Athlone Command that they had in Captain Begley an O/C they might well be proud of. They were assembled to honour one who had attained his present position through his splendid fighting record against the old foe, during the regime of would-be terror. Capt. Begley was one of the bravest and best of the old Dublin Brigade. On behalf of the P.A. he expressed his best wishes for the welfare and future happiness of Capt. Begley and his bride-to-be.

"The health of the bride-elect" was proposed by Lieut. Geo. Martin, and Lieut. Cosgrave proposed "The guests of the evening." "The Military Police" was proposed by Commdt. Woods, who spoke in gratifying terms of their work, and that of the A.P.M., Captain Begley. From what he had seen in other Commands he felt he was not going too far in stating that the Athlone Command was the best in Ireland so far as discipline was concerned.

"The Commander-in-Chief" was proposed by Captain Begley, followed by "the Provost-Marshal" per Lieut. Cosgrave. Q.M.S. Kevin O'Mara, P.A. proposed "the health of Captain Begley," while Sergt. O'Doherty, P.A proposed that of Lieut. Cosgrave.

Captain Begley, on rising to reply, met with a rousing reception. He said he could not find words to express his gratitude to all present for the honour they had done him that evening. He did not consider himself worthy of all the tributes that the various speakers had paid him, as he had only done his duty. He hoped to be always worthy of their respect, and worthy also to be an officer in the army for which the noble-hearted General Collins died.

After supper a musical programme was given which was contributed to by Lieut. Cosgrave, Vol. Miceal Gunson, P.A., Vol. Thomas Daly, P.A., Captain Commdt. Woods and Sergt. Sean O'Doherty, P.A.

PRESENTATION OF COLOURS TO RAILWAY CORPS.

Top—General view of the parade. Centre—The Commander-in-Chief presenting the colours to Colonel Naus. On the left are General MacMahon, Chief of Staff, and Rev. Father Troy. Bottom—March past with the colours Right —General Mulcahy (centre) with Major-General Russell and General MacMahon viewing the parade.

[BY OUR SPECIAL COMMISSIONER.]

I have been keenly interested in the Artillery ever since I had an 18 pounder as a travelling companion over the South of Ireland. Not that the gun in question was as pleasant a fellow wayfarer as it might have been. We had no limber in the accepted sense and had to tow it along behind a Lancia car and, now and again it proved too much for the powers of the latter—especially when climbing mountain sides.

It has always fascinated me to see one of these guns in action—the clean, swift, precise movements of the gun crew are about the most workmanlike thing in soldiering. A few days ago I saw them practising in the Fifteen Acres, that section of the Phœnix Park which has been more famous than any other portion of it for the past hundred years or more.

Think of it ! A couple of batteries of *Irish* Artillery practising in a place long sacred to the British Occupation and not so long since swarming with British soldiers in Khaki !

Of course they were not actually firing—these gunners of ours—but they were being put through all the preliminary drill essential to good work in action. It was rather fine to see a battery sweeping over the grass, wheeling and circling, men and horses alike well worth looking at, all in the pink of physical fitness—and, then, at the command : " Halt ! Action Rear ! " to see in a twinkling the horses, unlimbered and moving off, leaving the gun ready for action and the crew in readiness behind the shields.

* * * * * *

The Artillery unit of our army is very young yet, perhaps the youngest corps in the service for it only came into existence in March last, but it is a lusty offspring and promises to develop into something of which we will be very proud in the near future.

It is small as yet both in the number of men and equipment, but it is determined to tolerate nothing but the best in both. In the case of the men the corps stipulates that Drivers shall be at least 5ft. 4in. in height and Gunners 5ft. 8in. The men I saw in the Fifteen Acres were all long-service members of the Volunteers and they seemed to be taking to their new job as ducks take to water.

Colonel P. A. Mulcahy, O/C Artillery, told me that they were anxious that men who join the Corps shall join for a longer period than is customary at the moment in the other branches of the Army. In view of the special training that artillerymen have to go through it can be realised that at least five years' service would not be too much to insist on. At the same time it must be clear that the artillery provides an ideal training for any young Irishman with a bent for soldiering. Recruits need not have a previous knowledge of artillery work provided they are anxious to learn and are willing to " soldier " in the most thoroughgoing sense of the word.

At present the pay for the Artillery is the same as the corps pay in other units and will remain so until the Army Council passes additional corps pay.

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In the case of the officers young men of good education and good standing are welcome provided they are capable of being made into good artillerymen. They will have to submit to an entry examination which is by no means stiff, yet ensures a certain standard of education and mental alertness. It embraces General Knowledge, Mathematics, Geography, English Composition and a Report Paper. The examinations held up to the present reveal a weakness in Mathematics amongst candidates. But it is a purely non-technical examination.

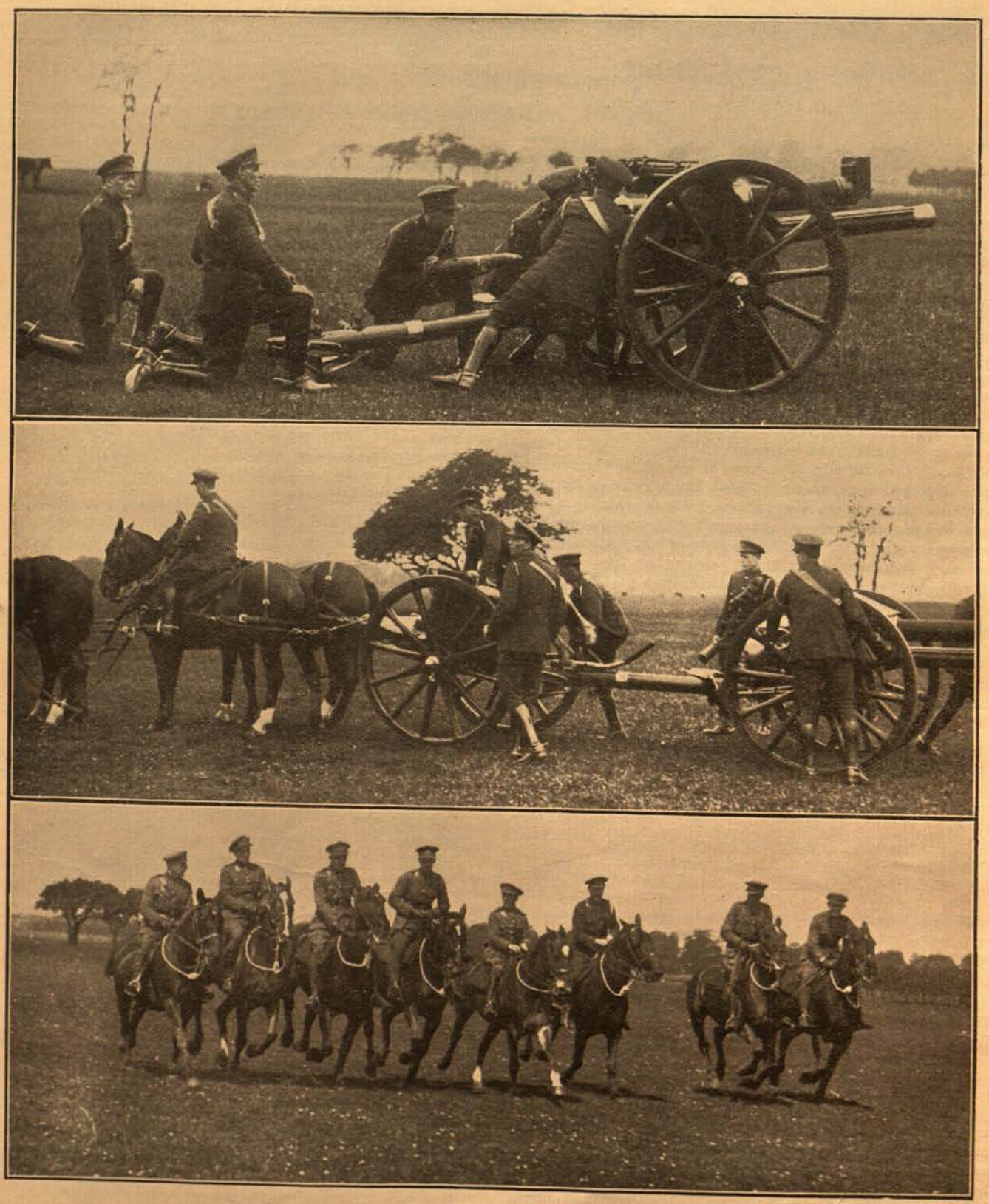
Examinations will be held from time to time and the date of same will be duly notified in G.R.O. Officers from other units will be accepted only through examination.

The training of the Corps is directly under Captain Caulfeild, who is assisted by a capable staff of N.C.O.'s including a gunnery instructor and a rough-riding instructor.

* * * * * *

So far the young Corps possesses just a number of 18 pounders and some French Hotchkiss guns. The latter probably will be used in connection with coastal work.

When Colonel Mulcahy took over command of the Corps on the 23rd March last, there were a number of 18 pounders scatterd over the country. They were all brought to the Ordnance workshops and thoroughly overhauled by the staff there. The first completely overhauled and refurbished gun was delivered from the Ordnance to the Artillery as recently as 7th May, and was the first to be used for instructional purposes.



"An t-Oglách"
Top—18-pounder in action. Centre—Limbering up. Bottom—Artillery Officers' ride. Col. Mulcahy is second from the left, with Capt. Caulfeild on his right. [*Exclusive Photo.*

BRIC NAR MARBUIGEAD.

BRÉAGA COIS AIBNE.

PÁDRAIC Ó CONAIRE DO SGRIOB.

Duine faoigalta níor éirnic an cuairt cugam le dá lá agus deóraidhe féin ní facaidh an fead an aéaig sin, acht mé liom féin 'mo boéa cliaé an bruaé na haibne le feaétmain. Tógaidh féin an boéa sin le faoéan mo láimh an eagla drúéta agus báirtige agus mé 'mo éodlaé fan oidée, nó le mo éoraint an an mbuéal nár éirnic fóir an famha seo. Báirteaé ná buéal níor éirnic ó tógaidh mo boéa bneág cliaé agus tá fíor ag an faoigal gur mó éeartuigeann an báirteaé céadna ó'n iargaine bneac ná ó'n bpeilméara féin, agus toirg tnomaéta aimsine dá méid mo faoéan is fíor-beagán bneac d' eirig liom mealladh ar an abainn.

Ar eirge dom ar maidin le gealadh an lae—ní bíonn aon mhill orm ag cur orm mo éuid éadaig mar an uile gnáéa dá bruil 'mo feilb annseo bíd timéeall orm fan oidée leis an bruaét do éoinneál uaim—aét ar eirge dom ar maidin, uair go leit noim an ngnéin, ní bíonn orm aét cúpla coirméig éabairt agus fin i lár an tsnoéa éaoil éaintig mé ag iarraidh na bruc glice mealladh éugam ar na puill duba n-a gcaidid a faoigal. An tráth sin de'n lá ní bíonn cuileog ná míoltóg le feiceál ór cionn uisge, agus ba dóig le duine go mbéadh goile éar báis ag na breacaib agus fonn dá néir orra a mbuicfárta folátar; aét ar maidin indiu goin féin ní bruairear. Fear go bruil foigid fean-lób an t-iargaine bneac már fiú iargaine éabairt air. Caidear féin leaé uair ar maidin noim gnéin ag iarraidh aon bneac amain a bí irtig i bpoll faoi éloic a mealladh amaé, agus gan aon toradh ar mo éuid oibre; caidear uair, caidear dá uair . . . . . annsin bruaidh ar m' foigid, agus leagar éarit an tslat, lionar an fiora le tobac maid cumaéta, éuireas deataé i n-áirde uaim i nglan-aér na maidne moide agus éorruigear ag cumadh bréag le himneaét do mo éáirde tráth d'fillfinn ar an gcadair agus d' fiarfruigéi díom cé mar d'eirig liom leis an iargaineaét!

* * * *

Seadh trí cinn ar fiéid mharbuigear noim eirge na gnéine agus punnt meadéan fan gceann ba luga díob—b'in í an dun-bréag éumar. Bí gonadh dear ag teaét fan ngnéin faoi seo, bí an tobac bí m' fiora ar feabar an domain, bí aér na maidne (réidhe dos éaoin anuas ó na maoléenuic bí ann), bí an t-aér sin níor follaine ná aon fion dán blaiseas le mo beó, agus níorb fada go nabar éom fárta liom féin ir dá mbéadh na trí bruc ar fiéid agam irtig 'mo mála. Go deimin, do éneideas ar fead aéaig bis gur fa mála bíodar i n-ionadh beit i bpolaé orm fa fnuit!

D' eirig liom éur 'n-a luige orm féin gur fa mála bíodar, agus d' eirig liom beit éom cinnte sin de gur éorruigear dá noinnt ar mo éáirde!

Trí cinn, de na cinn ba mó do Tomár—naé ar an bfear boét sin béar an aitmhéala go gcaideann sé fanaét irtig fa gcadair an aimsir seo agus an dúil énáidhe aéa aige i n-iargaineaét bneac, agus a bruil le fágáil díob de réir na tuairimge beineas mise dó! Aét geibidh sé trí cinn uaim—cuireadh fa bport indiu iad! Dá éeann móra thoma d' Eogan—cuiridh an gairgideaé béil sin noinnt dubán i bportóid n-a éairín nuair a geibear sé na bruc uaim agus beidh an cleasaidhe ghoidhe ag leigint air le cáé gurab é féin mharbuig na héirg! Na bréaga innseóéar an gadaidhe! Agus na cinn seo aéa agam le cur go dti Nell na porg cleasaé, ní éuiridh mé litir ná ainm leó ar eagla na heagla go seólfadh sí ar air éugam iad toirg olc beit aici liom le mí gan fior fáéa an uile sin agamsa; aét dá mbéadh sí annseo liom an maidin beannuigée seo . . . . .

Seadh, na bruc seo naé marbuigéear ir iad ir truime agus ir mó agus ir blasta, agus gaé uile lá amaidh, ó caiséadh dubán i gnuit aibne i dtoradh, agus naé mbíd dá noinnt ar éáidhib ag gaé iargaine bneac go mb' fiú an t-ainm uasal éabairt air?

* * * *

Silim go bruil eólas agam ar gaé uile éloé, carraig agus mullán, ar gaé uile tom, tor agus gleaé atá i bpoirgeaét dá mile de mo boéa cliaé ar bruaé na haibne seo. Suas agus anuas le dá mile uaim bíonn seanfear eólasaé ag iargaineaét dó féin de gnáé. Caid sé a faoigal ar bruaé na haibne seo, deir sé liom, agus má tá fear i néidhinn ir mó a bruil eólas aige ar éáilidheaét agus ar gliocas an Bhric, níor casadh liomsa é. Níor cuineas féin aon airde air go dti le cúig lá ó foin, aét ceana féin tá dlúééáidheas easonn. Uaineannta, le tear an lae, nuair naé mbíonn aon maid leis an iargaineaét, buaileann sé amaé dó féin le coir na haibne le cuairt éabairt ormsa. Uaineannta, nuair bíos an t-uaigneas ag gabáil dom, beirim cuairt ar an seanóir. Mise éus an cuairt indiu.

Bí teine áidhmuid fadhuigte aige agus é ag ullmhú bid ór a cionn nuair casadh fan áit mé. Beannuigeamar dá céile.

"A' ndeáinair aon maid ar maidin?" d'fiarfruigear de.

Cuir sé gal tobac uaid agus bí fios agam go ndeánna. Uaineannta, ní bíonn aon fonn cainnte ar an iargaine; uaineannta eile, nó-fadálaé bíos sé. Sinear mo sgéal tobac éuige. Sín seisean a ceann féin éugam. Caideamar.

Sileas cainnt baint ar.

"An maith siad ag eirge go tuig an bealaé seo ar maidin?" adeirimse.

"Bí."

Focal eile níos labair aét gal ómaé éur i n-áirde.

"Ar féaé tú na míoltóga slasa sin éugat duit cúpla lá ó foin?" arsa mise.

"Níor féadar."

Cuir sé gal eile uaid. Bí fios agamsa, ó'n gcaoi sinne sé gur ruaraé an mear bí ag an seanóir ar na míoltóga céadna.

"Dairear féin thall arta ar maidin," arsa mise, agus d' féadar go neamhéúramaé ar na néalta móra bána bí ag gluaiseaét éarit go maorda ór mo éionn sa sséir sgiamh, agus súil agam go bsiarfródaidhe díom cé méid bneac gur mharbuigear.

"A' ndeánna siad aon naé duit?" ar seisean.

Bí liom; anoir nó amaidh, d'féadfainn éad éur ar an seanóir le mo thí bneac ar fiéid (bruc a bí fór sa fnuit!)

"Rinnear maid go leór," arsa mise.

"Cé méid?"

"Cé méid ar mharbuig tú féin?" arsa mise, "innis dom é ór mise éuir an deirt i dtoradh."

Bí an beirt againn ag féadaint go géar ar a céile faoi seo. Labair an seanóir go méid agus mórcúis air.

"Marbuigear," ar seisean, "marbuigear thí cinn ar fiéid, a duine, marbuigear thí cinn ar fiéid noim eirge gnéine."

Seiteas féin agus ní gan fáé é. Naé in é oíneaé an méid leigear orm féin beit marb agam!

"A' ndeánna tú féin aon naé?"

Díos iomlán dá éomairle, aét d' éaluig an focal uaim.

"Thí cinn ar fiéid sheisin," arsa mise, aét éainic aitmhéala orm nuair éugar faoi deara an aitmhéala éainic ar an seanóir gur marbuig an beirt iargaine an méid céadna bneac an maidin céadna. Carbáin sé na thí bneac ar fiéid dom go bródamail, agus dubaint sé go dtiubhradh sé cuairt orm tráénóna leis na thí cinn ar fiéid marbuigear féin seiceál: an gcheidfidh an fear cóir mé nuair adeirear mé leis gur noinneas ar mo éáirdib iad?

[A ghioé].

ARMY ATHLETIC TOURNAMENT.

Programme for the Championship Meeting to be held at Croke Park.

A meeting of the Army Athletic Executive Council was held at Portobello Barracks, Dublin, on June 4th, the delegates present being :—Major-General Daniel Hogan, Dublin Command, Chairman ; the Rev. Father O'Callaghan, Vice-Chairman ; Capt. Keogh, Cork Command ; Comdt. Ryan, Waterford Command ; Lieut. Robinson, Air Force ; Captain Dwyer, Limerick Command ; Captain McIntrye, Works Corps ; Comdt. General Boylan and Colonel Joseph Byrne, Curragh Command ; Rev. Father Pigott, Dublin Command ; Colonel Austin Brennan, Claremorris Command ; Rev. Father Feehily, Athlone Command.

On the motion of Colonel Cronin, seconded by Captain McIntyre, Captain F. O'Doherty, late of Claremorris Command, was appointed Organiser.

A lengthy discussion on the providing of grounds at the different Battalion Headquarters resulted in a deputation of five members of the Executive Council being appointed to meet the Army Council with a view of having this matter adjusted.

The following programme for the Athletic Championships, which were provisionally fixed for Saturday and Sunday, the 25th and 26th of August, at Croke Park, was adopted :—

100 Yards.
220 „
Sack Race.
Obstacle Race.
440 yards
880 „
1 Mile Flat.
3 Miles Flat.
3 Miles Steeplechase.
1 Mile Relay Race.
120 Yards Hurdles.
High Jump.
Long Jump.
Hop, Step and Jump.
Pole Jump.
Raising and pucking Hurling Ball.
Football Place Kick.
Tug-of-War.
Cycling :—
1 Mile.
3 Miles.
5 Miles.
Weight-throwing :—
Putting 16 lbs. shot.
Throwing 56 lbs. weight with and without follow.
Throwing 56 lbs. height.
Throwing 14 lbs. hammer.
Discus-throwing.
Boy Soldiers :—
100 Yards.
220 „

Secretaries of Command Committees to be notified that all Battalion Championships must be held prior to August 1st.

The arranging of dates for holding of Boxing, Tennis and Golf Championships was deferred until next meeting.

It was intimated to the meeting that Croke Park was not available for the holding of Sunday games until the middle of August. Steps are being taken to ensure that the Army Athletic Association shall have suitable grounds for the holding of the All-Army Hurling and Football Championships.

PROGRESS OF THE ARMY ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

Total number of teams so far affiliated is 270. These figures do not include the teams at present being organised in the Kerry, Limerick, Waterford and Independent Services Commands.

The Inter-Company Championships in all Commands are now well under way. Arrangements in most Commands have been made for the playing of the Inter-Battalion Championships. Already several of the Commands have selected, and are training their Athletic teams for the forthcoming All-Army Championships

The Handball Championships promise very keen contests. Amongst the entrants for the Championships are such well known exponents as Aldridge, late of Athy, Whelan, finalist in the Boot Handball Tournament, Jim Hunt, the Connaught Champion, Canavan and Kiernan, of the Aerial Force, and several prominent players from the Athlone Command.

The entrance for the Boxing Championships number almost 150, and are of all weights from Fly to Heavyweight.

One of the greatest features of the Army Athletic Championships will be Gymnastic competitions in the different Companies from the Boys' School, Curragh Camp. These youngsters are in the capable hands of Colonel Joseph Byrne, Training Staff.

Amongst the Cyclist entries for the Army Championships it that well known wheel-man, B. J. Donnelly, holder of several All-Ireland Cycling Championships.

ARMY ATHLETIC CHAMPIONSHIPS.

To the Editor of "An t-Oglach."

A CHARA,—It has come to the notice of the Army Athletic Executive Council that certain Army athletes have been advertised as holding Army championships.

The Executive Council desires to point out that until the Army championships are held no person has the right to claim any Army championship.

Mise, le meas,

PADRAIC O COLGAIN, Comdt.
(Secretary, Army Athletic Association).

Army Athletic Association,
Portobello Barracks, Dublin.
5th June, 1923.

FOOTBALL MATCHES AT CURRAGH.

[From our Curragh Correspondent.]

A successful series of inter-Company Matches were carried out by the 62nd Battalion, Ponsonby Barracks. A set of silver Medals was at stake. "B" Company were rather unfortunate in not being able to field a very strong combination, and in consequence went under to "A" Company in the first match. Nevertheless the match was full of exciting moments and revealed the fact that there were men in the Battalion who hitherto were not afforded opportunity to show their talent on the Gaelic Football Pitch. Inter-Company Matches afforded a splendid opportunity for unearthing any latent ability for this form of pastime.

The final Match between "A" and "C" Companies was a production

(Continued on page 14.)

OFFICERS AND MEN OF

THE DONEGAL COMMAND.

FOOTBALL MATCHES AT CURRAGH.

(Continued from page 11.)

well worth witnessing. Both teams were well selected and gave an exhibition which showed that at least the majority of the players were old exponents of the game. Throughout the Match the issue was very keenly knit.

"A" Company emerged victors on the scores 2 goals and 1 point to 1 goal and 2 points for "C" Company. A selection Committee of three viz.:—Commandant P. Lawlor, Captain J. O'Beirne and C. S. M. McIvor, J., after careful scrutiny selected the Battalion Team from the three Companies, and there is every reason to expect that the selected Team will represent the 62nd Battalion to advantage.

ENGINEERS (Kildare Barracks) v. 62nd BATTALION (Ponsonby Barracks).

On Wednesday the 6th inst., at 7 p.m., the 62nd Battalion's selected team engaged in a friendly encounter the team of the Engineers, Kildare Barracks. The match was not by any means a contest, as from the outset the 62nd Battalion showed their superiority, and asserted themselves to great advantage. They scored rather freely in the opening half, but this must not be attributed in a great measure to the play of the forwards of the 62nd Battalion, but rather to the weakness of the Kildare backs. Captain Kelly at full back filled the position admirably, but he was badly supported.

One very outstanding feature of the match was the want of combination on the part of the 62nd's forwards. There was a fatal tendency on the part of the second line of forwards to encroach too far on the ground in the precincts of the Kildare goal. If they had played in harmony with the first line of forwards the result would have been an accumulation of scores, for the forwards were undoubtedly well fit for their positions.

The backs of the home team were never really tested. In the first half, however, they were completely overwhelmed on one occasion by a determined onslaught by Kildare which was rewarded by a splendid goal. The centre field play by C. S. M. McIvor, J. and Captain J. O'Beirne was really a great display, and in those two players the home team have splendid tutors. Keyes, playing on left wing, was a marvel. For Kildare, Faulkner played a great game. Captain Kelly in the back line was always well in evidence, whilst Corporal Hegarty and Volunteers McDowell, Dunne and Howard rendered great service to their team.

Towards the end of the second half Lieutenant Morgan scored a magnificent goal, which was the fruit of a nice pass. McDonnell further added to the score a very neat goal, the result of fast play from centre field via the right wing. Captain O'Beirne took all the "Frees," all of which were splendidly placed. More than once he scored from "50" yds. line.

The final scores were—62nd Battalion, 3 goals and 8 points to 1 goal for Kildare (per McDowell).

Kildare Team—Captain Kelly, Vol. Coombs, Sergt. Kelly, Vol. Howard, Sergt. Ryan, Cpl. Hegarty, Vol. Lane, Vol. Doyle, Vol. Reilly, Vol. Faulkner, Vol. McDowell, Vol. Corcoran, Lieut. McAuley, Vol. McEnery, Vol. Dunne.

62nd Battalion Team—Captain J. O'Beirne, Lieut. Dunphy, C.S.M. J. McIvor (Capt.); C.S.M. Gogarty, Vol. J. Keyes, Vol. F. Fahy, Sgt. Farrell, Lieut. J. Morgan; Sgt. Hudson (Goal), Vol. R. O'Donnell, Cpl. Tuohy, Sgt. A. Murphy, Sgt. Mahady, Vol. Adams, Sergt. Brennan.

INDEPENDENT SERVICES SECTION.

GROUPED CORPS.

The second round in above Football League was keenly contested at Portobello on the 30th May, when the teams engaged were

Artillery "A" v. Railway Protection

and

Salvage "A" v. Signals "A"

Both matches excited the keenest interest, and the spirit of friendly rivalry existing amongst the different Corps augurs very well for sport in this particular group.

Interest is by no means confined to the players, the chiefs of the different Corps all evincing a lively interest in the fortunes of their respective teams. A large crowd witnessed both matches, amongst the spectators being Maj.-Genl. Vize, Maj.-Genl. Russell, Col. Mulcahy, Col. Moran, Col. O'Leary, Col. Archer, Comdt. J. Smyth, and Comdt. E. O'Leary, and Capt. Sean McGarry, T.D. and a host of other officers. A number of priests were also present.

Comdt.-Genl. Moms refereed both matches.

SIGNALS "A" v. SALVAGE "A."

Teams:—Signals "A"—Capt. Henehan, Sgt.-Maj. O'Kelly (capt.) Sgt.-Maj. J. Duff, Sgt. Doherty, Sgt. Delaney, Volunteers Daly, Pilkington, Byrne, Markey, Feeney, Lawlor, Manifold, Cussen, Gibbons and J. Flood.

Salvage "A"—Capt. Wilson M, Lieut. McCarthy, Lieut. Downes, Lieut. Walsh, Coy.-Sgt.-Maj. Hegarty, Q.M.- Sergt. Hinter, Volunteers Darcy, Flynn, McGarry, Lennon, Keogh, Moms, Grant, Judge, Keenan.

The match was evenly contested by two very fine sporting teams up to a short period before full time. The game throughout showed that our Army teams can display as fine a sporting spirit as any outside the Army Athletic Association and is bound to bring success to our future sports. Result:—

Signals "A"	..	2 goals 6 points.
Salvage "A"	..	6 poinst.

ARTILLERY "A" v. RAILWAY PROTECTION

Teams:—Artilery "A"—Commdt. Mackey, Sergt. Cummins, Corporal Douglas, Gunners, MacSweeney, Kilmartin, Hughes, Murphy, Gatley, Drivers Shields, Hopkins, Donovan, Byrne, Cousins, Symington and Cannon.

Railway Corps:—Comdt. Adamson, Sergts. Brady, Dowling, Delaney, Maloney, Thunder, Lambe, Cpls. Farrell, Leech, Volunteers Donoughue, Turner, Singleton, O'Brien and Conway, Lieut. Synnott.

The game was played in a good sporting spirit from start to finish which, if continued, will make the Army Athletic Association a great success. Result:

Artillery "A"	..	12 points.
Railway Corps	..	5 points.

THE LEAGUE TABLE TO 31st MAY

	May 23rd.	May 30th.
Armoured Cars	—	—
Artillery "A"	Nil	2
Artillery "B"	—	—
Salvage "A"	Nil	Nil
Salvage "B"	Nil	—
Coastal Defences	—	—
Signals "A"	2	2
Signals "B"	2	—
Railway Protection	2	Nil

SPORTS MEETING AT CROKE PARK.

In connection with Army Athletic Championships the Independent Service Section are holding their Championship Sports Meeting at Croke Park on July 27th confined to Artillery, Armoured Cars, Salvage, Signals, Railway Protection and Coastal Defences.

Subsequently they will enter a team representative of this section in each event of Army Championships.

TUG-OF-WAR CONTESTS AT ALLEN FETE, CO. KILDARE.

By kind permission from Major-General P. McMahon, G.O.C. Curragh Command, two (2) Tug-of-War Teams proceeded from 62nd Infantry Battalion (Ponsonby Barracks) as representatives of the Curragh Command at a Féte held at Allen, in aid of Allen Catholic Church, on Sunday, 3rd inst.

No. 1 team was drawn against Kildare, and after efforts of some minutes' duration No. 1 team gained supremacy amidst great enthusiasm. In the second trial, with lesser trouble, No. 1 team completed their victory.

There was great excitement in the final, when both Ponsonby teams contended. No. 1 team won the first pull and No. 2 the second pull, which necessitated another trial. This was not only a trial of strength but one of endurance. For ten minutes the issue was in doubt.

No. 1 team finally had to yield, and considering the fact that they had already engaged Kildare Team, their defeat by No. 2 team was not to be wondered at. Both teams got great applause.

A ONE DAY TOURNAMENT

WILL BE HELD

AT CROKE PARK

ON SUNDAY, 15th JULY

FOOTBALL—Dublin Command v. Curragh Command

HURLING—Limerick Command v. Cork Command

Cumann na Saoirse are providing numerous Side Shows.
It is hoped to have a special team from the Curragh Command to give displays of Tent Pegging and Swedish Drill.

Proceeds in aid of the Wounded Soldiers Fund.

BOXING IN CORK BARRACKS.

[From our Cork Correspondent.]

Several enjoyable scraps were witnessed at the "Gym." Cork Barracks, on Saturday, June 2nd. The Tournament was organised by Capt. Keogh and was very largely attended.

A four-round contest between Vol. Murphy (Ordnance) and Vol. Goff (Communications) resulted in a win for Goff.

Vol. Coughlan (Fermoy) and Vol. Paderskil (Supplies) gave a lively exhibition. In the third round Paderskil striking his man when down (obviously not deliberately) was disqualified.

Vol. Nagle (10th Battalion) and Vol. O'Sullivan (communications) gave another brisk exhibition. Nagle made a very game fight but Sullivan was more effective and was declared the winner.

Vol Dunne (Engineers) and Vol. Norman (30th Battalion) were just warm when Norman went down and out.

"Boy" Murphy (Transport) and Sgt. Kelleher (10th Battalion) gave a nice six-round exhibition though obviously ill-matched.

Sgt. Trappe (30th Battalion) and Sgt. McQuaid (Haulbowline) provided an interesting fight. McQuaid was taller and used his longer reach several times. Trappe, however, was stronger and when he got home it told. It was a fast fight and both men finished tired. McQuaid got the verdict.

A six-round fight between Vol. Doyle (10th Battalion) and Vol. Moloney (Special Services) was a very fine finish to the evening. Moloney was steadier and undoubtedly gave a better exhibition of craft but Doyle was very game. Doyle made most of the offensive and kept going very well. The "Draw" verdict was very popular.

The Band of the 10th Battalion played during the intervals.

KILLARNEY TOURNAMENT.

Football Match and Boxing Contests.

(From our Kerry Correspondent.)

Teams representing the 6th Infantry Battalion, Killarney, and the 19th Infantry Battalion, Castleisland, met in the Barrack grounds, Killarney, on 21st ult., before a large number of spectators. The game proved an interesting one and the 6th Battalion ran out comfortable winners by the following score:—

6th Infantry Battalion — 2 goals 3 points
19th Infantry Battalion — 1 goal.

The game was refereed by Commandant James Dempsey, an old member of the O'Toole's Football team.

BOXING BOUTS.

Later in the evening a most enjoyable Boxing Tournament was held—and revealed some boxers of promise—the contests were as below:—

"Gunboat Smith" (27th Battalion, Kenmare) *v.* Volunteer Mulready (Army Medical Corps, Tralee)

The men were by no means evenly matched, all the advantage lying with Smith. Both men boxed well in the first round. Smith's long reach proved most disconcerting to his opponent who fought gamely enough, but was obliged to throw in the sponge mid-way through the 2nd round.

Vol. T. Lynch (27th Batt., Kenmare) *v.* Vol. Watts (6th Batt., Killarney.)
This contest proved most disappointing as Lynch got in a hard right to the chin in the first round and put his man down for the count.

SIX-ROUND CONTEST.

Vol. McCormack (P.A. Killarney) v. Vol. O'Hara (P.A., Tralee)

This was the chief event of the evening and remarkable interest was evinced in the meeting of those two men both of whom had proved themselves clever exponents of the noble art. The contestants were in the pink of condition when they entered the ring.

FIRST ROUND:—O'Hara led off with a left hook which caught McCormack on the chin with no apparent effect. McCormack then forced the pace and rushed his man into a corner and subjected him to some heavy blows on the head and body. O'Hara went weak but cleverly outwitted McCormack's attempts to give him the *coup de grace*.

SECOND ROUND:—O'Hara showed signs of improvement in this round and landed several hard lefts and rights to the body. McCormack avoided further punishment by clinching.

THIRD ROUND:—McCormack was all out in this round and punished his man heavily. The gong saved O'Hara.

FOURTH ROUND:—McCormack rushed from his corner and landed several rights to the chin, but O'Hara boxed skilfully and had the honours of the round.

FIFTH ROUND:—O'Hara shone in this round and beat his man well.

SIXTH ROUND:—Both men strove hard for an K.O. in this the final round and indulged in some heavy hitting. Both were still fresh when the gong went.

RESULT:—O'Hara won on points.

OTHER BOUTS.

Vol. Murphy (27th Batt., Killarney *v.* Vol. Reigh (6th Battalion, Killarney)
Reigh won on a Knock Out after a short-lived contest.

Vol. Ormonde (A.M.C., Tralee) *v.* Vol. Ducy (27th Battalion, Tralee)
This proved a clever exhibition and ended in a draw.

Vol. Price (27th Batt., Kenmare) *v.* Vol. Donohue (17th Batt, Tralee)
This fight ended in a draw after an interesting bout.

Vol. Moronry (27th Batt., Kenmare) *v.* Vol. O'Hara (6th Batt., Killarney)
O'Hara disposed of his man in the first round with a knock-out to the chin.

Sgt. O'Connell (6th Batt., Killarney) *v.* Vol. Rankin (27th Batt., Kenmare)
O'Connell proved himself the better man all through and won easily on points.

DUBLIN COMMAND SPORTS.

DRAW FOR FIRST ROUND OF THE COMMAND CHAMPIONSHIPS.

At a Meeting of the Dublin Command Sports Committee held at Collins Barracks on 5/6/1923, the draw for the first round of the Command Football and Hurling Championships took place, and resulted as follows:—

FOOTBALL.

21st Batt. *v.* 45th Batt., at CAVAN, on 14/6/1923, at 4 o'clock.
Referee—Capt. Keenan, 58th Batt.

53rd Batt. *v.* 49th Batt., at MONAGHAN, on 21/6/1923, at 4 o'clock.
Referee—Lt. Cassins, 21st Batt.

58th Batt. *v.* 48th Batt., at NAVAN, on 17/6/1923, at 4 o'clock.
Referee—Capt. Whyte, 49th Batt.

33rd Batt. *v.* 20th Batt., at NAAS, on 13/6/1923, at 3 o'clock.
Referee—Capt. Donnelly, 1st Batt.

55th Batt. *v.* 13th Batt., at CROKE PARK, on 21/6/1923, at 7 o'clock.
Referee—Lt. Walsh, 1st Batt.

1st Batt. *v.* 8th Batt., at CROKE PARK, on 21/6/1923, at 6 o'clock.
Referee—Vol. Woods, 57th Batt.

16th Batt. *v.* 37th Batt., at CROKE PARK, on 23/6/1923, at 6 o'clock.
Referee—Capt. O'Connell, 57th Batt.

56th Batt. *v.* 57th Batt., at CROKE PARK, on 25/6/1923, at 6 o'clock.
Referee—Lt. M. O'Brien, A.P.C.

H.Q. Batt. *v.* 50th Batt.
24th Batt.—Bye.

HURLING.

55th Batt. *v.* 57th Batt., at CROKE PARK, on 23/6/23, at 7 o'clock.
Referee—Rev. Fr. Piggott.

8th Batt. *v.* 13th Batt., at CROKE PARK, on 25/6/1923, at 7 o'clock.
Referee—Rev. Fr. Piggott.

33rd Batt. *v.* 45th Batt., at NAVAN, on 17/6/1923, at 3 o'clock.
Referee—Comdt. Fox.

H.Q. Batt. *v.* 58th Batt., at DUNDALK, on 25/6/1923, at 6 o'clock.
Referee—Col. McGauran.

37th Batt.—Bye.

DRAW FOR DONEGAL COMMAND CHAMPIONSHIP.

First Round.

3rd Battalion *v.* 35th Battalion.
Works Corps *v.* Transport.
Byes.—Command H.Q. and 46th Battalion.

Semi-final.

Command H.Q. *v.* Winners of 3rd Battalion and 35th Battalion.
46th Battalion *v.* Winners of Works Corps and Transport

First Round Matches to be played at Bundoran Athletic Grounds, on Sunday, 1st July.

MEMORIES OF ARTHUR GRIFFITH.

The title of Mr. Geo. A. Lyons's little work, "Some Recollections of Griffith and His Times" (Talbot Press) clearly indicates its scope. It does not pretend to be either a biography or a historical study. The writer knew Arthur Griffith from the time of the latter's return from South Africa, and was by his side in some of the most exciting and pivotal incidents of the Resurrection of Ireland. He shares the whole-hearted respect and admiration felt by all right-thinking Irishmen who knew Griffith personally, but he does not allow this profound esteem for his subject to cloud his writing. To one, like the undersigned, who played a tiny part in those days twenty years ago, this book recalls vivid memories of the formidable struggle against the apathy that fettered the land in that far-off time—of the indomitable, untiring, ever-cheerful Willie Rooney; of "Ethna Carbery" weaving songs of inspiration under the shadow of the Cave Hill; of young men, now middle-aged or dead, who created no little stir in the City of the Violated Treaty before the world enmeshed them; and of Arthur Griffith, the same outwardly cool, impassive, reticent Arthur Griffith, that the present generation knew and mourns. For this later generation Mr. Lyons lifts the curtain on the past and shows them the Arthur Griffith of an earlier day "in his habit as he lived." The frontispiece is a reproduction of Miss Lily Williams's excellent portrait of Griffith, now in the Dublin Municipal Gallery of Modern Art.

"AN PAORACH."

THE ARMY PENSIONS BILL.

Measure Introduced in the Dail—Speech by the Commander-in-Chief.

In Dáil Eireann, on Wednesday, 6th June.

ARMY PENSIONS BILL, 1923.—FIRST STAGE.

An t-AIRE UM CHOSAINT (Risteárd O Maolchatha): Roinnt bhlianta ó shoin do thainig sé mar dhualgas ar ógánaigh na tíre airm do thógaint chun na tíre do chosaint agus chun saoirse do bhaint amach. Fuair cuid aca bás agus bhí a thuille eile aca créachtuithe i dtreo is nách féidir leo a slí bheatha do thuilleamh i gceart. Caithfimíd socrú éigin do dhéanamh chun ná beidh siad féin agus a muintir i mbochtanas.

Perhaps on the Day of Judgment one of the principal torments that will come our way is that in the face of a number of charges excuses willl crowd themselves on us, each of them disclosing very clearly that it is inadequate. In looking back to a statement that it was my duty to make in the previous Dáil, to the effect that arrangements would be made shortly to deal with the dependants of Volunteers who had been killed, and to deal with wound pensions in respect of men who had received serious wounds while giving military service in defence of the liberties of the country, I feel that while the very grave upheaval that has intervened within the last twelve months is an excuse that might have been brought forward for not having dealt with that matter in that period, it is an inadequate one. You can take some consolation in the fact that out of voluntary funds subscribed something, at any rate, has been done to relieve the sufferings of those who in the earlier periods suffered because of military service given, and in the present period of military service we have been enabled under the Dependants' Allowances Scheme to make temporary provision in the cases of men who have lost their lives. The position now is that we formally introduce this Bill. This Bill provides that, subject to their being voted from time to time all the necessary monies, wound pensions shall be granted to officers and men disabled as the result of wounds received and directly arising out of military service, and for the granting of pension and allowances to the dependents of officers and men who have lost their lives on military service.

SCOPE OF BILL.

The Bill proposes to deal with the cases of officers and men who have given military service in any of three distinct periods:—

(1) The Rising of 1916, when military service was given by the Irish Volunteers and by the Irish Citizen Army of that time.

(2) Over the period extending from approximately January, 1919, when the first DAIL came into existence, to the 6th December, 1921, the date of the signing of the Treaty with Great Britain, during which period military service was rendered by OGLAIGH NA hEIREANN, otherwise known as the Irish Volunteers, or the Irish Republican Army.

(3) The post-6th December, 1921, period, during which military service was rendered by OGLAIGH NA hEIREANN and by the present attested Army.

Everything possible has been done to ensure simplicity in the working of the Act, and to ensure the greatest measure of fairness all round. And to this end two classes of men only have been recognised—commissioned officers and non-commissioned officers and men—and in respect of each of these two classes pensions and allowances have been fixed at a flat rate for each class. The total disability pension has been fixed in the case of an officer at £200 per annum, and in the case of non-commissioned officers and men at 42s. per week—approximately £109 per annum. In the case of a married man or of a widower with any child living a further pension may be paid, not exceeding in the case of an officer 15s. per week—approximately £39 per year—and in the case of a non-commissioned officer or man not exceeding 10s. a week—approximately £26 a year—and for this purpose a child shall be considered to be, in the case of an officer, a son under the age of 18 or a daughter under the age of 21 years, and in the case of a non-commissioned officer or man, a son under the age of 16 and a daughter under the age of 18 years. In addition, provision may be made in respect of any office or soldier to whom a wound pension has been granted for providing such artificial limbs, crutches, special boots, or other similar appliances as the case may require, and for providing for the repair and renewal of any such appliances, and for the providing free of charge, or at a reduced rate, of any vocational training any such officer or soldier shall apply for, as the Minister considers suitable to his case.

DEPENDANTS' CLASSES.

In the Schedule attaching to the Bill are indicated the principal injuries which shall be regarded as disablement, and the percentage of disablement regarded as arising from each such injury. The percentage of the Total Disability Pension which shall be awarded to any officer or soldier as pension shall be determined by the degree of any man's disablement, determined on the lines indicated in this Schedule. Ordinarily, the payment of a wound pension shall date from the date upon which the officer or soldier to whom the same is granted was discharged from the Forces. When, however, he has been, since his discharge, in receipt of any allowance from the Minister, whether for himself or his dependants, the pension shall commence to be payable on the date upon which such allowance has ceased, or shall cease. In the case of any pension granted to a person who was wounded before the 1st day of April, 1922, the payment shall not be made from a date earlier than that date. In respect of deceased officers and soldiers the Bill proposes to recognise the possibility of a man having total dependants in any of three classes, the first class including any, or all, of the following:—Widow, son (under the age of 18 years in the case of officers and 16 years in the case of men), daughter (under the age of 21 years in the case of officers and 18 years in the case of men). The second class including any, or all, of the following:—Mother, father over 60 years of age or incapacitated by ill-health, brother or sister permanently invalided, grandparents. And the third class, brothers under the age of 18 years in the case of officers and 16 in the case of soldiers, or sisters under the age of 21 years in the case of officers and 18 years in the case of soldiers.

DECEASED OFFICERS' DEPENDANTS.

In the case of deceased officers and in the case of total dependence under the first class the following allowances shall be payable:—To the widow, £90 per annum during widowhood, and a gratuity of £120 on first re-marriage. In respect of each son under the age of 18, £24 per annum while the mother is living. £40 per annum after the death of the mother. In respect of each daughter under the age of 21, ditto. In addition, these shall be payable in respect of each child between the ages of 12 and 17, inclusive, repayment of any amount proved to have been necessarily and properly expended in school fees, but not exceeding £35 in any one Calendar year. In respect of officers, and in respect of total dependence of the second class, one allowance at the rate of £1 per week shall be payable, and if there are two or more such dependants, only one allowance shall be payable, and to such one of the dependants as the Minister for Defence shall direct. This allowance shall not be payable in any case in which allowance is made in respect of a widow. In respect of officers, and in respect of total dependence of the third class, an allowance of 7s. 6d. per week may be made in respect of any such dependant, except that the total allowances granted under this Section shall not, in the case of any one officer, exceed £1 per week. And no allowance shall be paid in respect of any dependant of this class in any case in which allowance is payable in respect of dependants in any of the previous two classes.

THE RANK AND FILE.

In respect of soldiers, and in respect of total dependants of the first class, the widows shall receive during the period of widowhood a pension at the rate of 17s. 6d. per week, approximately £45 10s. per annum, and a gratuity on the first re-marriage of £45 10s. In respect of sons under the age of 16 and daughters under the age of 18 there shall be paid in respect of the first such child, while the mother is living, an allowance at the rate of 5s. per week, or approximately £13 per annum, and in respect of each additional such child an allowance at the rate of 3s. 6d. per week, or approximately £9 per annum, while the mother is living. In respect of motherless children there shall be paid an allowance at the rate of 8s. 6d. per week for each child, or approximately £22 per annum. In respect of soldiers, and in respect of total dependence for the second class, one allowance shall be payable at the rate of 15s. per week—approximately £39 per annum, and in the case of two or more such dependants this allowance shall be paid to such one of the dependants as the Minister for Defence shall direct. No allowance shall be payable in respect of any dependant in this

(Continued on page 19.)

PROVISIONS OF ARMY PENSIONS BILL.

The text of the Army Pensions Bill has been issued.

The measure provides for the payment of pensions to officers and men of the Army incapacitated by wounds and for allowances to the dependants of those who have lost their lives on active service. Generally, the payments are made in respect of service disablements since April 1, 1922, but if the Minister for Defence certifies that disablement prior to that date came from service with the Irish Volunteers the pension may also be granted

As already stated, the Minister may supply, with the consent of the Minister of Finance, to any officer or soldier to whom a wound pension (whether temporary or permanent) has been granted under this Act, such artificial limbs,crutches, special boots and other similar appliances as his case may require, and may provide for the repair and renewal of any such appliances.

The Minister may, with the consent of the Minister for Finance, provide for any officer or soldier to whom a wound pension (whether temporary or permanent) has been granted under this Act such vocational training, either free of charge or at a reduced charge, as such officer or soldier shall apply for and the Minister for Defence shall consider suitable to his case.

No pension, allowance or gratuity under the Act shall be capable of being taken in execution or otherwise alienated by process of law for the payment of any debts or liabilities of the officer, soldier or person to whom it is granted.

The wound pension shall be forfeited in the case of any officer or soldier who is convicted of any crime or offence by a court of competent jurisdiction in Saorstát Eireann and is sentenced for a term exceeding three months, with or without hard labour, or to penal servitude for any term ; and in the case of persons drawing allowances where sentenced for any term exceeding one month or to penal servitude for any term.

A fine not exceeding £5 shall be imposed in the case of any person making a false declaration for the purpose of obtaining a grant or payment of a pension No payment shall be made in cases where a decree for compensation has been made under the Criminal Injuries Act, 1919-1920

The scales of pensions and allowances as set out in the schedules to the Act are :--

Specific Injury.	Wound Pension to Officers.	To N.C.O.'s and Men.	Further Pension to Married Officers.	Further Pension to Married N.C.O.'s and Men.
	£	Per Week. s. d.	Per Week. s. d.	Per Week. s. d.
Loss of two or more limbs	200	42 0	15 0	10 0
Loss of both hands or all fingers	200	42 0	—	—
Total loss of sight	200	42 0	—	—
Totally bedridden	200	42 0	—	—
Permanent disablement	200	42 0	—	—
Total organic paralysis	200	42 0	—	—
Loss of one arm and one eye	180	37 9	13 6	9 0
Loss of leg and one eye	180	37 9	—	—
Loss of hand and foot	180	37 9	—	—
Loss of arm through shoulder	180	37 9	—	—
Loss of both feet	160	33 7	12 0	8 0
Amputation of leg	160	33 7	—	—
Operation, both feet	140—160	29 4—33 7	10 6—12 0	7 0—8 0
Amputation of leg below hip, or amputation of right or left arm below shoulder	140	29 4	10 6	7 0
Amputation of leg through or below knee, or amputation of right arm below elbow	120	25 2	9 0	6 0
Amputation of leg below knee, or left arm below elbow	100	21 0	7 6	5 0
Loss of one eye, the result of G.S.W. or injury	80	16 9	6 0	4 0
Loss of thumb or four fingers of right hand	80	16 9	6 0	4 0
Loss of thumb or of four fingers of left hand, or three fingers of right hand	60	12 7	4 6	3 0
Lisfranc operation, one foot	60	12 7	4 6	3 0
Loss of two fingers, either hand	40	8 4	3 0	2 0
Loss of all toes of one foot	40	8 4	3 0	2 0
Loss of all toes, both feet	40	8 4	3 0	2 0

ALLOWANCES FOR DEPENDANTS OF OFFICERS.

Widow	£90 during widowhood, and gratuity of £120 on first re-marriage.
Each son under 18	While mother is living—£24 p.a. After death of mother—£40 p.a.
Each daughter under 21	While mother is living— £24 p.a. After death of mother—£40 p.a.
Each child over 12 and under 18	£35 p.a.
Other dependants	£1 per week.
Each brother under 18 and each sister under 21	£1 per week maximum, 7s. 6d. minimum.

ALLOWANCES FOR DEPENDANTS OF SOLDIERS.

Widow	17s. 6d. per week during widowhood and gratuity of £45 10s. on first re-marriage.
Children	While mother alive, 5s. per week for first child and 3s. 6d. per week for each other child. After mother's death, 8s. 6d. per week for each child.
Other dependants	15s. per week.
Each brother under 16 / Each sister under 18	Total Allowances 15s. per week.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

Commander-in-Chief's Speech in Dail Eireann—Shooting Accidents—The Customs Examination—Dependants' Allowances.

In the course of his speech on the Army Estimates in the Dáil on 7th June, the Commander-in-Chief (Minister for Defence) said:—

Now, the Army is starting out for 12 months with 50,000 men and coming down at the end of the financial year—because it is the end of the financial year is in mind when we are speaking of reductions—coming down to the end of the financial year to 30,000 men, but the average to be paid and accommodated over the whole of the year cannot be less than 40,000 men, and if, in response to Deputy Gavan Duffy's request, we took the figure (*a*) "Pay of Officers and Men," and took the figure (*b*) "Provisions and Allowances," and we see what it takes to pay and to feed an average of 40,000 for 12 months, we see that it works out on an average of £132 per man.

If there is any reduction that could be made upon that portion of the Estimate I do not know of it. I certainly could not, as responsible for advising on the matter, recommend a reduction or agree to it. Actually, when a man's equipment, clothing, and everything is taken into consideration the average cost of keeping officers and men is about £250 a year.

Comparing with last year's Estimate, the Estimate for last year of £7,512,000 was practically spent. There was a surplus at the end of the financial year of something like £25,000, but you began your financial year of last year with a very small army, and you ended up with an army of 50,000 men.

ACCIDENTS.

On the question of the indiscriminate use of arms resulting in both accidents and in the waste of ammunition, as far as accidents are concerned, accidents have undoubtedly occurred, but to a large extent they are due to the fact that our men has not had all the training that it would be possible to give them if we were allowed to train our Army in a proper way, and if recruits, instead of being sent, as it were, direct into the firing line, could get some little period of training on the barrack square. It has also to be remembered in connection with accidents that we hear of that many of the weapons that come into our hands as rifles, and that we had to accept to defend our country with, were old, used weapons, the defects in some of them being only disclosed from time to time and in the actual handling of them. Many accidents that we hear of were the result of weapons that were defective and because we could not control the fact that they were defective in any way. We simply had to eliminate them in the process of using them.

ACCOUNTS.

On the question of Army accounts, there are two classes of accounts; one, old accounts—we have heard reference to them as 1921 accounts—and the other current accounts. As regards 1921 accounts, the policy along which, in 1921, we ran the Army was that each particular area supplied its own quota of men to the country's fight and supplied its own quota of material. The Government expenditure on the Army in 1920 and 1921 was infinitesimal compared with the Government expenditure on the Army for this and last year. Certainly the Army in pre-Treaty days cannot have cost the country, through Government money at any rate, more than about £300,000, if it cost as much as that. As to the accounts for 1921, the main responsibility for paying these really fell upon the local people. We know that during the Truce in 1921 many of our men were exceptionally active, and active in accordance with Government policy of that time, and we know that, to a certain extent, it can be regarded that there was a Government liability for certain debts contracted by local officers then. But the circumstances, owing to many of the local officers dividing into different camps, in which the present Government has found itself since, have not been such as to warrant any indiscriminate paying of 1921 debts. The matter is in our minds, and what it will be possible to do the immediate future, perhaps, will let us know. But it is not reasonable to raise a great and continued cry of criticism against the present Government because the 1921 accounts are not paid. It might be a matter of much greater grievance if all the 1921 accounts that were served up were paid. The second class of accounts are current accounts, and I am not going to say that there is not, here and there, in our organisation a bad link with regard to dealing with those accounts, but at present, and for, say, two months past at any rate, there should be no reason for not having the monthly accounts with our Quartermasters in different places down the country attended to when the trader with whom they are contracted gets them properly certified by the proper officer and gets them properly submitted in the proper way.

CUSTOMS EXAMINATION.

On the question of the examination that has been announced for certain positions in the Customs, it is, I understand, the fact that the particular post that this examination is supposed to admit men to, that the maximum for that particular class of officers under the old scheme ran to £450, but the position as I understand it today is that the Government in this scheme of re-organisation has created two classes. First class is the class in which there are examinations being held at the present time. I am not in a position to say whether the admission to the second class will be by competitive examination or by promotion. I cannot say whether it will be one or the other, but that is a matter that we, the Army people, have nothing to do with. It is also pointed out that the examination that is being set for those particular posts is not the ordinary examination that would be normally set for normal competitors. It is an examination set to suit men in the Army who have given service, and particularly those who have given long service, and whose educational polish is not as bright as it would be if they had simply left school.

In the matter of Army men and politics and elections, there are instructions that members of the Army shall not be members of any particular party, and shall not attend party meetings, or shall not obtrusively be in any connection with the political parties at any time.

PROMOTION.

With regard to the question of passing over officers and men, and the question of their not being—apart altogether from their being old servants of the State—promoted according to their merits, there may be individual cases in which a man feels that he has not got promotion or the position he would wish to have, but the circumstances of the last 6 months have been such as to give every man an opportunity of showing what is in him, and they have been such as not to allow of any person responsible for getting the work done to turn aside from any good material that was there to be used. I am quite satisfied that in the matter of filling out the machinery of our present organisation that nothing has been left undone to put the best men in the most suitable positions.

DEPENDANTS' ALLOWANCES.

In the matter of the dependants' allowances, it is another matter that lends itself to the making of a considerable amount of complaint. Out of an Army that was 50,000, there are, at the present moment 27,000 dependants' allowance claims under payment. An additional 4,287 claims have been stopped as a result of discharges. There are at present under investigation 2,500 claims, and out of these only about 600 are claims more than a month old. A total of 5,347 cases of claims has been rejected, and inside these figures, while there may be individual cases that have not had attention, it can hardly be said there are serious grounds for complaint.

Naturally, out of the 5,000 odd rejected claims there is material for keeping up a fairly good continuous complaint. In respect of the demolished barracks, the matter has been reviewed from the point of view of seeing what reconstruction has to be done, and the proposals in the matter will be put up to the Government before long. Generally, as far as the use of the Army at present is concerned, the reduction that we foreshadow in the gradual withdrawal from unnecessary or close contact with the position at the moment will give us a chance of training, that while we may reduce in numbers, we will not lessen our efficiency, or our possible effectiveness for dealing with any recurrence of the unfortunate destruction we have had.

THE ARMY PENSIONS BILL

(Continued from page 16.)

class in any case in which allowance is paid in respect of a widow. In the case of soldiers, in the case of dependants of the third class, an allowance of 5s. per week, approximately £13 per annum, shall be paid in the case of each such dependant, except that under this Section the total allowance in the case of any one soldier shall not exceed 15s. per week, approximately £39 per annum. In the case of both officers and soldiers none of the above allowances shall be paid to any person who was not wholly dependent on such officer or soldier.

Where an officer or soldier leaves persons partially dependent on him, such persons shall not be granted any allowance, but, in necessitous cases, or in special circumstances, a gratuity, or gratuities, may be granted to all or any such partial dependants, but in no case shall the total amount of such gratuity exceed, in the case of any officer, the sum of £150, or in the case of any soldier the sum of £100.

OTHER PROVISIONS.

It is proposed that the Bill shall contain provisions which shall prevent the assignment or commutation of any pension or allowance granted under it, or prevent it being alienated by any process of law for the payment of any debts, or other liabilities of the person to whom it is granted. It is proposed that it shall contain provisions securing the forfeiture of such pensions or allowances by any persons convicted in certain circumstances of crime, and that it shall provide for the infliction of penalties in cases in which false declarations are in any case made for the purpose of unlawfully securing any such pension or allowance; and shall provide for the exclusion of cases otherwise compensated for under the Criminal Injuries Act.

These, generally, are the provisions which it is proposed should be contained in this Bill for the relief of those who have suffered in limb, and for the relief of the dependants of those who have suffered in life, while giving military service in the protection of our country and of the liberties of our country. It is with a pleasure which is tempered by a realisation of what has been suffered by those men and what has been suffered by their dependants, and tempered by an appreciation of the fact that we cannot, perhaps, do everything for them that we would wish to do—it is with pleasure tempered by feelings like that that I ask permission for the First Reading of this Bill in the Dáil.

Mr. DAVIN: May I ask a question?

AN CEANN COMHAIRLE: Yes.

Mr. DAVIN: Is it the intention of the Minister, under the terms of this Bill, to make provision for the dependants of those members of the Army and others who have died in prison on hunger-strike or whose deaths could be attributed to that cause after they had left prison?

General MULCAHY: The Bill, as it stands at present, provides for death as a result of wounds received on military service only.

Motion put and agreed to.

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE SERVICE.

On page 21 of this issue will be found a notice regarding the forthcoming examination, confined to officers and men of the Army, for about fifty posts in the Customs and Excise service of the State. Considerable interest has been manifested in this examination since it was first mooted, and the details which are now published will answer a large number of queries which we have received from soldier correspondents.

It will be noticed that the minimum salary is £120. This, with the usual Civil Service Bonus, amounts to £214. The salary rises by yearly increments to £250, which, with bonus, totals £392/17/6.

The positions afford a splendid opening for soldiers with good service, and there is nothing to prevent such men from attaining the highest grade in the Customs and Excise Service in time.

"Anyone who has read the little organ,' An t-Oglach,' " said Deputy Sears in the Dáil the other day, " will see that the Army to-day derives its inspiration and guidance from the very same sources as inspired the I.R.A. in its best days."

ON FAR FOREIGN FIELDS.

Mountcashel's Brigade in the Service of France.

IRISHMEN OF ACTION—No VI.

One of the most notable Irishmen in the service of France during the dawning days of the eighteenth century was Justin MacCarthy, Lord Mountcashel, a scion of the ancient Kings of Munster.

MacCarthy, one of the bravest and most remarkable Irishmen of his generation was the son of that MacCarthy who played such a prominent part in the Confederation of Kilkenny. His early days were spent on the Continent where he learned the use of arms, and when James II. succeeded to the throne, young Justin MacCarthy was appointed to the post of Lord President of Munster, and by all accounts he proved himself a gallant, honest and kindly man.

In the City and County of Cork all Catholics were invited, under his auspices, to return to their homes, but on the other hand persons who professed other religious beliefs were allowed

LORD MOUNTCASHEL.
(From a contemporary painting.)

to remain undisturbed. Catholics were admitted to the franchise, but no Protestant was deprived of the right to vote. Arms and horses were seized by MacCarthy for the use of his troops, but the owners were always compensated. Plunder and outrage by the men under his command were punished mercilessly, and stories are told of the terrible vengeance exacted by the Lord President on those who disgraced the soldier's calling.

A HUMANE COMMANDER.

When a garrison was put to death by the people of Bandon MacCarthy marched on the town, and the townspeople immediately craved pardon, and threw open their gates. Beyond imposing a fine of £1,000 and throwing down their walls MacCarthy exacted no further reprisal. How little this action gained approval from the heads of the Government in Ireland at that time may be gleaned from the fact Justin MacCarthy was summoned to Dublin and was severely censured by the red-robed Justices in Dublin Castle.

The outbreak of the Williamite war saw Justin MacCarthy at the head of a regiment of dragoons who rendered good service to the cause of James until one fateful day at the

village of Newtownbutler, where they were, through an unfortunate miscarrying of an order, literally cut to pieces.

MacCarthy, who was severely wounded, was taken prisoner and, to the credit of his enemies, was treated kindly. After some months he managed to effect his escape to Cork, where he was joyfully received by his friends.

In the month of May, 1690, MacCarthy crossed the sea to France with a number of Irish troops whom James II. had given to Louis XIV. in exchange for the French veterans the latter monarch had sent to aid the hapless Stuart in his struggle for the Crown. No sooner had MacCarthy presented himself at the French Court, than a commission was issued naming him Lieutenant-General of all the Irish troops in the Service of France. It may be recalled here that these soldiers formed that celebrated corps which was destined to write its name with a no uncertain hand on the pages of Europe's history—the Irish Brigade.

IN ARMS FOR FRANCE.

That those hardy Irish exiles were no carpet courtiers is apparent from the fact that the ink had scarcely dried upon the document which made MacCarthy a Lieutenant-General, than stern work in the tented field was found for him.

In July 1690 he distinguished himself in Savoy, and at the defeat of the Piedmontese in September he rendered conspicuous service. In June 1691, we find him with the Army of Rousillon under the command of the Duc de Noailles. MacCarthy, or as he was generally called, Lord Mountcashel, was present at the capture of the Castle of Valence, and again the despatches speak highly of his soldier-like qualities. In the following year he was transferred to the Army operating against the German States, and French records testify how well Mountcashel and the Irish legion under his command contributed to the success of French Arms during that strenuous campaign.

The following year he was again ordered to proceed to the scene of conflict, but, worn by fatigue and the hardship of three years continued fighting he was reluctantly compelled to seek rest at Barrege, where he succumbed on July 1st, 1694.

A FAMOUS REGIMENT.

The story of Mountcashel's famous Regiment is not lacking in interest. After the death of their gallant commander the command was given to Colonel Andrew Lee, who bore a distinguished record as a soldier. In 1694 the Regiment was ordered to join the Army of Italy, and during that campaign those devoted exiles added fresh laurels to their name. In 1697, at the taking of Ath by Marshal de Catinat the Irish soldiers played a heroic part, and when Louis reviewed his Army at Cordun, near Compiegne, in August, 1698, he singled out the regiment of Mountcashel and bestowed much honour upon its commander.

Again the tocsin of war resound through the plains and valleys of Europe, and again we meet those glorious Irishmen at every turn, and always where the fighting is the hardest. The Siege of Kehl, the taking of Stolhoffen, the bloody day at Munderkingen, the defence of Lisle—but to even name half the engagements in which this regiment bore a gallant part would outrun our allotted space.

At Dettingen and "famed Fontenoy" they nobly upheld the traditions of their race, and when, in 1779, by a reorganisation of the Army of France, the Regiment of Mountcashel was incorporated with the famous Regiment of Dillon, their colours bore the names of practically all the great battles that had been fought by France for close on one hundred years.

In later days when certain French politicians desired to disband the Irish troops in the service, the last Colonel of Dillon's Regiment made, in the National Assembly, a powerful plea for their retention, and told in an eloquent and convincing address the story of that devoted Irish exiles.

THE LAST OF MOUNTCASHEL.

By his will, dated May 8th, 1693, Mountcashel bequeathed his name and titles to his third cousin, Florence MacCarthy, of the Carrignavar branch of the MacCarthy Sept. This legatee died in the year 1715, and his titles and property descended to his son Callaghan MacCarthy, who fought and died in the ranks of the "Brigade" at Fontenoy.

The fourth Lord Mountcashel served in the French Navy, and married, in 1775, Magdalen, the sister of that splendid Irish patriot, Lord Edward Fitzgerald. He died at Sea, and was succeeded by his son Florence, who died in 1803. His surviving son fought as a Lieutenant of Artillery in the Franco-German war of 1870.

X.

"TÍR NA n-ÓG" (COMHLUCHT OIDEACHAIS NA hÉIREANN).

Páipéirín deas pinsine a thasan amach i n-aghaidh na reachtmhaine ar eagh "Tír na n-Óg." Bíon sheann i sgéalta, peicteúiri, agus comhráidh le fághail iroig ann. In a dteannta san tugtar amhrán simplí ioir focail agus ceól agus sgiota straipe i dtaobh áiteana cáiliúla an duin na h-Éireann. Ní'l oiread ir aon focal amháin i mbéarla le fághail sa páipéar so.

Ir mór an tabair í do'n teanghain agus do dhaoine, ioir óg agus aosda, atá ag sabháil do'n Saoluinn. Dá mbeadh a cuille dá leithéid le fághail níos baosgal ná go mbeadh an teanga ag dul cun cinn go tapaidh imeasg na n-óg.

"LUCIAN MHAOL."

IRISH-ENGLISH PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY. Compiled by Seamus O'Duirinne and Padraig O'Dalaigh. (Educational Company of Ireland, Ltd. 2/6 nett.)

Numerous attempts have been made since the Language Revival to introduce satisfactory methods to indicate the pronunciation of Irish by using the sound equivalents in English. In no case have these attempts proved a success, for the reason that articulation in English and Irish bear no phonetic relation to one another. Efforts of this kind are inclined to destroy in place of assisting the retention of Irish sounds. English as spoken to-day tends, in articulation, to laxity. Irish pronunciation, on the other hand, is tense and definite. However, let it be believed that these efforts were all made with good intentions if not altogether a success. The Educational Company's Pocket Pronouncing Dictionary introduces a phonetic system of the kind treated above, but the authors have the good sense to remind us that, with the help of a native speaker the use of this system will result only in "a good working approximation," and indeed these systems will never progress further than that, unless we conform to the Continental phonetic system which has proved a success in the teaching of modern languages.

The book in itself, by its compactness, conciseness and practical scope is worthy of praise and will, without a doubt, be of great help to those who are endeavouring to master the language. The need for a proper and exhaustive dictionary is very keenly felt, and, as every little helps, one may feel certain that the edition of books of this type will leave material for future intellects to work upon, ultimately satisfying our needs.

"INCHINN MHAOL."

During the debate on the Army Estimates in Dáil Eireann, Deputy Dan McCarthy was reminded of the story of the Bank Manager and his client. The manager rang up to tell the client that his account was overdrawn. "Was I in credit twelve months ago?" asked the client. "You were." "And was I in credit six months ago?" "You were." "Well," said the client, "you did not ring me up to tell me that."

Deputy William Sears, in the Dáil, during the debate on the Army Estimates, recalled the English Chancellor of the Exchequer who could not understand the meaning of the decimal point. They tried to explain it to the Chancellor, but when they had finished he merely remarked: "But what is that damn dot doing there?"

NOTICE.

1. Preliminary Notice is given of an Examination, which will be confined to Officers and Men of the Army, for about fifty posts in the Customs and Excise service. The posts in question will carry the scale of salary of £120 rising by annual increments of £10 to £250 per annum, plus the usual Civil Service Bonus, and will be pensionable under the Superannuation Acts.

2. Candidates for this Examination must be between 19 and 30 years of age on the 1st June, 1923, and must have served in the Army either for a period of nine months subsequent to 1st June, 1922, or continuously from a date prior to 1st January, 1923, to the date of Examination.

3. The Examination will be an Educational Examination in the following subjects :—

Irish
English
Arithmetic
Handwriting and
General Knowledge

and in addition to the marks allotted to each of these subjects, service marks will be given in respect of meritorious Army service.

4. It is anticipated that the Examination will be held before the end of July. A further announcement will be made in due course giving particulars of the syllabus and regulations for the Examination, and officers and men of the Army should await this further announcement for any further information regarding the Examination which they may desire.

5. The Examination will be conducted by the Civil Service Commission.

EXAMINATION FOR APPOINTMENTS IN THE REVENUE DEPARTMENT (CUSTOMS AND EXCISE).

(*a*) GENERAL CONDITIONS.

1. The subjects of Examination shall be Irish, English, Arithmetic, General Knowledge, Precis Writing (in Irish or English).
2. The marks allotted to each subject shall be 400, except in the case of Precis, for which the maximum shall be 200.
3. The minimum number of marks which a candidate must obtain on the examination (*i.e.*, exclusive of Service Marks) to qualify for appointment shall be 50 per cent. of the total marks allotted.
4. The list of qualified candidates shall be sent to the C. in C., who shall assign to each candidate "Service Marks," such service marks not to exceed in the case of any candidate a total of 400.
5. All Examination Papers (except in English) will be set in Irish and English, and candidates may answer in either language.

(1) GAEDHILG.

Ceisteanna ar chuid de sna nithe seo leanas ;—Beannachts aimsir, slainte, galair, airgead, uimhreacha, diol is ceannach an clog, etc., tart, ocras, fearg, etc.

Piosa Gaedhilge :—Curfar ceisteanna i dtaobh brigh na bhfocal, no iarrfar ortha an chaint d'atharu ar chuma eigin, aithghearra a dheanamh uirthi, etc.

Translation of a passage or passages of simple Irish into English.

(2) *English* (2).

The aim of the examination in this subject shall be chiefly to test a candidate's ability to write a brief report accurately ; they shall be expected to write two or more short essays or reports, one of them of a descriptive nature. Handwriting and Spelling to be judged from the candidate's answers to the English paper.

(3) ARITHMETIC.

The simple and Compound Rules ; Reduction ; Averages and Approximations ; Vulgar and Decimal Fractions ; Practice ; Percentages ; Metric System ; Currency System of the United States and of the Chief European Countries.

The questions set will be of such a nature as are to be found in ordinary business or commerce.

(4) GENERAL KNOWLEDGE.

The examination paper will include easy questions on Geography and Irish History, of which candidates will be expected to answer at least one question on Geography. A choice of questions will be given.

(5) PRECIS WRITING.

Candidates will be expected to write a summary of one or more passages of Irish or English. (Papers will be set in Irish and English, and candidates may select either).

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OUR INFORMATION BUREAU.

When in Doubt write to "An t-Oglach."

Soldiers are cordially invited to make use of this column. All queries should be addressed to the Editor of "An t-Oglach," G.H.Q., Parkgate Street, Dublin, and should be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, which will not be made public unless desired.

Readers should write on one side of the paper only. It is possible that some slight delay may occur in answering certain queries owing to the necessity for making inquiries, but all questions will be answered in the earliest possible issue.

ANONYMITY.

"Curious."—You do not comply with the rule that all correspondents must give their full name and address.

DEPENDANTS' ALLOWANCES.

"American Mother."—This matter has been sent for investigation.

"S.O.S." (Dublin) and "Agricola" (Curragh).—Receiving attention.

COMMAND CHEMIST.

"Chemist."—Is a Command Chemist, ranking as 2nd Lieut., entitled to proficiency pay prior to his name appearing in G.R.O.?" The answer is in the negative.

DESPATCH RIDER.

"J. C."—Are Despatch Riders entitled to extra pay?"—No; unless classified by O/C as Master Drivers.

SUNDAY PAY.

"M. H." (Grange).—Apply to Captain Coleman, Railway Repair, Protection and Maintenance Corps, Griffith Barracks, Dublin.

MOTOR TRANSPORT.

"Bugler, W. C." (Killarney).—Unless the Transport Officer certifies proficiency, Grade pay will not be issued.

"EXTRA DUTY PAY."

"J. T." (Drogheda).—(1) See answer to M. H. above. (2) Apply through your O/C.

TRADESMAN'S PAY.

"Chat" (Kildare).—If your particular trade is classified for Grade Pay you should apply to your O/C.

BATTALION SHOP SERGEANT.

"Shop Sergeant."—Apply to your O/C. Unless a tradesman Grade pay does not apply.

BATTALION STOREMEN.

"Overworked."—You are not entitled to the 2/- per day extra duty pay.

SPECIAL DUTY.

"R. D. G." and "S. C. B."—You are not entitled to extra pay.

RATION MONEY.

"P. J. C." (Galway).—No; 2/- is the only rate now sanctioned.

P. McA. (Curragh).—You are entitled to 2/- per day on production of pass.

DRIVERS OF ARMOURED LANCIAS.

"Hooded Terror" (Ballyhack).—(1) You are not entitled to more pay. (2) You are not entitled to extra rations.

SOLDIERS' PENSIONS.

"Pensions" are being dealt with by the A/G's Department. See statement by General Mulcahy in this issue.

TRANSFER.

"Cpl. Harry D.," S.I.C., Portobello.—Apply to your O/C giving him full particulars.

"Pte. P. K."—If you wish to get a transfer from the Railway Corps to the Coastal Defence, you should apply to your immediate O/C giving reasons for wanting transfer.

"Vol. John S." (Baldonnel).—Apply to your O/C for the transfer you require.

"Vol. W. M." (Gorey).—You should have given a nom-de-plume. Apply through your O/C, and if unsuccessful write us again.

"Flying Column" (Curragh).—We are not aware that such a unit exists. Application for transfer should be made through your O/C.

TO CIVIL FORCE.

"Kerry, No. 1" (Askeaton).—If you have the standard requirements we have no doubt that your O/C would consider an application from you. Let us know how far you succeed.

BADGE ON UNIFORM.

"An Old Volunteer" (Baldonnel).—The present Army regulations do not permit the wearing of any kind of decoration on the uniform, but we understand that questions of this kind are under discussion. The points raised in your letter are appreciated.

LOSS OF KIT.

"Ted" (Macroom).—(1) We are not sure that you are. (2) Apply to Officer I/C Claims at G.H.Q., giving full particulars and circumstances of your loss.

RE-EMPLOYMENT.

"Orderly Unit, G.H.Q."—We would wish you, if you are considering applying for discharge, to give us your name and full particulars of your previous employment, when we would be in a better position to answer your query.

FREE TRAVELLING VOUCHERS.

"Anxious."—General Routine Orders No. 8, 16/12/'22, paragraph 26 (Adjt.-General's Dept.) deals with issue of Railway Travelling Vouchers, and states that they may be issued at the public expense. "To Officers, N.C.O.'s, and men proceeding home on leave to any part of Ireland, England, or Scotland, provided that not more than one Free Railway Travelling Voucher is granted to any Officer, N.C.O. or man in any six months."

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FOOTBALL BOOTS—Irish made, **18/6.**
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HURLING BALLS—Best in Ireland—made by expert solely for us—price **6/3** post free.
KNICKERS—Irish made on the premises—**2/6** and **3/6** per pair.
JERSEYS—(Wool) Irish made—from **8/6** according to design. Cotton Jerseys from **4/-** each.
HURLING SHOES—Rubber soles—Canvas uppers—**5/6** per pair.
RUNNING SHOES—Hand made in Ireland—best steel spikes—best leather—price **18/6.**

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No branches.

Saoluinn Do'n Arm.

GAELIC.	PHONETIC PRONUNCIATION.	ENGLISH TRANSLATION.
Ainmeacha áiteanna.	ANNIMUCKA AUTUNA.	PLACE NAMES.
Taoiseacht Dún 'na nGall.	Thee shuckth Doon nungoul.	Donegal Command.
Conndae Doire, Conndae Dún 'na nGall.	Coundhay Dherra, Coundhay Dhoon nung owl	County Derry, County Donegal.
Tír Conaill, Tír Eoin.	Teer Kunnill, Teer Own.	Tyrconnell, Tyrone.
Bun Cranntaighe, Druim bó, na Cealla Beaga,	Bun kronnee, drum boe, nuk kalla begga.	Buncrana, Drumboe, Killybegs.
Na Gleannta, Dún na nGall.	Nug lounta, Doon nung owl.	The Glenties, Donegal.
Dún Conghaile, Cúil Maoile.	Doon kunneella, kool oona.	Dunkineely, Colooney.
An Cluainín, Co. Liatdruim.	A kloon neen, coundhay lee drum.	Manorhamilton, County Leitrim.
Muine Dubaltaigh, Sligeach	Mwinna gooltha, shliguck.	Moneygold, County Sligo.
Damhfhuit, Druim Caoirthainn	Doura, Drim keerin	Dowra, Drumkeerin.
Dún Conghaile, Leitir Ceanainn.	Doon kun neela, letter kannin.	Dunkineely, Letterkenny.
Gaoth Dóir, Leithbeathr, An Sraith Bán.	Ghee-door, Liffor, a sraw bawn.	Gweedore, Lifford, Strabane.
Málainn, Cairn Domhnaigh.	Maulin, Korn Downig	Malinn, Carndonagh.
Baile Easa Dara, Chaorloch.	Boll assa dhora, Crease luck.	Ballisodare, Cresslough.
Giúirléidí an tSaighdiúra.	Gyure laid deen thigh dure.	The soldiers "traps."
Cóir fuaghála, an mhealbóg, cnaipe,	Koar foo awla, a malla vogue, kun noppa.	Housewife, kit bag, a button.
Cnaipí, fhuaibín na gcnaipe,	Kun nop pee, Sgoo been nug gun nopee.	Buttons, button brush.
Sguaibín na bhiacal, fhuab na mbhróg.	Sgoo been nuv veeuckul, Sgoo num rogue.	Tooth brush, boot brush.
Sguab na néadach, iall, iallacha.	Sgoob nun naiduck, eeull, eelucka	Clothes brush, a lace, laces.
Iall bhírtce, iall bhóige.	Eeull breeshta, eeull broaga.	A breeches lace, a shoe lace.
Ráfúr coranta, gabalóg na gcnaipe.	Raw soor kussuntha, gowl loag nug gnoppa.	A safety razor, a button stick.
Racha, cíor, fhuab ghruaige.	Rocka, keer, sgoob grooga	Comb, comb, hair brush.
Spunóg, forc, fhian, plácha	Spun noag, furk, sgeeun, plawtha	A spoon, fork, knife, plate.
Muighin, lámhanaí, gallaraoi.	Muig geen, loun nee, golla see.	Mug, gloves, braces.
Tuáille, chior, fhrapai.	Thoo olla, kriss, stroppa.	Towel, belt, straps.

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An t-Óglách

Vol. I. No. 10 (New Series). [Registered as a Newspaper.] JUNE 30, 1923. Price TWOPENCE.

THE G.O.C. ATHLONE COMMAND.

Drawn by Frank Leah from a special sitting.

An t-Óglác

JUNE 30, 1923.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The Irish people will heartily approve the Pension Scheme recently outlined by the Minister for Defence, which proposes to compensate in some way the maimed and disabled heroes of Ireland's fight, and will ensure that at least the dependents of those who nobly sacrificed themselves that Ireland may live will not be left altogether destitute.

The generous sympathy of our people has at all times gone out to the maimed and bereaved. Ireland fettered was ever mindful of all who sacrificed for her sake. Ireland free is not likely to prove false now to this noble tradition.

* * * *

The work of perfecting Army organisation goes on apace. The Irish race has ever displayed remarkable talent for organising, and influence of this talent has produced at various periods revolutionary changes not only at home, but in the countries abroad where the Gael has found a home. In the present instance it is merely a question of giving proper direction to our natural aptitude for organisation, so as to evolve a system of Army organisation that may compare favourably with countries of the most highly developed systems.

* * * *

" Mens sana in corpore sano " has ever been the motto of the true educationalist. The National Army are working on the lines recommended by the proverb. The " corpus sanum " part of it is at present very well catered for. Hurling and football teams are operating in every Command. Old-time exponents of these games, but whose activities in this respect were restricted in recent years, are again reappearing in the athletic arena. We venture to prophesy that one of the most interesting matches of the future will be that of the All-Army teams *v.* the All-Ireland teams.

* * * *

There is another splendid game that has been more or less neglected recently—handball. The Army would render invaluable services to Irish athletics if by their patronage of the game they succeeded in raising and popularising it once more. It would not require a mighty effort. The game is still popular, but the country in general has few facilities for playing it.

As to the " mens sana," we hear of fresh activities in Irish Language Classes. The Army Fainnigh have circularised the various Commands. A report of their activities appears in Irish in another column.

* * * *

The announcement that examinations for some fifty posts in the Customs and Excise service, confined to officers and men of the Army, were to be held in the near future has changed the direction of many activities. There has been a general overhauling and dusting up of long-discarded text-books.

OUR FRONT PAGE PORTRAIT.

Major-General McKEON, T.D., G.O.C. Athlone Command.

Major-General McKeon, T.D., G.O.C. Athlone Command, was born 30 years ago near Ballinalee, Co. Longford, and is the eldest son of a family of eight. He was educated at the local National School and at an early age went to work with his father at the trade which, after he joined the fight for Irish freedom, obtained for him the now world-famous name of " the Blacksmith of Ballinalee."

In 1914 he first became connected with the Irish Volunteers, and was Captain of "A" Coy., 4th Battn, Longford Brigade, a position which he held until 1917, when he was promoted Commandant of the Battalion.

In 1918 he served a term of imprisonment in Sligo jail in connection with a charge of being in possession of " seditious documents."

Shortly after his release he took part with the late Sean Connolly in an attack on Drumlish R.I.C. barracks, which was about the second attack of the kind in Ireland.

Many attacks and ambushes followed in quick succession in many parts of the country and in a large proportion of these he commanded successfully. Prominent amongst the engagements in which he led his men to victory were the Ballinalee ambush in November, 1920, and that at Clonfin, near Ballinalee, in February, 1921.

The story is well-known of his daring escape from the hands of the enemy in the cottage near Ballinalee when, single-handed, he accounted for two of his would-be captors and succeeded in getting away to the adjoining hills unharmed.

In March, 1921, he was arrested at Mullingar railway station by British military and police on the occasion of his return home from G.H.Q., where he had gone to discuss tactics with the Irish Army chiefs. While in the close custody of his captors (whose authorities in their anxiety to effect his arrest had set a large price on his head for some time previously) he made a sudden dash for liberty and succeeded in getting away a considerable distance before he fell wounded and was re-captured.

After spending a term in hospital he was brought to trial and sentenced to death. His speech from the dock on that memorable occasion will go down in Irish history as one of the best of its kind.

While in prison Commandant McKeon was elected, unopposed, T.D. for Longford, and on his release in August, 1921, with the other imprisoned T.D's he was the recipient of extraordinary public ovations everywhere he went.

He accepted the Command of the First Midland Division after his release, and was afterwards appointed O/C Western Command. Since the organisation of the Army he received the appointment of G.O.C. Athlone Command.

Back numbers of the New Series of " An t-Oglach " can be obtained on application to this Office.

GREAT MILITARY PARADE THROUGH THE IRISH CAPITAL.

"An t-Oglách" "Eyes Right!" Troops saluting President Cosgrave at Government Buildings during the great parade through Dublin on Monda June 25th. The guard is seen to the left standing in front of the building. Inset—The President acknowledging the salute.

REVIEW AT BODENSTOWN.

The Armies of the Nation March Past Wolfe Tone's Grave.

Bodenstown, Sunday, June 24, 1923.

A morning of sulky sky, masking the glories of the distant hills and clouding the wood-fringed pastures between.

A wonderful landscape, to be duplicated only in our own country—with its cool shadows and deep mellow greens and tumbled, raggedy, hopelessly Bohemian hedges as frames for glimpses of faerie.

At the back of us the weed-stricken remnants of an ancient church, stark fragments of an olden day.

At the side of the ruins a grave.

The grave nestles by the wall—close to it—hugging the moss grown stones of the ancient edifice as if a family were clinging to a tradition which had a symbol in its lifetime.

A dreary, desolate place at the best of times this Bodenstown Churchyard, the significance of which has been impressed upon us of old, a place which in those old, unhappy days we inevitably linked with forlorn hopes.

To-day, however, it is no longer a pilgrimage of pious aspiration that we make to Wolfe Tone's Grave.

* * * *

It is noon.

A signal runs along the line of officers who have been waiting, and Colonel Dunphy has the honour of unfurling—for the first time in history—the flag of the Irish Army beside the grave of Wolfe Tone in the presence of the Commander-in-Chief of that Army.

Here are people bearing a wreath—a giant cross of lilies sprinkled with green leaves and golden blossoms. They carry it over the ancient graves covered with lush grass in this long-unopened burial ground.

At Tone's graveside the Commander-in-Chief takes the cross of flowers from the soldiers of Ireland who have carried it thus far, and entering through the gate of the grave railings places it on the tomb.

So quietly is it done—just a soldier paying tribute to a soldier—that all save those in the immediate vicinity are unaware of what has happened until they see General Mulcahy standing at the salute beside the grave, with all the officers around also saluting.

And in the great field fronting the graveyard the bugles of the Army of Ireland sound the " Last Post "—that poignant utterance of all armies for the heroic dead.

" The Last Post "!

It tears a bit at the heart strings—always!

More than ever to-day in Bodenstown where the bugles of Ireland are sounding it over an Irishman, who—more than a century dead—has called his people together to prove that they are still faithful.

There is none here to-day who cannot answer that call with utmost honesty, from the Commander-in-Chief of the Army that Wolfe Tone dreamed of a century ago to the farthest off soldier in the serried battalions.

And not only the soldiers of Ireland, but the President of the Irish Parliament and his Ministers have come to pay humble tribute to their great predecessor. The President stands near the Commander-in-Chief while the latter delivers an oration, which is the most memorable yet spoken by the graveside of Wolfe Tone.

It is a fine, soldierly address, given in the language of the Gael and in the Beurla. But before it there was something even better—the March Past of over a thousand soldiers of the Army of Ireland drawn from all the Commands in the country.

Under that grey sky, which deepens the rich colours of the landscape to a symphony in green they swing past the saluting base in review formation to the stirring strains of regimental brass bands and the thin tumult of the pipes.

On a platform built out into the great field adjoining the ancient churchyard and draped with the colours of the nation the General stands, surrounded by his officers, and with the President of Dáil Eireann by his side. Close behind in that bleak sepulchre of historic fame are the officers of the Higher Command and the members of the Government.

Dark against the deeper green of the countryside are the uniformed figures swinging past with steady tread, bayonets glistening at the ends of shouldered rifles.

Steady and true these soldier countrymen of ours march. Well might Major-General Peadar MacMahon, G.O.C. Curragh Command, feel proud to be in charge of such a body of men that day, and proud also should have been Colonel O'Connor for his share in directing the operations.

Perhaps there were some there to-day who visioned another reviewing on that field before Wolfe Tone's grave—a grey, shadowy army moving silently past with the living men—another soldier leader taking the salute beside the General.

For the soldier dead of Ireland through all the centuries would have hastened to the comradeship of their victorious countrymen if 'twere possible and the spirit of Tone have gazed with pride on the great array.

Who knows?

* * * *

" It is not without reason and will not be without benefit," declared the Commander-in-Chief," that this most significant and representative gathering of the soldiers of the Irish Army should have taken place by the graveside of Wolfe Tone. We have come here to bear tribute to those who have been our headline and example, and whose simple, strenuous lives have made it possible for us to see this day in Ireland."

Wolfe Tone rose and rebelled against a tyranny that was the tyranny of Irishmen, and he rose against it because it made it possible for an outsider to crush and destroy this country and its liberties. That tyranny was the tyranny of a minority that seized the material wealth and property of Ireland to crush its people.

They had to-day found themselves unfortunately up against a tyranny that it would be as disastrous to submit to as any tyranny that ever lived in Ireland.

And part of that tyranny was to take from the plain people of Ireland their dead, and in taking from them their dead to take away that strength of mind and spirit that was at the back of all strength. But they were not going to allow any person to stand before them and rob them of those human, hard-working patriots of Ireland without asking back " What do you know of Tone and Emmet?"

In a few brief pictures we saw the man and patriot—Tone. At the age of 24, failing to seek fortune with his brother in India, for the simple reason that there was no boat to go. At the age of 27, making proposals to Lord Grenfell for a colonisation in the South Seas " which might be attended with the most beneficial consequences to England," and, being prevented, of finding himself with his friend Russell " carrying on a privateering war, for which I think we both have talent, on the Coast of Spanish America " for the simple reason that his proposals were not listened to by the British Minister.

At the age of 32, fitting up his Study in Princetown and

(Continued on page 6.)

THE ARMY'S TRIBUTE TO WOLFE TONE.

"An t-Oglách"] Top (left —The Commander-in-Chief laying the Army's wreath on the grave of Wolfe Tone at Bodenstown, Sunday, June 24t
Top (right)—General Mulcahy salutes the grave while the "Last Post" is being sounded. Bottom—Troops marching past t
Commander-in-Chief, and General Mulcahy acknowledging the salute.

REVIEW AT BODENSTOWN

(Continued from page 4.)

beginning " to think my lot was cast to be an American farmer." but being brought back surely and inevitably by the light touch of circumstances to his ever cheerfully borne duty to his country.

We saw the clear-minded patriot realising the great, clear truth that nothing but disunion amongst Irishmen can create an opportunity for any outside power to invade Irish territory or Irish rights. " No other arms but those of corruption were used by England against the independence of Ireland."

We see him earning his true title *The First Apostle of Irish Union*. His fearless and effective championing of his down-trodden Catholic countrymen. The love borne him equally by the Catholics of Dublin, the Protestants of Belfast, and his proud recording of the fact of that love in his notes written by him in France:—

" If ever I come to be a great man let me never forget
" two things—the honour of my Masters of the Catholic
" General Committee who refused to sacrifice me to the
" requisition of Mr. Grattan, and the friendship, I may
" say, of the whole town of Belfast in the moment of my
" departure into exile—these are two instances of steadi-
" ness and spirit under circumstances peculiarly trying
" which do honour to them, to me, and to our common
" nature. I will never forget them."

We saw his cutting contempt for idle swank. " Make yourselves free " he says to his friends in Belfast who, aping the French Revolutionists began to call one another " Citizen." " Make yourselves free and call yourselves what you will, what you please, but you are no more citizens for shutting yourselves up in a room and calling yourselves by that name than you would be all Peers and Noblemen by calling each other My Lord."

We saw his equally cutting contempt of those who want to move mountains, but who will not work to that end:—

" I do not understand people being idle and giving them-
" selves airs, and wanting to make revolutions while they
" are grumbling at the trouble of writing a few sheets of
" paper."

We saw his respect for the rights of others, his intense desire to liberate his country with his clear realisation as to how best it could be done:—

" To subvert the tyranny of our execrable Government,
" to break the connection with England—the never failing
" source of all our political evils—and to assert the inde-
" pendence of my country. These were my objects.
" To unite the whole people of Ireland, to abolish the
" memory of all past dissensions and to substitute the
" common name of Irishman in place of denominations of
" Protestant, Catholic and Dissenter. These were my
" means."

And we were reminded that in the days that had now come to Ireland, and when we saw days in which we could say that the Englishman in England to-day had no more control over the material resources of England, had no more power to order his daily life and make his nation's laws than had the Irishman standing here in Ireland—that when we had reached these days we had reached days in which we could again calmly realise, as Tone realised, that the best means of achieving the independence of our country is:—

" To unite the whole people of Ireland, to abolish the
" memory of all past dissensions, and to substitute the
" common name of Irishman in place of denominations of
" Protestant, Catholic and Dissenter."

Now, with a Government of their own in Ireland, they were still soldiers, serving it with the same old spirit of service that rallied them in 1913 and had supported them ever since. They realised with Tone that " those who did not respect the " liberties of others shall not be true defenders of their own." They were the defenders of their country's liberties and would put the stamp of " defenders " on themselves by making it plain in every word and action of theirs that they respected the liberties of all others.

Amongst the officers present were:—General McMahon, C.G.S.; Lt.-General Geroid O'Sullivan, Adjutant-General; Lt.-General Sean O'Muirthuile, Q.M.G.; General Eoin O'Duffy, Commissioner of the Civic Guard; Major-General Guilfoyle and Col. Barry O'Brien, A.D.C.'s to President Cosgrave; Major-General Daniel Hogan, G.O.C. Dublin Command; Major-General M. Brennan, Limerick Command; Major-General Sweeney, T.D., Donegal Command; Major-General McSweeney, Director of Air Force; Lt.-General J. J. O'Connell; Lt.-General D. O'Hegarty; Major-General Emmet Dalton, Clerk of the Senate; Colonel Dunphy, Curragh Command; Com.-General Beaslai, T.D., and Col. H. G. Smith.

In addition to the military party the attendance included:—Senator Mrs. Wyse-Power; Mrs. Mulcahy, wife of the Commander-in-Chief; Mr. Hugh Kennedy, K.C., Attorney-General, and Mrs. Kennedy; Mr. Desmond Fitzgerald, T.D., Minister of External Affairs; Mr. Finian Lynch, T.D., Minister of Fisheries; Mr. Frank McGuinness, T.D.; Dr. Richard Hayes, T.D.; Mr. Wm. Sears, T.D.; Mr. Colm Murphy, Clerk of the Dáil, etc.

A guard and pickets were provided by the Officers' Training Corps from the Curragh.

Immediately prior to the ceremony four Army aeroplanes circled over the scene and returned to Baldonnel.

AN BRATAC SO' GAINNE.

Do'n Eagarthóir, " An t-Oglác."

A Chuine Chóir.—Is iomda uair a bíor ag cuimneamh ar an rud so chuaid. Tabair fúil-féachaint tapa timpall ort aon lá anoir agus ise an céad rud cuireas 'na luige so gairgean ort ná an mór-oirrióct atá ann idir dá fagar de'n bhat náisiúnta. 'Sé an ceann cím-se de gnát rá bhat éigin uaithe-geal-dearg. Bean uasal iodáileac bí ag cainnt liom cúpla seactmain ó foin, dúirt sí gur ana-airgeac an rud é an bratac céana beit againn agus atá ag gna hiodáiliug! Bíor i bpúnnc annsin, mar ceapar go dtí seo gurb í an bratac uaithe-geal-órda cómta náisiúnta na tíre.

Dubh Chóir do luct an Aifm agus do luct an Rialtais aon bratac umhoime amáin beit aca. Tá daoine ann a cheideann go bfuil bratac uaithe-geal-órdaigteac ann. Nil. Meargán de'n órdaigteac agus de feana-dubh gorm na hOifeann ireas an dat uaithe. Do bín na finíní an dat uaithe sin a tarraingt cúca féachaint arb' féidir leo fearbar na nórdaigteac do maolú, agus i ndeire na dála, é do chur ar neamh-ní. Níor éirig an bearr leo, árac.

Téigeann an " orange-white-and-green " sin go dírneac i n-aghaid céad-phrionsapail na puiteantacta. Dineann sé iad do párú. Aon duine go bfuil fúil le h-ealadain 'na ceann aige, goilleann an cóm-ceangal millteac so air. Ar an draod clé, tá fiorma'giúlact agus fgionadáltact ag baint leis an bhíor-bhat uaithe-geal-órda. Ní foláir nó gur chuir sí cnoide agus meanma 'nár ndaoine nuair a bíodar sé bhíca na nGall. Dar le duine, cionóire a cuit amac agus i beit le feircint copp-uair ar foinnt beag der na banacaib. Connacar ag filead leis an ngaoit i cúpla uaireannta ar na longaib fairge i gCuan Dún Laoghaire, agus aon uair amáin i mBarac an Choileánaig.

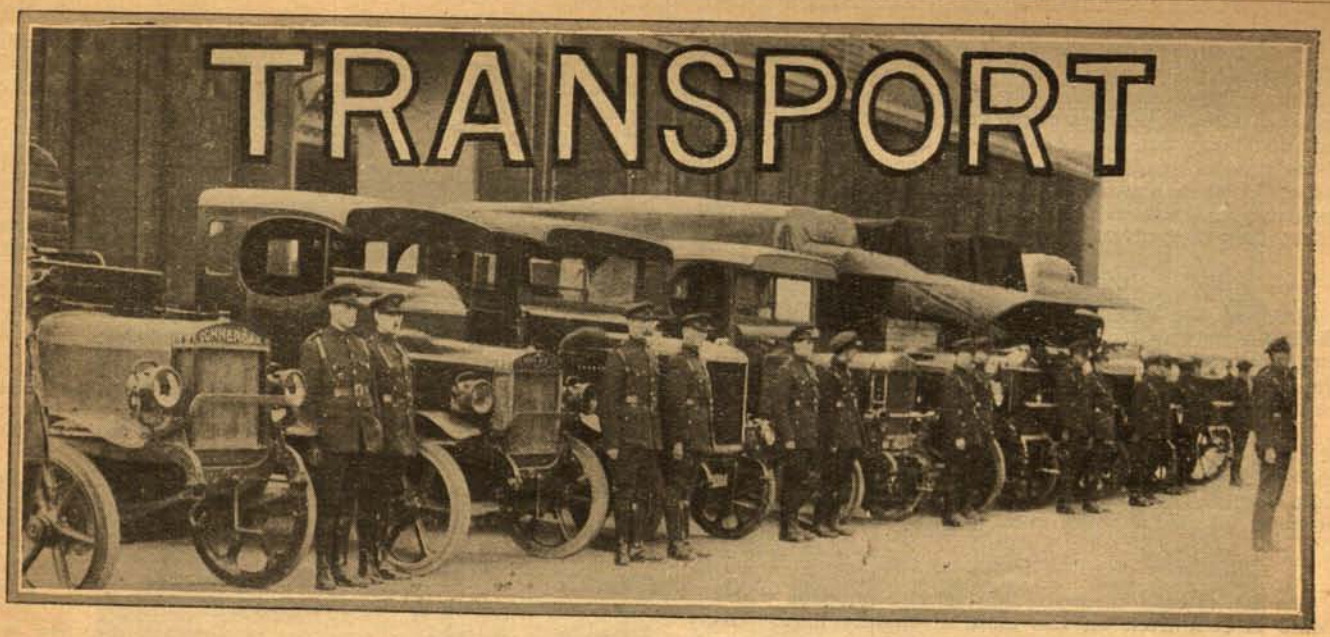
Ag cagairt do longaib dom, b'féidir nár chugair sé ndeapa giota beag nuacta i bpáirpéirib an lae indiu. Thúr atá ag imteact tapa timpall an domain, dubhradar nárb' féidir an bratac éireannac do chur fuar toirc long-meirg ceart a beit i n-earnaim ornainn, agus failligh beit déanta 'sa fcéal.

Is mise.

" CUANAC."

Meitheam 20, 1923.

The other day a letter from the country was delivered without delay to the office of this paper, although the only address it bore was " Editor, ' An t-Oglach,' Dublin." We are getting on.



(BY OUR SPECIAL COMMISSIONER).

It has been my good fortune to see all the Independent Corps and Services at work and in the pages of "*An t-Oglach*." I have endeavoured to give some idea of their activities. The general public has very little idea of the many facets to the Army's task; it cannot see behind the soldier with his rifle the many hives of industry which make for the perfection of the machine—the vast amount of constructive work which is being carried on by soldier craftsmen and soldier artisans. It is doubtful if there is a proper conception of it even amongst the Infantry Battalions.

Transport, for example, is regarded here and there as merely something to swear at, whereas, if the truth were known it is something to be proud of, although it is a long way from claiming perfection. Anybody who wishes to know what the Mechanical Transport Corps can do and is doing should pay a visit to Gormanstown Camp.

The organisation of this section began in August of last year and from a state of chaos, the O.C, Commandant Fitzgerald, and his officers have evolved an industrial machine that is really a marvel of efficiency.

MANY SIDED ACTIVITIES

The strength of the Corps is 2,400. Of this number 650 are employed at Gormanstown. The rest are divided amongst the different Commands throughout the country. Each Command has a Transport workshop where minor repairs are carried out.

At Gormanstown they tackle the big jobs—and they have not yet encountered one beyond their resources. They do their own body building and are continually turning out complete cars—Crossleys, Fords, Fiats, Leylands, Albions, Rolls Royce, Peerless and A.E.C. The chassis is about the only thing imported for any car. The Lancias, about a hundred in number, are used almost exclusively for armoured cars.

The Salvage hangar—practically all the workshops are in the huge hangars formerly used by the British forces—affords conclusive proof that the Corps could, with the utmost justice, claim "Waste not, want not" as its motto. Here all cars which are not worth the cost of repair are dismantled and all the parts capable of being used again are put into Stores to be re-issued as required. This system, carried out with the greatest thoroughness, avoids the necessity for the purchase of new parts to a remarkable extent.

Some of the cars left behind by the British were very badly crocked and fit for nothing but the Salvage hangar. Others were seriously damaged during the operations in different parts of the country since the British evacuation. Amongst the derelicts I saw an armoured Lancia with a hole drilled clean through the thick steel plating by an anti-Tank bullet.

"The long and the short of it" at Gormanstown Camp—featuring Boy Adair, who, although not yet 14, has been 14 months in the Army, is a proficient Lewis gunner, and can drive every kind of car in the camp except the Leyland. It is too big for him.

THE WORKSHOPS.

The workshops in the other hangars presented a scene of brisk, ordered activity. In the body building section a number of small ambulances were in process of construction. These ambulances are designed by the Transport Corps and are, in the majority of cases, built on a salvaged chassis.

In another part of the building ordinary touring bodies were being fitted to a number of Lancia cars, whilst elsewhere repairs were being executed.

In turn we visited the Engine Section, the Gear Box Section and the Electricity Section. Everywhere the soldier mechanics, carpenters, electricians, painters, plumbers, blacksmiths, *et hoc genus omne*, were hard at work, and everywhere one

gathered fresh proof of the manifold activities and genuine efficiency of the Corps.

Here radiators were being repaired: there a heavy engine had been lifted bodily out of the chassis, clamped to a bench and was being run for twenty-four hours to test it. The Corps goes in for mass production—one section is always doing the same kind of work—and the officer in charge of each section is a man who is thoroughly skilled in the particular class of work that is being done in that section.

System the Keynote.

System is the keynote of all the work that is being done at Gormanstown Camp. All the material used in repairs, etc., is charged up and every car bears a card setting forth the nature of the work performed upon it and all essential particulars.

The value of the material in the huge stores is little short of £250,000 and the Accounting system is so designed that they can trace even a small split pin from the time it is bought right down to the Ford car, somewhere in the West of Ireland, perhaps, in which it is eventually placed.

The Drivers.

The School of Motoring established in connection with the Camp is conducted on the most up-to-date lines. Every man gets a very thorough grounding and has to pass a searching examination before he is deemed competent. The course—theory and practice—lasts about four weeks.

Every car leaves the works fully equipped. The tool kit is regarded as part of the soldier driver's own kit—as much a part of it as his rifle—and he is responsible for the cost of the missing tools is stopped from the driver's pay.

The Lighter Side.

The authorities at the Camp are mindful of the old axiom as to the injudiciousness of "All work and no play." One of the hangars has been converted into a recreation hall with an excellent stage at one end and a full size boxing ring at the other.

In addition there is a cinema run by a committee of officers and men during the winter. The changes of programme are much more numerous than in the ordinary cinema and a charge is made for admission, the proceeds being devoted to sports and extra messing.

Outdoor sports are by no means neglected and the men have their hurling and football clubs, from which the Editor of "*An t-Oglach*" would like to receive reports for future issues.

Haystack Built on Car.

One of the most interest ng vehicles in the Camp was a touring car that had been recovered from the Irregulars. After having masqueraded for some time as a Red Cross car it disappeared and was eventually discovered near Clonmel.

The Irregulars had taken off the front top and had built a haystack over the vehicle. Access to the interior was obtained by a tunnel through the hay and the temporary possessors of the car used the interior as a bedroom!

When recovered by the troops the car had been repaired, apparently by a village blacksmith. A thick, ungainly piece of iron had been riveted on to the front part of the chassis to replace a broken arm of steel. It is now being more efficiently repaired at Gormanstown Camp.

Under Canvas.

There is an Infantry Battalion at Gormanstown in addition to the Mechanical Transport Corps. This is rendered necessary by the internment camp there and as a result there is some lack of suitable accommodation. With a view of improving the conditions it has been arranged to put a large proportion of the men under canvas for the Summer and a number of large marquees have been erected as shown in the photograph on another page.

The internees have been allotted what used to be the Officers' quarters during the British occupation of the Camp and the officers of our own army make shift as best they can with what used to be the Sergeants' quarters. But you will hear no grumbling amongst the troops at Gormanstown—they are too busy and too much interested in their work.

An Gaeḋilg 'san Arm.

Deiḋ áṫar ċroiḋe an Gaeḋealaiḃ agus an Gaeḋilgeóiri an Airm go h-áiṫmid a ċloiṙteáil go bruil an aigne as Áṫo-Ċoiṙce an Airm obair mór a ḋéanam go luaṫ an ron na teangan náisiúnta.

Le ḋéiḋeannaiġe, do pléiḋeaḋ ceiṙt ċaiṫim an Fáinne agus gid naċ ceaḋaiġte do ġaiġoiúr aon ċomarṫa a ċaiṫeam an a ċulaiṫ Airm aċ amáin comarṫaí céime—tá onóir ṙpeirialta ḋá ṫaḃairt do'n Gaeḋilg ra méid reo—go bruil an Áṫo-Ċoiṙce ċun comarṫa óg-bṙóiḋe fé leiṫ an ḋéanam Fáinne a bronnaḋ orra reo 'ran Arm ata i gCumann an Fáinne ċeana. Caiṫeaṙ an comarṫa reo an an muinċille clé.

Tá ré máiḋe, leiṙ, go gcuiṁṙeaṙ diaṅ-ṙgṙúḋ orra reo ata ag iarraiḋ an ċomarṫa reo agus ḋéanṫar an ṙgṙúḋ rin 'ran Arm agus go dṫeaċ raoi maṙú Áṫo-Ċoiṙce an Airm.

Ni gáḋ a ráḋ aċ gur ceart do luċt na Gaeḋilge móṙtar a beiṫ orra ar uċt na comaoine reo do'n teangain. Túr maiṫ ir eaḋ é aċ nil ann aċ túr. Ciṙeaṙ tuille iongantaiṙi amaċ annreo.

Since the foregoing was written arrangements have been made for the wearing of the gold braid Fainne by officers and men on the left forearm.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

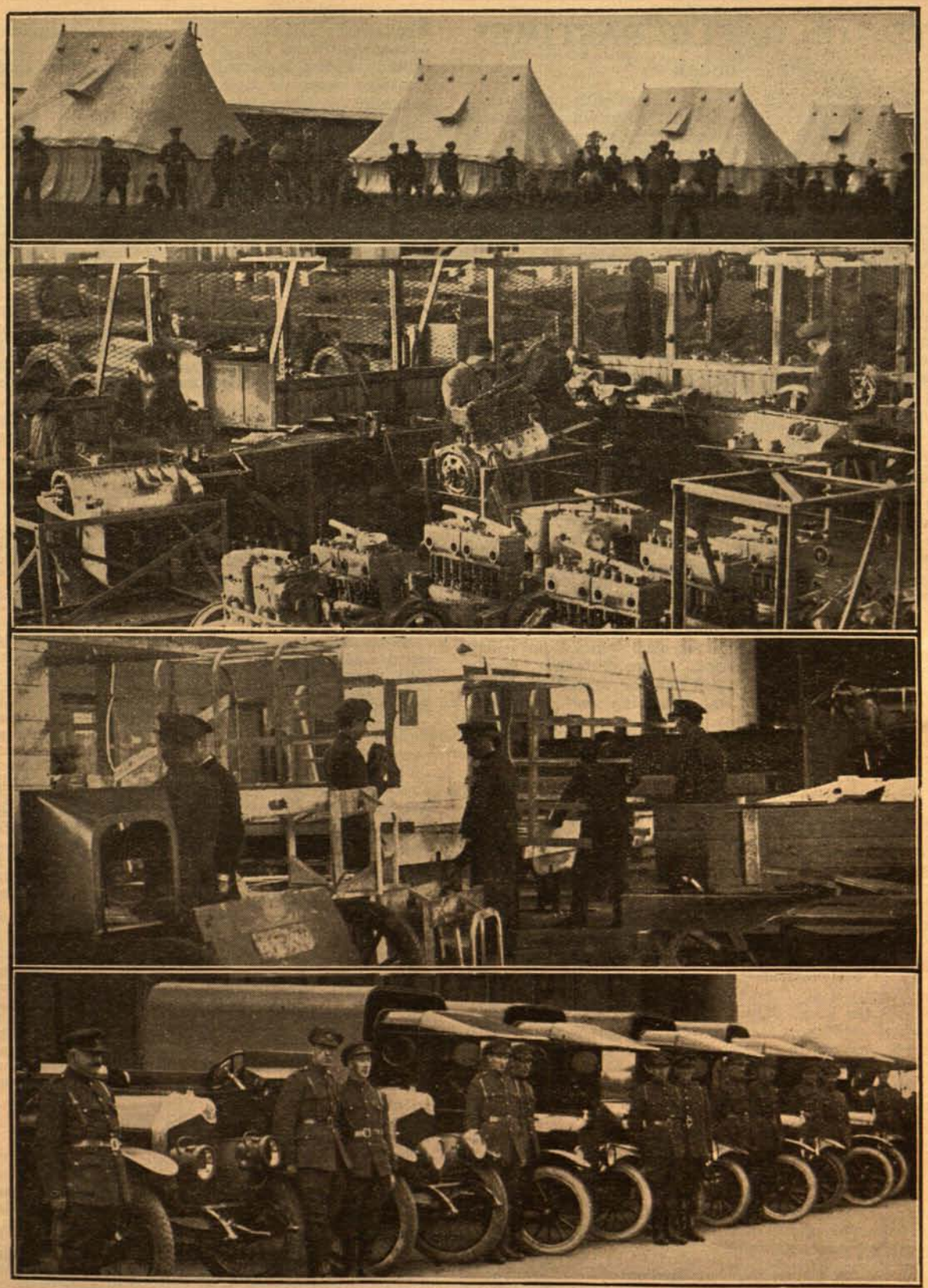
Lieut. P. O'Shaughnessy.—The Railway Protection Corps is catered for by The Independent Services Athletic Council. The writer should communicate with the Secretary, Independent Services Section A.A.A., Portobello Barracks.

J. Harris.—B.S.M. Kelly has every opportunity at G.H.Q. of showing his worth. Hurling, Football and Athletic teams are formed. The Army Athletic Championships are being held at Croke Park on 25-26 August.

Vol. J. F. Small.—Soccer as an Army game does not exist. Hundreds of men in the Army who formerly played Soccer are now playing Gaelic. Soccer may not be played on any Army grounds nor by any Army team.

AN t-ÓGLÁC

can be had from Messrs. Eason, Wholesale Agents, all the principal Newsagents, or direct from Circulation Dept., Army H.Q., Parkgate St.



"An t-Óglach" [*Exclusive Photo.*

(1) Owing to the inadequate accommodation for the troops at Gormanstown they will spend the summer under canvas. (2) The engine repair shop. (3) The body-building shop. The men are seen constructing ambulances. (4) The light vehicle section. (The heavy car section is shown in the heading of this article.)

NOTES ON GAELIC PASTIMES.

By "OSCAR."

The flooding of N.A.C.A. headquarters with applications for Sports fixtures from Dublin and the Provinces points to a busy athletic season. Not a week-end is vacant and during July and August many dates have two or more fixtures.

Munster is astir for the first time in many seasons. Limerick G.P.O. and Blarney were earliest in the field. Blarney has a long record for the first fortnight in June and some record performances have been made there. The Blarney sports grounds are very picturesquely situated beneath the Castle and the attendance there is usually of immense proportions.

IN DUBLIN CITY.

In Dublin City the Athletic League has given Athletics a great impetus. Competition between the leading Clubs—Kickhams, Trinity, and National has been unusually keen. At Terenure recently an afternoon's programme of twelve events was run off between University College, Dublin, and Kickhams to decide the League Championship. It was not decided, however, for at the end of an exciting contest scores stood at 18 points each. Lavin was again the "brilliant" of the group. His half-mile victory over Magan (many times Champion) was a great performance. The College runner was as usual in the rear at the bend for home, coming with a great rattle in the straight. Magan fought pluckily but he had not the pace of the Mayo stalwart who is clearly a runner of a very high class.

For many years Irish long-jumping was below the standard, but there are indications that we are recovering our prestige here. T. McGlynn's jump of 22 feet 8½ inches was a splendid spectacular effort in which he took off well and got high up in his flight. He got that all essential "kick" in which marks any jump of great length. Peter O'Connor, Paddy Leahy, Newburn, Kirwan, &c., all had the wriggle in the air which seems to impel them to the pit's end. Conway, O'Flaherty, Stanley and Daly were also in good form, whilst Deasy seems to be mastering the hammer gradually. The winning of Woods (Trinity) and McEvcheran (Clonliffe) was also full of promise.

RECENT GAMES.

Tipperary's smashing hurling victory over Cork suggests the return to old time brilliancy which characterised Tipps. hurling men in the past. Coming from Mid and North Tipperary this team has great traditions behind them.

On Sunday, June 10th, Civic Guards made a bold bid for the right to enter the Dublin hurling final. Their game against the Faughs, played at Parnell Park, suffered from the high wind. Faughs were too nippy from the outset and their line of attack was particularly good. The big score registered against Guards in the first moiety did not deter them from fighting out the issue. This they did with great spirit, and were scoring rapidly in the last quarter. When the Guards team are longer together they will occupy a prominent place n Senior hurling.

The victory of St. Brendan's over Dublin University College was an immense surprise. Weakened by the athletic contest at Terenure, the Students, having led well at the half-way were outclassed in the second moiety when facing a stiff breeze. Shiels was the principal marksman for Brendans, who now enter the third round with good credentials.

North-east ward of Dublin City is very prolific in good footballers—O'Toole's, St. Mary's, Brendan's and Emeralds all hail from the North Wall area, and keen but healthy rivalry exists between them all.

VALUE OF PUBLICITY.

Only occasional reports reach us of Army activities. Club Secretaries ought to send along reports of their progress and meetings for publication. The Press is a powerful lever, and advantage of the Editor's invitation ought be taken to the fullest extent. It is only through the Press medium that scattered units are kept in touch with the doings of their comrades in other camps.

Contributors should be as brief as possible and should be careful to insert the dates, avoiding such phrases as "last week," "last Thursday," etc.

We ought to be getting ahead with our inter-Company games. A considerable shortage of suitable venues exists, but those we have could be more fully occupied. Players and athletic competitors should remember that it is in the initial preparations most big contests of peace and war are won.

HANDBALL.

What are our Army handballers doing? Tournaments should be organised in every barracks. Now is the witching hour of sunny courts and pleasant atmosphere for the lightly-clad ball-player. The crack of the truly hit hard ball on the front wall is a truly delightful sound, and no better training medium is possible.

I should be glad to hear of any Army handballer anxious for a game with an outside player, many of whom I know are anxious for a match.

DUBLIN v. MAYO.

The football final between Dublin and Mayo did not turn out nearly as well as expected. Mayo team showed little of their wonted dash and skill. Indeed, in the closing stages their display was very mediocre, and at no stage did the game reach the standard of previous finals. Dublin fielded a steady, reliable, though by no means a brilliant fifteen. Yet they could not win more easily.

Mayo, like many other Irish counties, suffered severely from recent conditions, and the different units in their county team had little opportunities of collected practice. Some fine individual performances saved their reputation somewhat—Durkan, McElinn, McNichols and Robinson were a splendid quartette. Lavin's speed on the left wing was a feature, and White is a fine forward.

Dublin's stone wall defence was responsible for the small score recorded against them. Carey, Carroll, Belmain were very capable, whilst immediately before them Joe Norris was a host in himself. This fine centre half has never been seen in such brilliant form, and he is easily the best man in his position playing the game to-day. His immense strength, perfect hands, even temperament and infinite resource make him a footballer of outstanding quality. Then he has a powerful punt in either leg; indeed, his dominancy in the last half and his fine all round football compensated Gaelic football students for much that was indifferent in the final. Beside him genial Jack O'Reilly was almost as good. In attack Dublin were again superior. Synnott, Burke, Fitzsimons and Dr. Pierce were prolific scorers.

The Dublin hurling championship has again been won by Faughs after a one-sided game against the Collegians. The game was good for half an hour. The students were rather unlucky in many of their raids and Faughs midfield and scoring line were better than ever. Few followers of the game remember the veteran Faugh-a-Ballagh team in such a happy vein. During the second period they completely overwhelmed the students. The winners were masters at every point—backs, midfield, wings and in front of goal. It is many years since so one-sided a final was staged, and if Faughs retain this form they will go far in this season's All-Ireland championship.

Civic Guards are improving every day. Their hurlers have come along quickly and in the Croke Park Fete they have gone from victory to victory. Their football team, too, is quite good, and strong hopes are entertained of their capturing the Co. Dublin honours.

I am glad to learn that the Army championships are pushing ahead rapidly. Reports from all commands speak of vastly increased interest, and first round ties are being played with improved despatch.

I learn some individual entries for the athletic championships have come in. Next year the Army athletes may be expected to take a prominent place in Tailteann and Olympic trials.

"OSCAR."

SOLDIER AND SENATOR.

General James Shield's Career in America.

Among the names of the Irish exiles who have risen to eminence in the service of the American Republic the name of General James H. Shields stands in the foremost place. A native of Co. Tyrone, Shields emigrated to the shores of America during the early years of the nineteenth century when his native land lay supine under the withering influence of the newly-imposed Act of Union. On his arrival in America young Shields devoted himself to the study of Law, and was admitted to the Bar in 1832. Three years later we find him a member of the State Legislature for Randolph County, which curiously enough he represented in company with the great Abraham Lincoln. The year 1843 saw Shields justice of the Supreme Court, and six years later he entered the United States Senate, from which he retired in 1855. In that year he settled in the State of Minnesota, and was again returned to the Senate as representative of that State. In 1861 he moved to California, where he married an Irish lady named Carr. In 1874 he again entered the Senate, this time as a representative of Missouri. Such in brief is the career of Shields in the Civil Service of his adopted country. We shall now consider him in the role that he, perhaps, liked most—that of a soldier.

AS A SOLDIER.

Glorious indeed as Shields' service was in the arena of political life his record as a fighting man was perhaps second to none in the military annals of the United States. He began his military career as a lieutenant in the fierce campaign which was waged against the Seminole Indians, and in which he received his first war wounds. Against the Mexicans in 1846 he rendered conspicuous service, and was in consequence of his soldier-like qualities appointed Brigadier-General by the President of the United States. At Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo and Chapultepec the name of James H. Shields was one to conjure with. At Cerro Gordo, while leading a regiment into the thickest portion of the fray, a grape shot tore through his tunic and pierced his breast. He was reported dead, but the last call had not yet sounded; the gallant soldier was destined to take part in many another hard-fought battle. On his recovery from his wounds he was singled out for special mention, and the rank of Major-General was conferred upon him. At Churobusco he led the troops from South Carolina and New York in a gallant charge that completely routed the Mexican Army.

THE CIVIL WAR.

When the red train of Civil War burst over the American Continent, paralysing her progress and commerce, General Shields hurried to the seat of Government and tendered his sword for the defence of the Constitution. He found his old friend and fellow Senator, Abraham Lincoln, head of the Government, and was immediately appointed to the command of the Shenandoah Valley. In 1862 he assumed command of the Division of General Lander, and shortly afterwards found himself opposing the famous "Stonewall Jackson." This was, indeed, a curious trick of Fate. Shields and Jackson had fought side by side in the old days during the Mexican War. The Union and Confederate troops met at Kernstown, and after a bloody conflict the former succeeded in driving their adversaries from the field. It is recorded that Shields, although severely wounded, continued to give orders to the troops under his command until the battle was won. In appreciation of his gallant services Lincoln appointed him Brigadier-General.

SHIELDS AND MEAGHER.

Shields was offered the Brigadiership of the famous Irish Brigade, which was raised on behalf of the United States mainly through the exertions of Thomas Francis Meagher, and some busybodies tried to sow seeds of discontent among the officers and men of the Brigade by pointing out that the latter was entitled to the position. Shields appeared in Washington early in January, 1862, and used all his influence with the Senate in Meagher's favour. In a manly speech he dispelled the clouds of suspicion and distrust that had gathered around his name, and in no uncertain words expressed his confidence in the ability of General Meagher. He then addressed a few words of advice to the troops, in which he warned them against the sin of intemperance. "Temperance," he said, "is a vital necessity in the Army. Let drink alone while the war lasts." How well the confidence shown by the veteran soldier in the young Irish exile was vindicated on many a hard-fought battlefield not many months later!

In 1863 Shields retired from the Army and returned to California, where he continued to serve in another sphere the great nation he loved so well. A masterful spirit in the life and history of America, his reputation will live as long as her Constitution stands.

General Shields, having faithfully served his country for close on fifty years, passed to his reward in June, 1879.

Shields left behind him a name which heads the roll of fame of those Irish heroes who did so much towards the making of that great nation across the Atlantic, and, whether we consider him as a statesman, jurist or soldier, we find that he always nobly upheld the finest qualities of his race.

"What matter that his sword is rust,
Or where? Now dark his eagle eye.
No foe need fear his arm again,
Nor love, nor praise can make him whole.
But o'er the farthest sons of men
Will brood the glory of his soul."

X.

CHEVALIER CHARLES WOGAN.

One of the most interesting books recently issued by the Talbot Press is Mr. J. M. Flood's "Life of Chevalier Charles Wogan" (3s. 6d. nett). The references to this most romantic and dashing figure of the Irish Brigade in the Service of France in O'Callaghan's History, are necessarily meagre—just sufficient to whet the appetite of the reader for more details of a very remarkable personality and the amazing adventure in which he kidnapped a bride for the son of James the Second. The story of that curious royal wedding by proxy is referred to in the Stuart Papers dating from July 1 to December 31, 1718, recently issued by the British Government Stationery Office, but the part that Wogan played in it is, even there, not sufficiently stressed. An English novelist, A. E. W. Mason, wrote a novel, "Clementina," in which he utilised the historical facts—almost without embellishment—to produce what, in many ways, is the best story of the Brigade yet written. Should any Irish novelist feel a belated desire to emulate this feat, he will find even more facts than Mr. Mason had at his disposal in this book of Mr. Flood's. It is largely, of course, founded on Wogan's own account of the Princess Clementina rescue, but Mr. Flood has also had the Stuart manuscripts to draw upon, not to mention Wogan's letters to Swift, which have been preserved in Sir Walter Scott's and Mr. Ball's editions of the Dean's correspondence. But it is not a question of making dry bones live; Wogan's career transcends that of the most romantic character in fiction, and, to read this plain recital of authentic incidents, is to realise how arid is the imagination of the modern writer when it comes to novels of action. It is high time that his fellow Irishmen of to-day knew more of this chivalrous and cultured Irishman of the 18th century.

"AN PAORACH."

Poetic Person—"Are you the Captain of your soul?"

Mr. Henpeck—"I don't think so. Seems to me I'm about 2nd Lieutenant."

CRAYON IMPRESSIONS OF T

HE WATERFORD COMMAND.

mo ṗeata boċt.

caointeaṙ mo naṫaiṙ!

PÁDRAIC Ó CONAIRE DO SGRÍOB.

Ó ṫoṙaċ m' óige bíoḋ peata ṁe ċineál éigin aġam i gcomnaiḋe, aċt ní ṗaiḃ aon ċeann aca aṁaiṁ aġam iṙ mó ṫaiṫniġ liom ná naṫaiṁiṁe bṗonnaḋ oṁ i bṗaḋ ó ṗoin aġuṙ ṁo maṁḃuiġeaḋ go pealltaċ ṫaṙ éiṙ é beiṫ n-a ṗeata teallaiġ aġam aṙ peaḋ ṫṁí bliaḋna.

Iṙ beaġ naċ n-eiṁiġeann na ṁeóṁa móṁa ġuiṙt 'mo ṁúiliḃ inniu péin aġ cuiṁneaṁ ṁom aṙ an ṁnoċ-íṁe ṗuaiṙ pé, an ċpéatúṙ boċt! Aġuṙ ní gan ṗáṫ an ṁoiliġeaṙ, maṙ, áṙ nṁóiġ, ní ṗaiḃ aṁaiṁ aṙ naṫaiṙ ná aṙ ṗéiṙt, ṙa mḃaile ná i gcéin, ceann ċoṁ gleóiṫe le n-a ċeann ṙiúṫ, ṁúile ċoṁ ṁeaṙġ niṁneaċ le n-a ṁúiliḃ, aġuṙ maiṫiṁ le n-a ċṗaiceann, ṁuġ pé báṁ ṗuaċṫa leiṙ ó naṫaiṙeaċaiḃ an ṁoṁain ṁóiṙ.

Ní ṗiuṙ ṁom cé ṫíṙ i bṗaḋ ó ḃaile n-aṙ ṫóġaḋ é; ní ṗiuṙ ṁom na coillṫe ṁuḃa ṁuaiḃṗeaċa n-a ṗaiḃ coṁnaiḋe aiṙ i ṁṫúṙ a óige, aċt ḋuġaṙ ġean cṗoiḋe ḋó an ċéaḋ uaiṙ ṁáṙ leaġaṙ ṙúiṫ aṙ a ṁuiṁ pleaṁan pliocṫa glaṙ; aġuṙ nuaiṙ ṁ'imṫiġ an maiṙnéalaċ laṙcaṙaċ a bṗonn an naṫaiṙ oṁ aṙ an ṫeaċ iṙ aṙ éigin go ġcṙeiṁiṁ ċoṁ ṁóṙ le ċéile iṙ ṁ'eiṁiġ mé péin aġuṙ an naṫaiṙ boċt ṁeóṁaṫa a bí i bṗaḋ ó n-a ġaoiṫaiḃ le ċéile!

Ní ṗaiḃ ġaṅgaiṁ ná uṁċóiṁ ann, an ċpéatúṙ boċt! Bíoḋ pé ṗáṙṫa le aon ċineál biṁ caiṫṫí ċuiġe aġuṙ nuaiṙ a bíoḋ a ṫá ṗáiṫ iṫṫe aiġe, ṁo ṗnáṁaḋ pé leiṙ ṫṁeaṙna an úṁláiṙ go ṫṁéiṁeaḋ pé iṙ ṫeaċ na boṙġa ṗuaiṙ aġuṙ coṁalṫa coiṙ ṫeiṁe; aġuṙ coṙ ní ċuiṁeaḋ pé ṁe ann go mḃíoḋ béile eile uaiḋ. Ní ġaca ṫú aṁaiṁ aċt na lúḃanna caṙṫa aiṁṁéiṙ gniṫeaḋ pé ṫá ċolainn ġaṁa glaṙ-uaiṫne ṫaṙ éiṙ ṫúiṙeaċṫa ṫó!

* * * *

Aṙ ṫeaċt aḃaile ṁompa ṫṁáṫnóna bíoḋ pé annṙin n-a boṙġa ṁoṁam gan coṙ aṙ; aċt nuaiṙ ċuiṁeamaṙ aiṫne níoṙ ġeaṙṙ aṙ a ċéile, ṫóġaḋ pé a ċeanno beaġ gleóiṫe, ċuiṁeaḋ pé na ṙúile niṁneaċa ṁeaṙġa ṫṙíom, aġuṙ ṁ' aṙṁuiġeaḋ pé é péin aṁaċ aṙ a boṙġa coṁnaiḋe le ġáilṫe ċuṙ ṁoṁam!

Iṙ beaġ naċ ṁoċuiġim caiṫṫe aġ mo ċoṙaiḃ anoiṙ péin é; a ċeann aṙ mo ġlúin aġuṙ é aġ ṙaṁṙaiḋ ċuṙ i gcéill ṁom cé'n luṫġáiṙ ṁóṙ aṫá aiṙ ġuṙ ġilleaṙ. Aġuṙ naċ é ṁéanṙaḋ an ċṁoṙ bṁeáġ beo ġaoi mo ċom ṫáċ aṙ biṫ a ṫṙiuḃṙainn an ceaṙ ṫó! Bí an ġaṙu ṙin ann go ṙaiḃ pé i n-ann a ċeann nó a ṁuineál, aġuṙ a ṁṁoball ṁo ṙnaṁaḋ n-a céile ċaṙṫ aṙ mo láṁ, aġuṙ an ġneim ṙin ní ṙgaoilṙeaḋ pé go labaiṙṙí leiṙ na ṙocla púnṁa ṫiaṁaiṙe ṁo labaiṙṫí le n-a ċineál ṙan Doṁan Ḋoiṙ ó ṫúṙ aimṙiṙe!

* * * *

Ċleaċṫuiġinn ċṁoṙ leaṫaiṙ an ṫṁáṫ ṙin le mo bṁiṙṫe coiṁnéal ṙuaṙ. Ċailleaṙ lá é. Bí oṁ cuaiṙt ċaḃaiṙt aṙ ċaṁaiḋ an lá céaḋna aċt cé'n ċaoi a bṗéaḋṙaiṁṁ ṁul ann gan ċṁoṙ? Cuiṁniġeaṙ aṙ beaṙt: céaḋ bí le ṁéanaṁ aġam aċt ċṁoṙ beó ṁéanaṁ ṁe'n naṫaiṙ? Aċt an t-ionġnaḋ ṁnneaḋ ṁíom aġuṙ mé aġ imṫeaċt liom ċṙí ṙṁáiṁeanna na caṫaċ ċoiṁṫiġiġ ṙin aġuṙ an naṫaiṙ n-a ċṁoṙ beó lúḃaċ ċaṙṫ oṁ . . . . . .

* * * *

Coṁṁuaiṙ ní baċṙainn le béile na hoṙóċe ċaḃaiṙt ṁó aġ ṁuḷ a ċoṁlaḋ ṁom; oiṙóċe ṁáṙ ṙáġaṙ aṙ ċeallaċan é, ṁ'eiṁiġ pé aṁaċ aṙ a boṙġa péin aġuṙ ṙiúṫ iṙteaċ ṙa leaḃaiṙ ċuġam é. Ḃíoṙ péin 'mo ṙáṁċoṁlaḋ. I ṁḋiaiṙ ṙgaṫaiṁ, ṁoċuiġeaṙ an ṁuṫ boġ ṫiṁ le mo ċaoḃ—bí a ċṙaiceann ċoṁ ṙuaṙ leiṙ an leaċ-oṙṁe—aċt nuaiṙ ṁoċuiġeaṙ é ġeiṫeaṙ, aġuṙ iṙ beaġ naṙ leiġeaṙ ṙgṙeaḋ. Aċt, áṙ nṁóiġ, ní ṗaiḃ ó'n naṫaiṙ boċt aċt a ġnáṫ-béile, ṁuṫ a ṁuaiṙ pé ġan moill.

Aċt bí náiṁḋe aiġe—cá bṙuil an ṫé naċ mḃíonn? Níoṙ ċaiṫniġ mo ṗeata boċt le bean a' ṫiġe olc maiṫ ná ḋona. Ġo ḋeiṁin ba ġṙáin léiṫe an ċpéatúṙ. Coṙ ní ċuiṁpeaḋ pí ṙa ṙeóṁṙa go ġcuiṙṙí an clár aṙ béal an boṙġa i ṫoṙaċ. Annṙin péin naċ í bíoḋ ṙan áiṁḋeall go n-éalóċaḋ pé amaċ uiṙṁ! An ṙgannṙa cṙoiḋe bíoḋ uiṙṁ! An méiṫ cupán agus pláṫa bṁiṙ pí agus i ḋeiṁneaċ go ṗaiḃ an naṫaiṙ i bṙaṙṫóiḋ n-a coṙaiḃ!

* * * *

Céaṁ é an ṁuaille-buaille ṙeo ṙa ṫeaċ? Ḋuiġe an ṗaiċ agus an pí-pá agus an ṫoṙmán ḋiaḃalṫa ṙeo ṙa ṫeaċ i gcúinneaṙ na h-oiṙóċe? Bíoṙ péin mo ċoḋlaḋ, aċt ḋúiṙiġeaḋ ḋe ġeiṫ mé. Ḋúiṙiġeaḋ a ṗaiḃ ṙa ṫeaċ. Ḋúiṙiġeaḋ a ṗaiḃ ṙa ṫṙiáṙḋ ṫá n-aḃṁuiġṫí é. D' eiṁiġeaṙ péin. D' eiṁiġ cáċ. Síoṙ linn an ṙṫaiġṁe aṙ ṁullaċ a ċéile go bṙuiġṙí amaċ céaḋ ḃa ṙiocaiṁ leiṙ an ġclampaṙ.

I ṙeóṁṙa bean a' ṫiġe bí an ṙgneaḋaoil. Iṙteaċ linn go beó le n-a ṫáṁṁáil.

Bí ṙí caiṫṫe ṙa leaḃaiḋ go ṗann. Sġeóiṁ an uaċḃáiṙ n-a ṫá bolġṗúil. Aġaiḋ uiṁṁ ċom bán le ṁneaċṫa aṙ ṙliaḃ. Ġaċ béic uaċḃáiṙ uaiṫi.

"An naṫaiṙ! An naṫaiṙ mallaiġṫe ṙin!" ḋeiṁeaḋ ṙí.

Ḃṁeaṫnuiġeaṙ péin ṫaṁt. Bí ṙuil aṙ an mḃalla bán le haiṙ na leaṗṫan. Céaṁ a ṫáṁla? Níoṙ ṗéaḋ an bean aon ċeó innṙeaċt ṫúinn, aċt aġ bṁeaṫnú ṫaṁt ṁom céaṁ ḋ' ṗeiċṙinn aṙ an úṁláiṙ aċt mo naṫaiṙ boċt aġuṙ é ċom maṁḃ le Aṁt!

Náṁḃ é an ṫúnṁaṁḃaḋ é! Naċ beaġ a ċeaṙṙaḋ ḋuiṁe go mḃeaḋ an oiṁeaḋ ṙin ḋe'n ealġa aṙ an mnaoi eiṫeoiṁiġ go maṁḃóċaḋ ṙí an ċpéatúṙ boċt nuaiṙ ṫuġ pé cuaiṙt uiṙṁ ḋe ṙiuḃal oiṙóċe. Aċt ṙin é ṙinne ṙí. Ċ caiṫeaḋ i n-aġaiḋ an ḃalla le ṗóṙṙa ṙinne ṙí aġuṙ uaṁan uiṙṁ . . . . .

Bí miṙe gan peata. Bí mo ċṁoiḋe beaġnaċ bṁiṙṫe. Ṫáiniċ na ṫeóṁa móṁa ġuiṙt mo ṁúiliḃ. . . . . .

Seanṁáiṙéaṙ nuaiḋeaċṫa bí aṙ ċaṫaoiṙ ann, ṙuġaṙ aiṙ agus bailiġeaṙ a ṙaiḃ páġṫa ḋe'n naṫaiṙ ann, ṫoiṁ ṙuil ṁeóiṫe agus ṙeóil ṙuaṙ ġuṙ ḋoṙṙaṁ mé mo ṗeata 'mo ṙeóṁṙa péin.

* * * *

Cúṙla oiṙóċe n-a ḋiaiḋ an ḋúnṁaṁḃéa ṙeo, bíoṙ péin 'mo ṙeaṙaṁ aṙ an ṁṁoiċeaḋ óṙ cionn na haiḃne ḋuiḃe agus coṁṙ na naṫaiċ n-a ḃúṙla ṙaoi m' aṙġaiṫ.

Bí an ċaṫaiṙ ṁóṙ ṙaoi ṙuaṙ. Bí ġealaċ lán aṙ an ṙṙéiṙ. Aṫṁóċaḋ ġuṙ ṙiteaṙ ṫeóṁa nuaiṙ ċaiṫeaṙ mo ṗeata mí-áṁṁaṙaċ iṙteaċ ṙa ṙṁoċ.

Aċt ní ṫúiṙge ċaiṫeaṙ iṙteaċ é ná leaġaḋ láṁ ṫṁom an ḋliġe aṙ ġualainn oṁ. Piaṙṙuiġeaḋ ṁíom go bṁḃ uġḋaṁáṙaċ céaṁ a ḃíoṙ ċaṙ éiṙ ċaiṫeaṁ ṙan aḃainn. Conṙtábla móṙ a bí i ngṙeim ionnam.

"Ní ṗaiḃ ṙa mḃeaṙt ṙin ċaiṫeaṙ ṙan uiṙge," aṫeiṙiṁiṙe, "aċt naṫaiṙ maṁḃ!"

Ḋeaṙc ṙé oṁ go mí-ċeaḋaċ. Ġeilt bí aiġe, ḃa ḋóiġ leiṙ, ṙin nó ḋúnṁaṁḃóiṁ.

"Naṫaiṙ ṁaṁḃ!" aṙ ṙeiṙean go ṙioṁṁaġaṁail, "ṙiuḃal uaiṫ liomṙa a ḃiṫeaṁnaiġ agus iṙ ġeáṙṙ go mḃeiṙḋ ṙioṙ aġainn ṗaoi."

D'éiġin ṁom, agus miṙe ṗaoi ḋuiṫ naċ ġan ḋuaḋ ḋ'eiṁiġ liom a ċṁuḋú ḋo luċt an ḋliġe ġuṙ naṫaiṙ ṁaṁḃ ċaiṫeaṙ iṙteaċ ṙan aḃainn an oiṙóċe ṙṙéiṁiġealaiġ ṙin iṙtiġ i láṁ na ċaṫaċ coiṁṫiġiġe.

[Cṙíoċ.]

ARMY ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

Meeting of the Executive Council—Gold Medals for Croke Park Tournament—Activities in the Commands,

A meeting of the Executive Council of the Army Athletic Association was held at Portobello Barracks on Monday, the 18th of June, the Rev. Father O'Callaghan, V.C., presiding, the delegates present being:—Comdt. Flood, Athlone; Captain O'Farrell, Donegal; Captain Keogh; Cork; Colonel Broy and Lieut. Robinson, Air Force; Comdt. Ryan, Waterford; Comdt. General Boylan and Colonel Byrne, Curragh; Captain McIntyre, Works Corps; Captain Ryan, Kerry; Captain McCarthy, Claremorris; Colonel Cronin, Treasurer; Comdt. Colgan, Secretary.

A communication was received from Major-General Hogan, Chairman of the Association, regretting his inability to attend owing to his absence from town for the week-end.

A Sub-Committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements in connection with the tournament to be held at Croke Park on Sunday, July the 15th. It was decided that gold medals be presented to the winners.

Arrangements are being made to run Excursion trains from Cork and Limerick on the date of the matches.

Reports received from all Commands state that competitors for each event specified in the scheme of organisation are being entered for the Army Championships.

It was decided to play Final of the Army Hurling and Football Championships at Croke Park on Sunday, September 2nd.

It was also decided that the Command Athletic teams should reach Dublin on Friday, the 24th of August. The Secretary was directed to make application to the Army Council for the use of the Hibernian Military School for the housing of the athletes during their stay in Dublin.

DUBLIN COMMAND.

MONTHLY MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE.—REPORT OF PROGRESS.

The usual monthly meeting of the Command Sports Committee was held at Collins Barracks (Command Headquarters), on Tuesday, 5th June. Father Sean Pigott, C.F., presided, and the following officers from Command Headquarters were present:—Major-General D. Hogan, G.O.C.; Colonel Hugh MacNeill, Command Adjutant; Captain J. Whelan, Hon. Secretary; Captain B. Barry, Hon. Treasurer.

The following Battalions were represented:—1st, 8th, 13th, 37th, 55th, 57th, 21st, 53rd, 49th, 33rd, 45th, 58th, and Command H.Qs. Battalion.

It was decided to play the Command Hurling and Football Championships on the knock-out system.

On the motion of Major-General Hogan, seconded by Comdt. Noone, it was decided that the Battalion and Command Sports Committee form the Selection Committees for the Battalion and Command Teams respectively.

The final arrangements for the Command Athletic Championships were left until the next meeting.

The draw for the First Round of the Inter-Battalion Hurling and Football Championships resulted as follows:—

FOOTBALL.

21st Batt. v. 45th Batt. at CAVAN, on 14/6/23, at 4 p.m.
Referee—Capt. Keenan, 58th Batt.

53rd Batt. v. 49th Batt. at CLONES, on 19/6/23, at 4 p.m.
Referee—Capt. Cussins, 21st Batt.

58th Batt. v. 48th Batt., at NAVAN, on 17/6/23, at 4 p.m.
Referee—Capt. Whyte, 49th Batt.

33rd Batt. v. 20th Batt., at NAAS, on 13/6/23, at 3 p.m.
Referee—Capt. Donnelly, 1st Batt.

55th Batt. v. 13th Batt., at CROKE PARK, on 21/6/23, at 7 p.m.
Referee—Lieut. Walsh, 1st Batt.

1st Batt. v. 8th Batt., at CROKE PARK, on 21/6/23, at 6 p.m.
Referee—Vol. Woods, 57th Batt.

16th Batt. v. 37th Batt., at CROKE PARK, on 23/6/23, at 6 p.m.
Referee—Capt. O'Connell, 57th Batt.

56th Batt. v. 57th Batt., at CROKE PARK, on 25/6/23, at 6 p.m.
Referee—Lieut. M. O'Brian, A.P.C.

H.Q. Batt. v. 50th. (Venue and date will be published later).
24th Batt.—A Bye.

HURLING.

55th Batt. v. 57th Batt., at CROKE PARK, on 23/6/23, at 7 p.m.
Referee—Rev. Father Pigott, C.F.

8th Batt. v. 13th Batt., at CROKE PARK, on 25/6/23, at 7 p.m.
Referee—Rev. Father Pigott, C.F.

33rd Batt. v. 45th Batt., at NAVAN, on 17/6/23, at 3 p.m.
Referee—Comdt. Fox, H.Qrs., Dundalk District.

H.Q. Bn. v. 58th Bn., at DUNDALK, on 23/6/23, at 6 p.m.
Referee—Col. McGauran, O/C. Mullingar District.

37th Batt.—A Bye.

The Meeting adjourned until 21st June.

PROGRESS IN THE COMMAND.

(Specially Contributed.)

It is apparent that the A.A.A. has "come to stay" in the Dublin Command. Encouraging reports are coming in from all sides re the progress of the games. Football and hurling are, of course, first favourites, but in most Districts track events are coming into their own. This looks good for the Command Athletic Championships.

The more confined games, such as tennis and golf, have also their followers. We hear that they are going great guns over the nets at Tallaght, and some well-known Officers from Naas were noticed making a "raid" on a certain Dublin athletic stores last week, and sailing off laden with tennis-racquets, flannels, etc.

By the way, we hear a rumour that the enthusiasm so apparent elsewhere for football, hurling and other sports has not yet gripped the 24th and 56th Battalions. We do not quite believe it, and are prepared to receive indignant denials, followed up by some practical refutation of this story on the playing fields. Surely the lads of the 56th are not going to depend on their Barrack comrades, the 8th, and the Special Corps and Services, to keep up the honour of Portobello. And if we know the boys of the 24th, we don't think they are the stuff to let the fine fields round Tallaght go to waste.

The recent acquisition of Croke Park, thanks to the kindness of the G.A.A. Authorities, for the inter-Battalion hurling and football matches in Dublin should give our sports in Dublin District a good fillip.

The first of these fixtures will take place on the 21st June. There will be two matches each evening, and some rare tussles are expected. We hope the officers and men of the Dublin Garrison will roll up in their thousands. Even if your own Battalion is not playing, it will be a good chance to "study form." We expect good "gates" from the citizens too. The admission for officers and civilians will be sixpence; N.C.O.'s and men in uniform half-price; ladies free. Now boys, give us a good "kick off" on the 21st.

ORGANISING THE COMMANDS.

Captain O'Doherty, of the Army Athletic Association, spent the past week in the Claremorris Command, organising Athletic Clubs. He is at present engaged in the Kerry Command, and he is visiting Cork when his work is concluded in Kerry.

ACTIVITIES IN THE KERRY COMMAND.

(From our Kerry Correspondent).

On Sunday, June 10th, two football matches were brought off at the Sportsfield, Tralee, under the auspices of the Kerry Command A. A. A. The contestants were—

TRALEE (Garrison, Ballymullen Barracks) v. KILLARNEY (6th Battalion)

AND

CASTLEISLAND (19th Battalion) v. KENMARE (27th Battalion)

The weather was not conducive to high-class football; a high gale blowing throughout the two games. There was a fair Military attendance with a sprinkling of civilian spectators.

The Pipers' Band under the direction of Lieut. Lawlor gave an inspiriting selection of Irish music and played the teams on to the field.

TRALEE v. KILLARNEY

Both teams took the field shortly after the scheduled time. Tralee won the toss and elected to play with the wind. From the start it was evident that the Tralee team had not the training or experience of their rivals who, playing against the wind, were two goals up after ten minutes' play. This reverse seemed to put more dash into the Tralee team who made several invasions into the Killarney territory, but erratic forward play spoiled several openings. At half time the score stood.

KILLARNEY, 2 goals, 1 point, TRALEE, 2 points.

On the resumption Killarney took over command of the game and some rare opportunism was witnessed among the Killarney forwards, who played neat football which, combined with a fine understanding, kept the Tralee defence very busy. In the end Killarney ran out easy winners by the following score :—

KILLARNEY, 3 goals, 7 points. TRALEE, 2 points

Despite the heavy scoring against them the Tralee team—under the circumstances gave a creditable display and should improve with a little training. The Killarney team are a well-balanced lot and excelled in catching and fielding. We are sure to hear a good deal more about them in the All-Ireland Championship. Mr. P. J. Dooley, late O'Toole's G.A. Club, refereed.

CASTLEISLAND *v.* KENMARE.

It is a pity that both of the above teams had not secured proper jerseys—as it was very hard to distinguish one from the other. There is much good material in both sides and play during the hour reached a high standard. Kenmare held a slight advantage in training and ran out good winners on the score

KENMARE, 2 goals, 2 points. CASTLEISLAND, 2 points.

Sergt. O'Brien, late Wexford G.A. Team, refereed.

CLAREMORRIS COMMAND CHAMPIONSHIP SPORTS.

The Army Championship Sports (Claremorris Command), will be held in the Asylum Grounds, Castlebar, on Friday, 29th June, 1923, starting at 2 p.m. sharp. The Brass and Reed Band of the Special Infantry, Dublin, will attend.

PROGRAMME OF EVENTS.

1. 100 Yards.
2. 220 Yards.
3. 440 Yards (open).
4. 880 Yards.
5. 1 Mile (open).
6. 1 Mile Cycle.
7. 3 Miles Cycle (open).
8. 5 Miles Cycle (open).
9. High Jump.
10. Long Jump.
11. 16 lbs. Shot (open).
12. 56 lbs. Weight (without follow).
13. Sack Race.
14. Three-Legged Race.
15. Tug-of-War.
16. Raising and Striking Hurling Ball.
17. Football Place Kick.
18. Relay Race.
19. Hop, Step and Jump.
20. 120 Yards Hurdle Race.

A Dance will be held in the Town Hall, Castlebar, on the night of the 29th-30th June. Harrisons' Band, Dublin, will attend. Lady's tickets, 15s., Gent's £1 1s.

FOOTBALL AT DROICHEAD NUA.

"B" AND "C" COMPANIES, 54TH INF. GN. BATTN.

Played at Droichead Nua on Sunday, 10th June, 1923.

The ball was thrown in by Capt. Downes, who refereed. "B" Coy. won the toss and played with a strong wind in their favour. They were first to force matters, and scored a point after about ten minutes' play. They kept up the attack, and scored again after a few minutes. "C" Company were playing a good game but were unable to beat the defence of "B" Coy.'s backs. Both teams scored points before the half-time whistle sounded.

In the second half play was of an even nature, "C" Coy. coming away with a dash scored a lovely goal, which was followed by a point by the same side. "B" Coy. now took up the attack, and were rewarded by getting a nice goal, which was followed later by a point to the same side. "C" Coy. scored another point before the final whistle, leaving "B" Coy. winners by the small margin of 1 point. The final scores were :—

"B" Company .. 1 goal 4 points.
"C" Company .. 1 goal 3 points.

"D" AND "C" COMPANIES 54TH INF. GN. BATTN.

An interesting and well-contested football match was played by the teams of "D" and "C" Companies of the 54th Inf. Gn. Batt., Droichead Nua, at the Dominican College grounds, on 13th June, 1923. The match, which was refereed by Capt. O'Donohoe of the same garrison, was keenly contested from the start. "C" Company were the first to press, and scored a nice goal after about ten minutes' play. "D" Company tried hard to equalise, but the defence of "C" Company's backs was very sound and kept off all attempts of their opponents to score. "D" Company were soon on the defence again, but were unable to keep "C" from scoring another goal and a point before the half time whistle sounded.

On resuming, "C" Company pressed, and as the result scored a nice point. The same side scored yet another point, which left them easy winners by 2 goals 2 points to nil for "D" Company.

BOXING AT THE CURRAGH CAMP.

(From our Curragh Correspondent).

A very successful boxing tournament which was largely attended, took place at the Battalion Gymnasium, Ponsonby Barracks, Curragh, on Tuesday, the 19th inst., organised by Commandant P. F. Lawlor, Officer Commanding the 62nd Infantry Battalion, to whom great credit is due for his untiring efforts towards the success of this popular pastime.

The bouts which included feather-weights, light-weights and welter-weights were very well contested and revealed some boxers of promise.

The Judges were Colonel J. Hunt, Commandant P. F. Lawlor and Captain J. O'Beirne ; the Timekeeper—Captain Cathal O'Shannon and the M. C.—B. S. M. Ward, W.P.

FEATHER-WEIGHTS.

Three-round contest—Vol. Crowley, *v.* Vol. Sheridan, both of "B" Company, Resulted in a win for Sheridan.

Vol. Green "A" Coy. *v.* Vol. Joyce, Machine Gun Coy. This fight was very well contested and Resulted in a win for Joyce.

Vol. Phelan *v.* McDonald. McDonald appeared the aggressor all through and won on points.

FINAL.

McDonald beat Joyce on points.

"An t-Oglách"] [*Exclusive Photo.*

Well over! Exercising artillery horses at Islandbridge.

LIGHT-WEIGHTS.

Four-round contest—Cpl. Moloney "B" Coy. *v.* Vol. Carleton, "C" Company. These two were looked upon as a very evenly matched pair. From the beginning Carleton forced the fight, and made use of some neat footwork. In the second round Carleton drew blood although Moloney appeared to have the advantage over his opponent both in reach and at IN fighting. The Result was a win for Carleton by a small margin of points.

WELTER-WEIGHTS.

Three-round contest—Cpl. McDonnell, "A" Coy. *v.* Pte. Bradley, "Artillery." This proved a very interesting contest. At the conclusion of the three rounds there appeared nothing between either men and the judges decided on an extra round.

Fourth round—Bradley appeared the stronger man and played with his opponent. Bradley was awarded the fight.

OFFICERS HEAVY-WEIGHT CONTEST.

Instructional Officer McCormack *v.* Commandant Bruen. This Officers' heavyweight contest was eagerly awaited and hopes ran high of an ex-

ceedingly good contest. The opening round was brisk and though it provided excellent boxing, it was one-sided. It was anticipated that Commandant Bruen—who was by far the heavier man—would have an easy victory, but the result proved the contrary. Mr. McCormack—father of that well-known boxer "BOY MCCORMACK"—rained blow after blow on his heavier opponent in the opening round and outclassed him completely.

The second round was short-lived. Mr. McCormack's blows were telling, and Commandant Bruen had to retire.

After the contests Colonel Hunt warmly congratulated the winners of the different bouts, and in the course of his remarks expressed a hope that the Curragh Command would have a splendid team of boxers, that would hold their own against any Command. He also congratulated Commandant P. F. Lawlor on the success of the evening's sport.

It may be noted that the various competitors were trained by Sergeant Darragh, F., the well-known Irish feather-weight. The winners in the different competitions are now going into serious training under Sergeant Darragh with a view to perfecting themselves to a degree necessary to represent the 62nd Battalion successfully in the coming Command Championship and ultimately to qualify as representatives of the Command in inter-Command boxing.

FOOTBALL AT PORTOBELLO.

On Wednesday evening, the 13th inst., Special Infantry Corps and Chief of Staff's Department played a challenge football match on the Athletic grounds, Portobello Barracks.

The play was of a very high order, and created great enthusiasm and excitement amongst the large crowd of spectators present.

The score at half-time stood:—Special Infantry, 4 points; Chief of Staff's, 3 points. The final whistle left Special Infantry Corps winners by one point. Final score—S.I.C. 8 points; Chief of Staff's Department, 7 points.

RAILWAY CORPS WIN CLOSELY CONTESTED HURLING MATCH.

One of the finest hurling contests seen in Dublin for a number of years was played at Portobello Barracks on Saturday, the 16th of June, between teams representing Railway Protection Corps and Signals. The largest crowd yet seen at any of the Army games was present.

After a strenuous and exciting game the Railway Protection Corps were declared the winners on the score of 4 goals 2 points to 4 goals 1 point.

Comdt. Corrigan, Portobello Barracks, refereed.

SPECIAL SERVICES SPORTS—DATE ALTERED.

The date of the Special Services Sports at Croke Park has been altered from Friday the 27th prox., to Wednesday, the 25th prox. Very valuable prizes are being offered for the different events.

Arrangements are being made for a special aeronautic display by the Air Force, and a spectacular display by the Artillery Corps.

The services of the Special Infantry Corps, Dublin Command, Railway Protection and Command Pipers Band have been promised.

FOOTBALL AT THE CURRAGH.

(From our Curragh Correspondent).

A successful series of inter-Company matches were carried out by the 62nd Battalion, Ponsonby Barracks. A set of silver medals was at stake. "B" Company were rather unfortunate in not being able to field a very strong combination, and in consequence went under to "A" Company in the first match. Nevertheless the match was full of exciting moments and revealed the fact that there were men in the Battalion who hitherto were not afforded opportunity to show their talent on the Gaelic Football Pitch. Inter-Company matches afford a splendid opportunity for unearthing any latent ability for this form of pastime.

The final match between "A" and "C" Companies was a production well worth witnessing. Both teams were well selected and gave an exhibition which showed that at least the majority of the players were old exponents of the game.

Throughout the match, the issue was very keenly knit and the excitement which the match produced amongst the many spectators was a testimony to its merit.

"A" Company emerged victors on the scores 2 goals and 1 point to 2 goals and 2 points for "C" Company. A selection Committee of three, viz: Commandant P. Lawlor, Captain J. O'Beirne and C. S. M. McIvor, J. after careful scrutiny selected the Battalion team from the three Companies, and there is every reason to expect that the selected team will represent the 62nd Battalion to advantage.

ENGINEERS (KILDARE BARRACKS) *v.* 62ND BATTALION (PONSONBY BARRACKS).

On Wednesday, the 6th inst., at 7 p.m., the 62nd Battalion's selected team engaged in a friendly encounter the team of the Engineers, Kildare Barracks. The match was not by any means a contest as from the outset the 62nd Battalion showed their superiority, and asserted themselves to great advantage. They scored rather freely in the opening half, but this must not be attributed in a great measure to the play of the forwards of the 62nd Battalion, but rather to the weakness of the Kildare backs, Captain Kelly as full back filled the position admirably but he was badly supported.

One very outstanding feature of the match was the want of combination on the part of the 62nd's forwards. There was a fatal tendency on the part of the second line of forwards to encroach too far on the ground in the precincts of the Kildare goal. If only they had been less selfish, and had played in harmony with the first line of forwards the result would have been an accumulation of scores, for the forwards were undoubtedly well fit for their positions.

The backs of the home team were never really tested. In the first half, however, they were completely overwhelmed on one occasion by a determined onslaught by Kildare which was rewarded by a splendid goal. The centre field play by C. S. M. McIvor, J., and Captain J. O'Beirne, was really a great display, and in those two players the home team have splendid tutors. Keyes playing on left wing was a marvel. For Kildare Faulkner played a great game. Captain Kelly in the back line was always well in evidence whilst Corporal Hegarty and Volunteers McDowell, Dunne and Howard rendered great service to their team.

Towards the end of the second half Lieutenant Morgan scored a magnificent goal which was the fruit of a nice pass. McDonnell further added to the score a very neat goal the result of fast play from centre field via the right wing. Captain O'Beirne took all the "Frees," all of which were splendidly placed. More than once he scored from "50" yards line.

The final scores were 62nd Battalion 3 goals and eight points to 1 goal for Kildare (per McDowell).

In both teams there is ample room for improvement, not in the personnel, but in the play, and it is hoped the coming Inter-Battalion matches will provide keenly contested games.

KILDARE TEAM—Captain Kelly, Vol. Coombs, Sergt. Kelly, Vol. Howard, Sergt. Ryan, Cpl. Hegarty, Vol. Lane, Vol. Doyle, Vol. Reilly, Vol. Faulkner, Vol. McDowell, Vol. Corcoran, Lieut. McAuley, Vol. McEnery, Vol. Dunne.

62ND BATT. TEAM—Captain O'Beirne, J., Lieut. Dunphy, C. S. M. McIvor, J. (Capt.), C. S. M. Gogarty, Vol. Keyes, J., Vol. Fahy, F., Sergt. Farrell, Lieut. Morgan, J., Sergt. Hudson (goal), Vol. R. O'Donnell, Cpl. Touhy, Sergt. Murphy, A., Sergt. Mahady, Vol. Adams, Sergt. Brennan.

GOLF AND TENNIS.

Do'n Eagarτóir, "An t-Óglách."

A Chara:—Tháctar a lán le déanaiġe ar "Tenir" agus "Golf." Tá duine a ráð ġur ċeart iad a beit againn mar ġnáċ-Ċluiċí agus duine eile a ráð ná ceart. Tá tuairim agamsa go bruil an ceart ag Leaf-Ċaotain Ó Scolaiġe.

Ní h-iad na Cluiċí seo a ċoinbiġ an ríoġ-rpruid ġaoðlaċ i n-Éirinn le linn thoda i n-aġaid "Seáin Buiðe." Cé'n ráċ náp ċuaðmar ċuiġ ráirceannaiḃ "Golf" agus "Tenir" as lorġ Óglách ċun thoid a ðéanaṁ i n-aġaiḋ an ġaill? Is fuirist an ċeirt a réiðteaċ: ní raðadar inr na h-áiteiḃ ran. Ní raiḃ ann ach conġantóiri an ġaill, agus tá fé ró-luaċ fór, Óglaiġ na h-Éireann a meargaḋ leoċa ran. Tá'r as ġaċ h-éinne go bruil na Saranaiġ i n-Éirinn fór, agus tá ar ġean-Óglaiġ na h-Éireann iad a ċuir airti. Má naġaiḋ Óglaiġ na h-Éireann as imeirt cluiċí ġallda, agus má leanfaiḋ as cainnt an teangain an ġaill, is ġaraiḋ go mbeiḋ riad fóin ċóm ġallda is na daoine go raðadar as thoid i n-aġaiḋ cúpla bliaðain ó foin.

Seán Ó Tuaċail,
Oifiġ an t-Solátmuiðe.
Roinn mór Luimniġe.
9th June, 1923.

To the Editor of "An t-Oglach."

A CHARA,—Owing to having obtained my copy of "An t-Oglach" later than usual I found it impossible to reply to Capt. Barry in time for your last issue. It seems, Mr. Editor, that all your correspondents are inclined to get away from the fact that it is not consistent to prevent the playing of Rugby and Soccer on the pretext of their being foreign games and allow golf and tennis, both equally as foreign, to go ahead. If Capt. Barry wishes to indulge in this controversy I would refer him to my original letter on the subject of consistency which appeared in "An t-Oglach." Further, I will ask Capt. Barry to refrain from using sarcasm to help his case because it is a powerful card when played skilfully but it is also the card of those who have no case,

Mise, le meas,

TOM SCULLY,
Lieut., B. Coy., 16th Battn.

Mountjoy Military Prison,
Dublin.
18*th June*, 1923.

A CAR OF MANY ADVENTURES.

This car was formerly known as "Danny Boy," the name being changed to "Tom Keogh" in memory of the late Colonel-Commandant Tom Keogh, who was killed in a mine explosion in Macroom. During the hottest periods of the fighting in Limerick and Kerry "Danny Boy," as the car was then named, was ever in the vanguard, and assisted at the captures of the following places in Limerick:—Limerick City, Kilmallock, Bruree, Patrick's Well, Adare, Rathkeale, Newcastle West, Abbeyfeale.

Lieut. O'Brien has been one of the crew since the car came South, and was present when the car broke through three columns of Irregulars at Kilworth Camp and inflicted several casualties to the enemy. The car was completely hemmed in, and barricades and broken bridges had to be negotiated before the gallant crew won through, after ignoring several calls to surrender.

The car was taken to Kerry last September, at the formation of the Kerry Command, and took part in some stirring fights, notably the encounters at Killorglin and Castlemaine, and several ambushes between Tralee and Killarney.

Left.—(1) Lieut. J. O'Brien, I/c. A.R.R. "Tom Keogh"; (2) Sergt. Gillard, driver; (3) Vol. Hynes, gunner; (4) Sergt. Cahill, gunner. **Right.**—(1) Commandant Conroy, (2) Captain McClean, (3) Captain Lyons, (4) Lieut. O'Brien, (5) Capt. Harpur, (6) Capt. Murphy, (7) Capt. Hannon, (8) Lieut. Forde, (9) Lieut. Crean, (10) Lieut. Burns, (11) Comdt. O'Sullivan, (12) Capt. Walsh, (13) Lieut. Mack (in civilian clothes), (14) Capt. McKenna.

TO CONTRIBUTORS.

Contributions to "An t-Oglach" are invited—especially news items.

Contributors must write on one side of the paper only.

Every effort will be made to return unaccepted contributions where a stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed.

A ONE DAY TOURNAMENT

WILL BE HELD

AT CROKE PARK

ON SUNDAY, 15th JULY

FOOTBALL—Dublin Command v. Curragh Command

HURLING—Limerick Command v. Cork Command

Cumann na Saoirse are providing numerous Side Shows. It is hoped to have a special team from the Curragh Command to give displays of Tent Pegging and Swedish Drill.

Proceeds in aid of the Wounded Soldiers Fund.

ARMY ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION (CORK COMMAND.)

HURLING. **FIRST ROUND COMMAND CHAMPIONSHIPS.**

	TEAMS.	PLAY AT	ON	REFEREE.	REMARKS.
A.	49th Batt. *v.* 38th Batt. ...	Mallow ...	11th July ...	Fr. Cotter.	
B.	59th Batt. *v.* 10th Batt. ...	Cork ...	8th July ...	Commdt. Kingston.	All matches start at 3 p.m.
C.	H.Q. Batt. *v.* 15th Batt. ...	Cork ...	1st July ...	Commdt. Kingston.	sharp. Players should be
D.	42nd Batt. *v.* 30th Batt. ...	Macroom ...	8th July ...	Commdt. Conlon.	on the field at 2.55 p.m.
E.	32nd Batt.	Bye	Bye	Bye	

SECOND ROUND.

	32nd Batt. *v.* Winner of "D."	——	——	——
	Winner of "C" *v.* Winner of "B"	——	——	——
	Winner of "A."	Bye	Bye	Bye.

FOOTBALL **FIRST ROUND COMMAND CHAMPIONSHIPS.**

	TEAMS.	PLAY AT	ON	REFEREE.	REMARKS.
A.	40th Batt. *v.* 38th Batt. ...	Fermoy ...	4th July ...	Fr. Cotter.	All matches start at 3 p.m.
B.	59th Batt. *v.* 10th Batt. ...	Kinsale ...	4th July ...	Lt. McCarthy.	sharp. Players should be
C.	H.Q. Troops *v.* 15th Batt. ...	Bandon ...	8th July ...	Capt. Fennessy.	on the field at 2.55 p.m.
D.	42nd Batt. *v.* 30th Batt. ...	Macroom ...	8th July ...	Capt. Lynch ...	
E.	32nd Batt.	Bye	Bye	Bye.	Play at 4.30 p.m.

SECOND ROUND.

	32nd Batt. *v.* Winner of "D" ...	——	——	——
	Winner of "C" *v.* Winner of "B"	——	——	——
	Winner of "A"	Bye	Bye	Bye.

Officers, N.C.O.'s and Men of the Military Police in the Athlone Command. Captain Begley, A.P.M., and Lieut. Cosgrave, D.A.P.M., are seated in centre.

Customs and Excise Examination.

1. Preliminary Notice is given of an Examination, which will be confined to Officers and Men of the Army, for about fifty posts in the Customs and Excise service. The posts in question will carry the scale of salary of £120 rising by annual increments of £10 to £250 per annum, plus the usual Civil Service Bonus, and will be pensionable under the Superannuation Acts.

2. Candidates for this Examination must be between 19 and 30 years of age on the 1st June, 1923, and must have served in the Army either for a period of nine months subsequent to 1st June, 1922, or continuously from a date prior to 1st January, 1923, to the date of Examination.

3. The Examination will be an Educational Examination in the following subjects:—

Irish	Handwriting and
English	General Knowledge
Arithmetic	

and in addition to the marks allotted to each of these subjects, service marks will be given in respect of meritorious Army service.

4. It is anticipated that the Examination will be held before the end of July. A further announcement will be made in due course giving particulars of the syllabus and regulations for the Examination, and officers and men of the Army should await this further announcement for any further info mation regarding the Examination which they may desire.

5. The Examination will be conducted by the Civil Service Commission.

EXAMINATION FOR APPOINTMENTS IN THE REVENUE DEPARTMENT (CUSTOMS AND EXCISE).

(*a*) GENERAL CONDITIONS.

1. The subjects of Examination shall be Irish, English, Arithmetic, General Knowledge, Precis Writing (in Irish or English).
2. The marks allotted to each subject shall be 400, except in the case of Precis, for which the maximum shall be 200.
3. The minimum number of marks which a candidate must obtain on the examination (*i.e.*, exclusive of Service Marks) to qualify for appointment shall be 50 per cent. of the total marks allotted.
4. The list of qualified candidates shall be sent to the C. in C., who shall assign to each candidate "Service Marks," such service marks not to exceed in the case of any candidate a total of 400.
5. All Examination Papers (except in English) will be set in Irish and English, and candidates may answer in either language.

(1) Gaedhilg.

Ceisteanna ar chuid de sna nithe seo leanas:—Beannachts aimsir, slainte, galair, airgead, uimhreacha, diol is ceannach an clog, etc., tart, ocras, fearg, etc.

Piosa Gaedhilge:—Curfar ceisteanna i dtaobh brigh na bhfocal, no iarrfar ortha an chaint d'atharu ar chuma eigin, aithghearra a dheanamh uirthi, etc.

Translation of a passage or passages of simple Irish into English.

(2) *English* (2).

The aim of the examination in this subject shall be chiefly to test a candidate's ability to write a brief report accurately; they shall be expected to write two or more short essays or reports, one of them of a descriptive nature. Handwriting and Spelling to be judged from the candidate's answers to the English paper.

(3) Arithmetic.

The simple and Compound Rules; Reduction; Averages and Approximations; Vulgar and Decimal Fractions; Practice; Percentages; Metric System; Currency System of the United States and of the Chief European Countries.

The questions set will be of such a nature as are to be found in ordinary business or commerce.

(4) General Knowledge.

The examination paper will include easy questions on Geography and Irish History, of which candidates will be expected to answer at least one question on Geography. A choice of questions will be given.

(5) Precis Writing.

Candidates will be expected to write a summary of one or more passages of Irish or English. (Papers will be set in Irish and English, and candidates may select either).

It will be noticed that the minimum salary is £120. This, with the usual Civil Service Bonus, amounts to £214. The salary rises by yearly increments to £250, which, with bonus, totals £392/17/6.

TRY a packet of TENTO Cigarettes and you will be surprised to find that such a fine Virginia Cigarette can be turned out at such a low price.

TENTO Cigarettes have just the flavour you are used to and which you prefer in a Virginia Cigarette. Get a packet to-day.

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TENTO
CIGARETTES

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OUR INFORMATION BUREAU.

When in Doubt write to "AN t-OGLAC."

Soldiers are cordially invited to make use of this column. All queries should be addressed to the Editor of "An t-Oglach," G.H.Q., Parkgate Street, Dublin, and must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, which will not be made public unless desired.

Readers should write on one side of the paper only. It is possible that some slight delay may occur in answering certain queries owing to the necessity for making inquiries, but all questions will be answered in the earliest possible issue.

TRANSFER.

L. G. (Curragh).—We cannot deal with the matter raised in your letter unless you supply us with your full name, unit, etc.

Vol. F. L. (Clonmel).—Make an application to your O/C for transfer to the Artillery Corps.

C. E. L. (Daingean).—Make application for transfer to your O/C and let us know how far you succeed.

Pte. J. C. (Drogheda).—You are referred to reply to Pte. E. McM.

Pte. E. D. (Flautist).—We regret we cannot assist you in this matter. You must recollect you joined the Army as an Infantry soldier and not as a member of the Engineer Corps. When your time of service expires you can reasonably apply for the transfer you mention.

Pte. E. McM. (Portobello).—If you are attested as an Infantry soldier you must serve as such, except your O/C sanctions your transfer for special reasons.

IN THE RAILWAY CORPS.

"Beehive" (Kilsheelan).—Have you made application for discharge? Do this and let us know the result. Re-attesting does not entitle you to a bounty.

RESIGNED R.I.C.

"N. D. P., Old R.I.C."—We are having your case attended to.

CHANGE TO COASTAL DEFENCE.

"Ship's Cook."—Make application to Officer i/c Coastal Defence Corps, enclosing copies of your recommendations and giving particulars of your previous service.

A WORD OF ADVICE.

"Old Dublin Guard" (Kenmare).—The Department you wish to join is at present overcrowded, and we would not advise you to leave the Army with a view to being taken on. You would have very little chance of succeeding.

DISCHARGE.

"T. G." (Portobello).—You have not stated if you made application for discharge to your O/C.

"Discharge" (Curragh).—See reply to "T. G." above.

T. K. ("Anxious.")—The answer to your first question is in the affirmative. (2) Yes, every assistance will be given soldiers to get back to work in civil life.

Pte. J. McA. (Curragh).—We admire your unselfish heroism. Your letter is receiving special attention.

"Time Expired."—Your letter is being dealt with.

BADLY WOUNDED.

"Old Stager."—See details of Army Pensions Bill in No. 9 of "An t-Oglach."

"FRENCH LEAVE."

P. D. (Carlow).—The answer appearing in our issue of June 2nd would not have led any soldier to believe that he should take "French leave." We are giving your case attention, but meanwhile we would like to point out the proper action you should have taken was to make a complaint to your O/C.

(Continued on page 22.)

T. C. PHILLIPS

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FREE STATE ARMY

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4 Dame Street Dublin.

'Phone: Dublin 485.

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ESSENTIAL DETAIL OMITTED.

Will correspondents please note that in all queries relating to Dependants' Allowance, the home address, together with the full name of the dependant and the full name of the soldier, must be supplied to enable the case to be traced. This applies to a number of letters on this subject received during the past few weeks.

ARDMORE Cigarettes

10 LARGE WELL-FILLED CIGARETTES 6d.

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IRISH GEMS

5 *for* 2d.

STOCKED AT ARMY CANTEENS

Made by - - J. O'SULLIVAN & CO., CORK.

OUR INFORMATION BUREAU

(Continued from page 21.)

JUNIOR OFFICERS.

"Southern Subordinate."—Under certain circumstances officers of the rank of Captain are called upon to do the duty you mention. You do not state the reasons why you are out of uniform for over three months (J. F.).

MISTAKE IN NAME.

M. McD. (Curragh).—Your letter has been passed to Dependants' Allowance Branch, Portobello Barracks.

WISHES TO JOIN UP.

"Juvenile Soldier."—Recruiting will re-open in the near future.

COMMANDS IN IRISH.

Joseph Partridge (Newbridge).—Some of the Irish equivalents for the words of command were published in "An t-Oglach" a few months ago. We expect, however, to be able to give further information on the subject at an early date.

DETENTION OF C.S.M.

"Limerick" (New Barracks).—The reply to your questions are as follows:—(1) Certainly. (2) This depends on the exigencies of the situation. (3) Yes. (4) Yes, under certain conditions, as determined by the medical authorities.

"SAM BROWN" AGAIN.

Sergeant Draughtsman.—The answers to your two questions are in the negative.

IN THE SIX COUNTIES.

"Undergrad."—It is not permissible to wear uniform in the Six Counties. Your uniform and leather equipment are your own property.

DEPENDANTS' ALLOWANCE.

All letters dealing with the question of Dependants' Allowance are forwarded to the proper quarter to be dealt with. The following replies are given here because they deal with special aspects of the matter:—

Corporal T. Geehan (Kerry).—14/- per week is a temporary assessment. Inquiries are being made for further particulars from employer, etc.

Mrs. Jane Pender.—This was passed for payment at 7/- per week on the 4th January. It has been re-assessed at 14/- per week as from the date of attestation, to continue while the soldier is serving.

Corporal P. Murphy.—On November 25th a cheque was sent to your mother for £5 3s. This made the account clear to 25/9/'22, the date of your marriage from the date of attestation, which was 13th June, '22, according to your attestation form; not 13th May, as stated in your letter.

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE EXAM.

"Badoir."—Your letter has been referred to the department concerned for attention.

"Civil Service."—Particulars of the nature you require are furnished in our issue of 16th June. Your attention is drawn in particular to paragraph 4 in the preliminary notice. Watch for future announcements in coming issues.

BOOTMAKERS.

(1) Forward your claim to the Claims Dept., G.H.Q. (2) Bootmakers are attached to Battalions. (3) This is a matter for Dependants' Allowance Branch, Portobello Barracks, Dublin.

WITH THE DRUMS.

"Spider."—This is a matter for the Sergt.-Major in charge of the Band.

UNDER CLOSE ARREST.

C. M. (Droichead Nua).—You have not given sufficient particulars to reply to your question. State charge and circumstances of arrest.

CHARGE OF DESERTION.

"Justice" (Mallow).—Your letter is being referred to the proper quarter for investigation.

A DROP TOO MUCH.

"Guide Spring."—Your letter is being referred to the proper quarter for attention.

COMMISSIONED RANK.

T. (Cork).—An attested soldier can only proceed to commissioned rank by promotion on merit.

A NOCTURNAL MILKING.

"Blayney Soldier."—If the O/C is satisfied that the offence has been committed, punishment may be awarded.

THE OLD VOLUNTEERS.

Vol. E. W. (Manorhamilton).—You will note from the Dáil proceedings reported in the daily Press that provision is being made for soldiers incapacitated during the Anglo-Irish War. When the Pensions Board is constituted you can put forward your claim.

PAYING OUTDOOR COMPLIMENTS.

(1) There is no regulation governing this practice. (2) "An t-Oglach" is published fortnightly, and we thank you for your good wishes.

TAX ON SOLDIERS' PARCELS.

Cpl. W. H.—As the Customs Regulations stand at present, you are liable for tax on tobacco sent across the Six-County border.

REFERRED TO P.O.

Vol. D. D. (Curragh).—Your letter is being referred to the Postal Authorities for their attention.

FOR MINISTRY OF DEFENCE.

T. O'L. (Kerry).—Communicate direct with the Ministry of Defence. They will supply all the information you require.

RE-ATTESTATION LEAVE.

"Northern Light."—The order stopping re-attestation leave must have been issued for some special reason. Write us again on this matter.

RE-ATTESTATION.

"Anxious One."—You will be afforded every facility when the Recruiting Regulations come into force in the near future.

ATTENDING TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.

Vol. J. N. (Curragh).—We admire your artistic proclivities but fear they must be subordinated to Army needs.

ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATIONS.

"Regular," O.T.C.—We do not deal with anonymous communications.

UNIFORM NEEDED.

"B" Coy., Galway.—This matter is being dealt with.

PUZZLED PAINTER.

Thos. F. (Oldcastle).—You joined as an Infantry soldier and must complete your term of service in the Infantry. When about to be discharged you can make application to be attached to the Engineering Corps.

AMBITIOUS MUSICIAN.

"Bandmaster."—Make application to the G.S.O. (1) Training, G.H.Q. The answer to your second question is in the negative.

C. B.

"A Victim" (Dublin).—We would certainly investigate your case, but you have not given either your name or address, consequently we cannot take action.

LOSS OF UNIFORM.

"Rolling Stone" (Cork).—Your grievance is one calls for investigation. The matter is being taken up with the Officer concerned.

LEAVE PROBLEMS.

P. D. (Carlow).—You do not appear to have been actually given leave at the time you left off duty. Accordingly your Orderly Sergt. had the right to warn you for guard duty.

"Camp Policeman" (Kehoe Barracks).—Your letter has been sent to the proper quarter, where it will be given due attention. You cannot communicate direct with officers of the Higher Command.

RECEIVING ATTENTION.

Vol. P. M. (S.I.C.).—Your letter is receiving attention.

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FOOTBALL BOOTS Irish made, **18/6.**
CAMANS—Best ash—all shapes—price **4/-, 5/-** and **6/-** according to quality—postage 9d. extra.
HURLING BALLS—Best in Ireland—made by expert solely for us—price **6/3** post free.
KNICKERS—Irish made on the premises—**2/6** and **3/6** per pair.
JERSEYS—(Wool) Irish made—from **8/6** according to design. Cotton Jerseys from **4/-** each.
HURLING SHOES—Rubber soles—Canvas uppers—**5/6** per pair.
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Worsteds suitable for Mufti :: ::
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Gaoluinn do'n Arm.

GAELIC.	PHONETIC PRONUNCIATION.	ENGLISH TRANSLATION.
Ainmeacha Áite.	ANNIMUCK AUTA.	PLACE NAMES.
Taoiseacht Luimnigh.	TEESHUCKTH LIMNIG.	LIMERICK COMMAND.
Contae Luimnigh, Contae an Chláir.	Koundhay Limnig, Koundhain Klaur,	County Limerick, County Clare.
Contae na Gaillimhe, Contae Tiobraid Árann.	Koundhay nug gollee, Koundhain tubrudh aurrun.	County Galway, County Tipperary.
Cúige Mumhan, Tuath Múmhan, Uí-mumhan.	Kooga moon, thooa moon, urrvoon.	Province of Munster, Thomond, Ormond.
Graig na Muilte Iarainn, Port Omna.	Graug num mwilta eerin, Purth Umnu.	Woodford, Portumna.
An Gort, Ard Rathain, Baile Uí Beathain.	A Ghurth, Aurd Rahin, Bwoll lee vock kawn.	Gort, Ardrahan, Ballyvaughan.
Lios Dún Bearnaigh, Inis Díomáin.	Liss dhoon vaarna, inish dee mawin.	Lisdoonvarna, Ennistymon.
Sráid na Cathrach, Cill Mhícil.	Srawid nuk kohuruck, keel vee heel.	Miltown Malbay, Kilmihil.
Aonach Urmhumhan, Corca Fine.	Ainnuck urrvoon, kurra finna.	Nenagh, Corofin.
Croisín, An Tulach, Inis.	Krish sheen, a tullock, inish.	Crusheen, Tulla, Ennis.
Cill Díseart, Cill Ruis, Cill Caoide.	Keel deeshirt, keel rish, keel kee.	Kiladysart, Kilrush, Kilkee.
Cill Dá Lua, Béal Átha Gobann.	Keel aw loo, bail lawha goun.	Killaloe, Silvermines.
Caisleán o gConaing, Port an Aonaigh.	Kish lawn oh gunning, purtha nainig.	Castleconnell, Newport.
Luimneach, Bar Géisitine, Ráth Gaola.	Lim nuck, ass gayftinna, raw gayla.	Limerick, Askeaton, Rathkeale.
An Tairbeart, Caisleán Nuadh.	A thoraburt, kish lawn noa.	Tarbert, Newcastle West.
Lios Tuathail, Mainistir na Féile.	Liss thooill, mwonnistir nuff faila.	Listowel, Abbeyfeale.
Cnoc Uí Choileáin, Bruach na nDéise.	Knuk kee kill lawn, broo nun nayisha.	Mount Collins, Bruff.
Croim, Ath Dara, Seana Pailís.	Kroum, odh dhorra, shanna fwal leesh.	Croom, Adare, Old Pallas.
Dún Bleisce, Tulach Liar, Ráth Luirc.	Doon bleshka, thulluck leeuss, raw lirk,	Doon, Tullylease, Charleville.
Cill Mocheallóg, Cnoc Luinge.	Kuel vuhull logue, knuk linga.	Kilmallock, Knocklong.
Ospidéal, Tiobraid Árann, Bainseach.	Ussbid dale, tubrudh aurun, bawn shuck.	Hospital, Tipperary, Bansha.
Gallbaile Eathaigse, Cill Fionáin.	Goll wolla ahur lee, keel feen nawn.	Galbally, Kilfinane.
Baile Mistéala, Cill Dairbre, Dún an Aill.	Bwolla vish taila, keel dhorura, doon err reel.	Mitchelstown, Kildorrery, Doneraile.
Cill na Mullach, Baile Ríog Liam.	Keel num mullock, bwolla ree leem.	Buttevant, King Williamstown.
Aon déag, dó déag, trí déag, fiche, aon is fiche,	Ain dee ogg, dhoe deeogg, tree deeogg, fiha, ain iss fiha,	11, 12, 13, 20, 21.
an chéad, an dara, antriar, an ceathrú.	a haid, a dhorra, a trass, a karroo.	1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th.

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An t-Óglác

Vol. I. No. 11 (New Series). [Registered as a Newspaper.] JULY 14, 1923. Price TWOPENCE.

THE G.O.C. WATERFORD COMMAND.

Drawn by Frank Leah from a special sitting.

AN t-ÓGLÁC

JULY 14, 1923.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

It is very gratifying to learn that the Army is, as was only to be expected, developing rapidly on Irish lines. The interest and enthusiasm with which the games, language, music, etc., of the Gael are being taken up all over the country should be sufficient to assure the most pessimistic. The attention paid to the language in many of the Commands and the progress already made by students promise well for the future of the native tongue in the Army.

* * * *

The announcement that Irish Classes were to be established at G.H.Q., Parkgate Street, was received with the greatest possible satisfaction on all sides. The interest taken in the subject and the eagerness of the enquiries made respecting it displayed some of the old enthusiasm. The officers, without exception, intimated their intention of attending the proposed classes. All types of student, from the merest tyro to the budding fainneach will be catered for. The promoters are sanguine that the opportunities now afforded will be availed of by all who are desirous of acquiring a working knowledge of the National Language. We hope that before our next issue the classes will be in full swing and it will be possible to publish the full programme of the work. Similar classes will be organised at the other Army centres.

* * * *

While fully cognisant of the vital importance of the national language as a means of preserving our distinctive national culture and outlook there are many other phases and subjects that deserve consideration. History is almost as essential for the soldier as for the politician, and there is no more facinating subject for an Irish Soldier than the study of the history and literature of his own land. It is a subject that has attracted many distinguished foreigners—Napoleon was an admirer of MacPherson's Ossian. Ireland simply teems with interesting historic relics. Every rath, mound, hill, glen, lake and river has its own fund of historic lore. They speak eloquently of the greatness of our island's past.

* * * *

Our geographical divisions and our very place names are still there to tell their own tale of by-gone Ireland. Take for instance the various names by which the Ireland has been known. They are associated with the earliest traditions of the race and are to be found in our most ancient records. Ireland itself simply means the land of Ir, but then Ir was the son of Mileadh, the father of our race, he from whom the whole Milesian line descended. Ir was the first of the Milesians to be buried in Ireland. The Book of Armagh gives the name Ireo which means the grave of Ir.

The name Erin is older still and carries us back to a period anterior to the Milesian settlement. The three last Kings of the Tuatha De Dannans ruled alternately. During each period of Kingship the country was named after the Queen of the reigning King. The names of the three queens were Eire, Banba and Fodhla, and by all these names Ireland has been known in the language of the Gael. In English, however, Erin is the one most generally used in modern times. Inis Fail, Inis Ealga, Hibernia, are other names reminiscent of our ancient history.

OUR FRONT PAGE PORTRAIT.

Major-General Prout, G.O.C. Waterford Command.

The present G.O.C. of the Waterford Command was born in the village of Dundrum, County Tipperary, in the year 1880 and received his early education locally. Whilst still a boy he followed in the track of so many thousands of our fellow-countrymen across the ocean to the United States where he completed his education.

The inheritance of the "Fighting Race" was his and when the opportunity came he was to be found in the ranks of the famous 69th—the American regiment which is linked with the memory of Meagher of the Sword. He served with the 69th in France during the European War and for five months was on the Staff of the French Command. He won several distinctions including the coveted Croix de Guerre.

The European war having come to an end the subject of this brief biography returned to his native land and gave his services wholeheartedly to the Volunteer movement. In the fight against the British he rendered very valuable services as Divisional Instructor and Intelligence Officer in his area.

Later he was appointed Divisional Instructor at the Divisional Training Camp, Galtee Castle, and subsequently acted in a similar capacity for the 3rd Battn. 3rd Tipperary Brigade.

After the signing of the Treaty he went to Beggar's Bush Barracks at the request of G.H.Q. and from thence was appointed O/C. Kilkenny. His next post was O/C 2nd Southern Command. In this latter capacity he conducted a number of very successful operations in that area and was responsible for the advance of the troops on Waterford, Carrick-on-Suir, Kilkenny and Clonmel.

Waterford was captured by the troops under his command after three day's siege and Carrick-on-Suir after two days. They could, of course, have been taken in an infinitely shorter space of time but for the desire of the Army to ensure the safety of civilian life and property as far as possible. When Clonmel was taken, on August 9th, the delight of the inhabitants, who had suffered severely during the occupation, knew no bounds. They rushed into the streets to welcome the troops as they entered and the young soldiers of Ireland had to submit to being lionised for hours—many of the women flung their arms around the lads in green and kissed them enthusiastically.

On the reorganisation of the Army the leader of these victorious troops was appointed Major General and G.O.C., Waterford Command.

Personally Major General Prout is a fine type of Irishman with a deeply-rooted love of sport and athletics. He is very popular with his men and it certainly will not be his fault if they do not distinguish themselves in the ranks of the Army Athletic Association as brilliantly as they have already distinguished themselves on the field of battle.

MARCHING SONGS.

Óró! 'Sé do bheatha 'bhaile!

Gléas D.

:s	s :– .s	f :f .s	l :s	f :r .f		
	'Sé do bhea - tha, a	bhean bhuí léan - mhar Dhó				
f :– .f	f :f .s	f :d	d :r .s			
é ár gcreach	thú	bheith i	ngéi - bhinn ár			
s :– .s	s :f .s	l :s	l :d' .d'			
ndú - thaigh bhreas	i	seil - bh	méir - ligh, 'S tú			
r' :l	d' :l	s :–	s			
dhíol - ta	leis na	gall -	aibh.			

Curfá—

s :–	s :f .s	l :s	f :r .f			
Ó -	ró! 'Sé do	bhea - tha	'bhai - le!			
f :–	f :f .s	f :d	d :r .s			
Ó -	ró! 'Sé do	bhea - tha	'bhai - le!			
s :–	s :f .s	l :s	l :d'			
Ó -	ró! 'Sé do	bhea - tha	'bhai - le!			
r' :l	d' :l	s :–	s			
'Nois ar	dheacht an	tsam -	raibh.			

2

Tá Gráinne Mhaoil a' triall thar sáile,
Óglach arm-tha léi mar ghárda
Gaedhil iad féin, ní Gaill ná Spáinnigh
'S cuirfid ruaig ar Gallaibh.

Óró! 'sé do bheatha 'bhaile, srl.

3

A dhuine le Rígh na bhfeart go bfeiceam
—Cé nách beó 'na dheóidh ach seachta'n—
Gráinne Mhaoil a's mile gaisgídheach
'Fógairt fáin ar Gallaibh.

—Ó "nÁr gceol féinig," an t-athair padhraig bheasnach do chuinnig. (Bhún agus o nóláin).

AN t-ÓGLÁC

can be had from Messrs. Eason, Wholesale Agents, all the principal Newsagents, or direct from Circulation Dept., Army H.Q., Parkgate St.

FUADAR FAOI GHAEDHILGEÓIRÍ AN ARM.

Mar a dubhradar san uimh dheireadh de'n Óglách, tá borradh agus fás faoi ghluaiseacht na teangan san Arm. Le goiridh, táinic buidheann de na h-Oifigigh le chéile as an Arm-Oifig—Gaedhilgeóirí—agus mianaon leó an t-Arm-Chonsantóir agus an t-Arm Soláthraidhe.

Thaitneadh an cheirt na teangan i gcoitchian san Arm agus rochruigeadh an cuid mór neithe. Oibre reo, bí an rgrúdú rpeirialta a caithfear gach fáinneach a fearann cun fáinne an Airm a d' fágail. Rinne an t-Arm-Chonsantóir tagairt an-rpeirialta do'n gád a bí le dian-rgrúdú rul má bhronnfaí fáinne dá leithéid an faigheán, agus h-aontuigeadh leir. Leagadh amach cóimh oibre chun péacaint chuige nach bhraighfidh aonne fáinne Airm ach iad reo atá ábalta an a ngnách-obair a dhéanamh thíd an Gaedhilg.

Ir deimin, fheirin, go bhfuilfeadh cun rpéir a mhúrgailt i labairt agus i n-úrdíd na teangan i ngach ball de ballaibh an Airm, ó'n Arm-Oifig anuar go dtí na Compláchtaí. Beidh cumann láithe deagh-mhaigthe ag tearthail chuige reo an nór Cumann Luithe-Cleas an Airm agus beidh ré rin ann. Tá geallamhaint tugtha ag Arm-Choirte an Airm go mbeidh gach cabair agus congnamh le fágail inr an obair.

Tiubhradar comhthionól mór le chéile gan mhoill ar a mbeidh teachtaí ó'n Arm-Oifig agus ó gach roinn i n-Éirinn. Leagfar romh an gcruinniú rin Sgéimeanna oibre agus cuirfear an Gluaiseacht faoi lán t-riubal ar an toirt.

Táthar ag féachaint chuige go bhfoillreóchar inr an Óglách rheath d'airtí taithneamhacha i nGaedhilg ar ádhbair ion-rpéire.

Tornuigeadh an t-reachtain reo ar an Gaedhilg do múineadh dó na h-oifigigh ag an Arm-Oifig. Ceithre cinn de ranganna a cuireadh ar bun .i. dá cheann le h-agairt tornuigheóirí, ceann meadhónach, agus Arm-rang.

Ar an Arm-Choirte reo atá ag fritháil oibre na Gaedhilge ó Dhá Chiath—tá daoine go bfuil a ndúthracht caithte le mórán de bliadhantaibh ar faothú agus ar leathnú na teangan. Ní baogal go dteipfidh orra inr na iarrachtaí reo atá dá thabairt aca chun na teangan Gaedhilge a chur inr an áit ir dual di inr an Arm.

Go n-éirigidh leó go geal.

Aonne gur mhaith leó aon eolar d'fágail i dtaobh an rgéil, ba cheart dó rgríobadh chuig Leon Ó Bhroin, Ceann Catha, Oifig an Arm-Chonsantóra.

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Intermediate (Rang Meadhonach) :—
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Advanced Class (Ard-Rang) :—
Tuesdays and Fridays, 5.30 p.m.–6.30 p.m.

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The classes for Beginners and Intermediate Students will be held in Room 1.

Advanced Students meet in Room 38.

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PETER LACY, FIELD MARSHAL.

Irishman Prominent in Russian Military History.

Among the junior officers who sailed for France that bleak November morning in the year of Grace 1691, was one Ensign Peter Lacy, a youth who was afterwards destined to write his name in no uncertain characters in the military history of the Russian Empire. Lacy was born in Kileedy, Co. Limerick, in September, 1678, and through the influence of his uncle, John Lacy, Quartermaster-General in the Jacobite forces he was given the rank of Ensign in an infantry regiment that had achieved distinction in those bloody conflicts at the Boyne, Aughrim and Limerick. Upon his arrival in France Lacy was gazetted Lieutenant in the Regiment of Athlone, and shortly afterwards took part in the Italian campaign of 1693-6. On the conclusion of peace the Athlone regiment was incorporated with another corps, and Peter Lacy finding himself without a command quitted the French service, and journeyed across the frontier. Arriving in Vienna he was fortunate enough to be one of the corps of officers engaged by Peter the Great to discipline his troops. In January, 1799, young Lacy set out for the Russian Capital, and on his arrival was given the rank of Captain in the Infantry Regiment commanded by a Scottish Jacobite named Brice. From this period he was engaged in the military operations, with varying fortunes, in Livonia and Imgria between Peter the Great and Charles of Sweden.

* * * *

In 1703, the Limerick boy was given command of a company styled the Grand Musketeers of the Czar, and two years later was raised to the rank of Major in an infantry Regiment. The Czar nominated Lacy Lieutenant Colonel of the Regiment of Polotzk, a crack corps, in 1706, and desired him to raise and instruct those new battalions. How well the newly appointed Lieutenant-General carried out the work entrusted to him may be judged from the fact that in less than twelve months the troops under his command had gained a reputation for steadiness and discipline second to none in any army in Europe. In 1708, he defeated a superior force of Swedes at Peregova. In January, 1709, the Czar further rewarded Lacy for his services by giving him a Regiment of Grenadiers. At the great conflict at Pultowa, when the Swedish Army was completely overthrown, Lacy led the right wing of the Russian Army, and was wounded in several places while leading his men in that last mad charge which gave the victory to the Czar.

* * * *

How well Peter Lacy's work for the Russian Army was recognised may be gathered from the following which was written by a Russian military writer of the day:—"It was Lacy who taught the Russians to beat the King of Sweden's Army, and, from being the worst, to become the best army in Europe. Our soldiers used to fight in a very confused manner, and to discharge their muskets before they advanced sufficiently near the enemy to do execution. Lacy instructed his men to reserve their fire until the last possible moment, and devised that system of charging which led to the ultimate victory of the Russian forces."

* * * *

When Catherine I. ascended the throne Lacy was given charge of the College of War at St. Petersburgh, and raised to the rank of General. After some years of comparative peace Lacy was ordered to proceed to Poland at the head of 30,000 troops who were detailed for the protection of Augustus of Saxony. Seizing Warsaw in October, 1733, Lacy quickly made himself master of the surrounding country, and in a few months had completely routed the forces of King Stanislas. Desultory fighting occupied the next few months, and finally, in February, 1734, the capture of Dantzic placed Augustus firmly on the seat of the Polish Kings. Lacy was again highly honoured by the Empress Catherine, and Augustus received him with great magnificence in Warsaw. The Austrians now engaged in a war with France, and Lacy was ordered to their aid with all possible speed, but peace was concluded before he arrived upon the scene of hostilities. In May, 1736, Lacy was given command of an expedition sent against the Turks, and in July he succeeded in capturing the important Turkish stronghold at Azoph. The invasion of the Crimea followed this feat, and again and again did Lacy give evidence of his leadership.

* * * *

In December, 1741, a revolution took place in St. Petersburgh, by which the Princess Elizabeth was made Empress, and Lacy being awakened out of sleep at 3 a.m. was called upon to say of what party he was. "I am for the reigning Empress," was the instant reply, which satisfied his interlocutors. A mutiny broke out among the Russian troops at Easter, 1742, and here again Lacy's swift determination, and conspicious good sense came into play. He drafted several provincial regiments into the Russian Capital, and seizing the ringleaders of the mutiny thrust them into a military prison. Then when order was re-established he set up a military court to inquire into the causes of the mutiny. The differences between the soldiers and the Government were adjusted, and Lacy became, if possible, more popular than ever.

* * * *

Again the trump of war sounded between Russia and Sweden, and again we find the Irish exile in arms for his adopted land. Curiously enough on this occasion we find Lacy in the role of sailor. It was determined to strike against Sweden by sea, and Lacy being in charge of the expedition was naturally looked upon as the Admiral as well as General. How he would have conducted a manoeuvre by sea was, however, left undecided as peace was concluded before many shots were fired. Lacy now retired to his estates in Livonia, of which province he was governor, and resided there until his death which took place in 1751. Lacy is said to have been tall and well made and to have possessed a mind remarkable for its clearness of vision and soundness of judgment. He was admired by the whole army for the example he gave of intrepidity, endurance of fatigue and the maintenance of discipline.

TO CONTRIBUTORS.

Contributions to "An t-Oglach" are invited—especially news items.

Contributors must write on one side of the paper only.

Every effort will be made to return unaccepted contributions where a stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed.

[BY OUR SPECIAL COMMISSIONER.]

The activities of the Army at Islandbridge Barracks are many and varied. The Artillery occupy only one section of the barracks; round the corner, as it were, one finds great buildings stocked from floor to ceiling with "Supplies," and men busy loading lorries with goods for the different Battalions scattered all over Ireland.

In another part of the barracks the armourers are busy and still further on one comes across the Remount Services Trades Branch.

"Supplies" is a most comprehensive designation. It embraces almost everything that the Army requires—boots and bedding, tunics, towels, trousers, shirts and socks, belts, buttons and blankets—everything, in fact, save rations, arms and ammunition.

Commandant C. Farrell, who is in charge of this most important section of the Army, has achieved a marvel of neatness and systematic efficiency in the disposal of the great quantity of goods stored at Islandbridge. By means of a simple system of "tally" cards it is possible to see almost at a glance the exact amount of stock in any one of the large buildings. And, considering the bulk and remarkable variety of the goods which are stored there the prevailing tidiness and cleanliness of all the stores is a very high tribute to the officers and men concerned.

These are the Quartermaster General's chief stores for Ireland, and all the goods are inspected before being sent out by rail or sea to their destination by the Q.M.G's Chief Inspector and his assistants, who also travel through the country checking the supplies in the various Commands.

In one of the stores on the occasion of my visit they were re-baling uniforms after inspection. The clothes are sent out in bundles of twenty-five—twenty-five greatcoats in one bale, twenty-five tunics in another, and so on. Baling presses worked by compressed air reduce the bundles to compact size and the canvas is stitched around the clothes whilst they are still in the press.

"Supplies" has been in existence since Beggars Bush was taken over by the Army and even before that date in a small way. The stores were first at "The Bush" whence they were transferred to Portobello, being finally removed to their present habitation in December last.

In common with other branches of the Army which I have visited "Supplies" sets its face against waste. I was shown a big heap of greatcoats which had been returned owing to the wearers having been demobilised or for other reasons. They were awaiting inspection by expert tailormen who would decide whether or not they were worth dyeing or cleaning and furbishing up for further use. In a corner was a pile of buttons retrieved from coats against which the verdict had gone. These buttons would be cleaned up and re-issued to the tailoring department for use on new uniforms.

In the store where the big boxes of boots awaited issue, in company with leggings, revolver holsters and belts, I was rather surprised to learn that the Army is also supplied with clogs, but a moment's reflection showed me that there are many classes of work for which clogs would be infinitely preferable to boots.

"Supplies" also provides shoemakers' and tailors outfits for the different Commands, forage baskets and other accessories for the Horse Transport and the Artillery, office furnishings and bed-boards.

A good many of the old "Q" company, which got the goods off the boats at the North Wall during the war with England, are engaged in this department of the Army.

Commandant Farrell was good enough to accompany the pressmen to the other sections of the Army occupying Islandbridge Barracks. At the Armourers' shops we were introduced to Captain J. Doyle, Chief Armourer for Ireland,

whose men were at work cleaning and repairing an 18 pounder and a Hotchkiss amongst other tasks.

The Ordnance Department which is also here, in charge of Commandant Carbery, supplies rifles, revolvers, and all necessary war material for the whole of Ireland.

In the small-arms workshops we found big stacks of rifles handed in by men who had been demobilised. These were all awaiting a thorough overhauling. There are armourers' shops in every Command, but the headquarter shops at Islandbridge deal with the more serious class of repairs to rifles, revolvers and machine guns.

Close to the Armourers' shops we found another hive of industry—the shops of the Remount Services Trades Department, with Lieut. Cassidy in charge. In the yard outside the shops were packed scores of ex-British army waggons. These are being overhauled, and, where necessary, repaired, after which they will be utilised for carting rations and forage and general barrack service.

In the process of repair some of these old waggons are practically made into new ones. Expert body-builders, expert wheelwrights, and painters will take an old crock which had seen its best days in the British Horse Transport, and in a remarkably short space of time turn it out "as good as new" and looking an altogether different vehicle.

This department has been at Islandbridge since February. Before that it had been established in Gormanstown Camp since September, 1922.

The picture which forms the heading of this article shows a Convoy moving off from Islandbridge with supplies for one of the Commands.

"An t-Oglách" [*Exclusive Photo.*

One of the compressed air baling presses in the Supplies Stores at Islandbridge. The platform rises and presses the bundle of garments against the top, and whilst in this position the canvas wrapper is stitched on.

NOTES ON GAELIC PASTIMES.

By "OSCAR."

I am pleased to observe marked activities in the Army Athletic movement. Reports from the various Commands point to growing interest and an anxiety to push forward the games. We are on the eve of big competitions in track and field competitions also.

* * * *

On July 25th, the Portobello promoters run their Independent Meeting. Dublin Command Championships will be held at Croke Park on August 4th. Other Commands must needs push on their Championships if they are to be ready for the great A.A.A. events on August 25th and following days. It is hoped to make this a worthy display and no better week could be selected. I trust athletes are devoting their attention to training. The title of first Champion of the National Army in any event ought to be one dear to the heart of every Gaelic athlete. Already rumours of first-class talent being unearthed reach us from the respective camps. The more the merrier!

* * * *

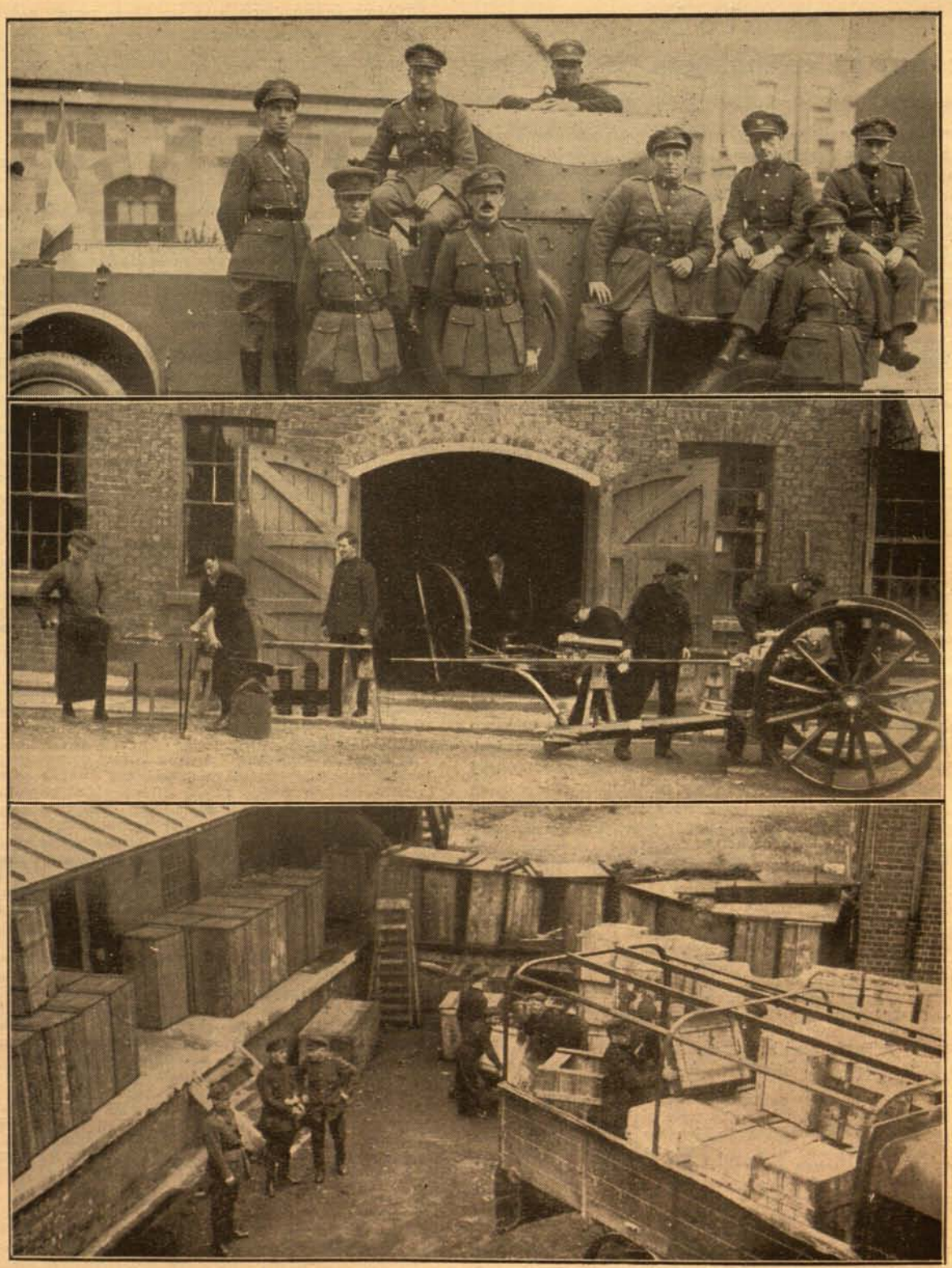
Meanwhile Gaelic Games are assuming their honoured place in the Nation's life. No more pointed evidence of the return to normal conditions could be quoted than the enthusiasm and magnificence of the Munster Finals at Thurles on Sunday, July 1st. It was like old times. Every young man and many an old one in Tipperary appeared to be there, and thousands flocked in across the Limerick border by road and rail. Excursions brought many from Cork and Dublin. The scene around the Croke Memorial in the wide square at Thurles before and after the games was typical of the best Championship ties of the past. Tipperary won the football easily, but the hurling, as expected, was a dour, determined struggle. Limerick—All-Ireland Champions were fighting hard for their continued title. Tipperary—with great traditions behind them, were eager to prove their old virility and skill.

'Twas a great display of the National game—thrills in every instant, ash clashing on ash, long wing drives, soaring balls and desperate struggles near the areas; yet withal, not an angry word nor a stroke of play suggestive of temper. When the veteran Arthur Donnelly was entrusted with a "free" in the final stages Tipperary were one point behind. You could hear a pin fall as he rolled the leather on to his stick. He got it up well and his stroke was perfectly timed and placed—travelling well above the bar for the equaliser. The succeeding scenes were indescribable in their enthusiasm, and when the long whistle left the teams level, tongues were loosed, speaking of the match as the "greatest yet." Personally, I do not think the game was as brilliant as some of the past finals, but it was sufficiently good to satisfy us that Irishmen are still a powerful athletic force, and that hurling is not a lost art. The re-play will be eagerly awaited and must attract a record crowd.

* * * *

Without any extraordinary performances the Irish Athletic Championships at Croke Park were a great success. The events were all of a high standard; all our best athletes were in attendance, and the mingling of North and South was a healthy indication of future possibilities. We will probably win all the weight events against England and Scotland, and, though we cannot expect to shine otherwise, we may run into many seconds on July 14th. It would be too much to expect our men to show their best form after the troubles of recent years, but we are in a good position to re-construct our old athletic prestige. I am not without hope that athletes of unusual natural ability will be discovered in this season's Army Championships.

"OSCAR."



"An t-Oglách"] **ACTIVITIES AT ISLANDBRIDGE.** [*Exclusive photograph*

TOP—(Left to right)—Captain Doyle, Chief Armourer; Commandant Farrell, Chief Supplies Officer; Commandant MacEvoy, Asst. Chief Ordnance Officer; Captain P. Byrne, i/c Accounts Branch, Islandbridge; Captain Pedereski, i/c Stores Supplies; Lieutenant Doyle, Asst. Chief Armourer; Captain H. Byrne, Staff Supplies, and Lieutenant Cassidy, i/c Remount Services, Trades Branch. **MIDDLE**—Outside the Artillery Workshops. Repairing an 18 pounder. **BOTTOM**—Loading up a convoy outside the Supplies Stores.

AN LAĊA.

CÉARD IS FEÁRR DOM DÉANAMH?

PÁDRAIC Ó CONAIRE DO SGRÍOB.

Níor fáiteap riacal i n-aon ġneim peóla amaiṁ a bí níor blarta agus níor milre ná an laċa rin—agus má 'r a ġoid a ninneaḋ, céard rin do'n té rin naċ mbaineann rin dó? Rud a ġoid agus an ġaḋaiḋeaċt aṁaċtáil, agus a aṁaċtáil ar páirpéar freirin—ir cinnte go briaṁróċaḋ díom go cé 'n leiṫġéal atá agam. An té go bruil an t-eólar rin uaiḋ, léiġeaḋ ré an dréaċt seo 'mo ḋiaiḋ. Mara maiṫfiḋ ré dom annrin, ná maiṫeap dó i noeine dála!

Díor ag riubal liom i ġcaiṫeaṁ na hoiḋċe, agus mo ḋóċain móp ar m' aine; nuḋaí taḃaċtaċa bí le déanaṁ agam cinnte, aċt ir nuo beag ir mó bí ag déanaṁ imniḋe dom—mara mbéinn 'n-a leiṫéiḋ seo d' áit, poiṁ a cúig a ċlog tráṫnóna, ní béaḋ an t-airgead a raib púil agam leir ann nóṁam, map do hordaiġeaḋ do luċt an puirt gan mo ċuid liċeaċa ċoinneál níor furde ná é rin fan oiṗig.

An raib deirin oṁ an oiḋċe rin? Ná bí ag cainnt ar déirin! Naċ raib piċe míle móra fada riubalta agam ó ċuiṫim na hoiḋċe, agus piċe míle eile nóṁam rul a breadrainn piġin ruaḋ d' fáġáil, le ġneim bíḋ a ċeannaċt dom féin. Agus bí a leiṫéiḋ ag tearḋáil uaim go ġéar: ir beag duine béaḋ fárta le ġneim cáire, amán tuir agus tae gan bainne gan riúcra. Seaḋ, béaḋ oṁ an piċe míle fada rin ċuir 'mo ḋiaiḋ noiṁ a cúig tráṫnóna, nó béinn ar an droċ-ċaoi.

Ag ġabáil ċap na tiġtib bí leaṫtaoḃ na fliġe dom, naċ minic a bí éad oṁ leir na daoine go mba leó iad, agus a ċompóirtiġe ir bíodar irtiġ 'n-a ġcuid leapraċa teólaiḋe, agus mire puar follaiṁ amuiġ faoi fréiṁeiḃ Dé! Aḋaiṁt agus piolúr, bráiṫlín mín bán ór do ċionn, agus ceann eile fút—an oiḋċe rin, bíor ar an mbaraṁail naċ raib aon rud ar an faoġal naċ dtiubhainn ar an ngnáṫcompóirt rin. An cor agus an caraḋ leirġeaṁail d'féadrainn ċabairt dom féin ar mairdin ar dúireaċt dom! An ċaoi d' féadrainn fanaċt annrin ra leabaiḋ ċeólaiḋe ar ċnáṁ mo ḋroma ag féaċaint i n-áirde uaim ar na miolróġaiḃ ag riubal ceann-fúċa ar an fíléar bán! Ní rabar aṁaiṁ ag tnúċ le compóirt map bíor an oiḋċe rin . . . . .

* * * *

Leiġeap do na picriúiriḃ reo teaċt agus imteaċt. Seaḋ, dá mbéaḋ a leiṫéiḋ rin de ċeaċ agam, 'béaḋ an bean ann, agus d' eirdeóċaḋ rí noiṁ an ngréin. Cloirrinn í ag radú teine, agus ag ullmú proinne dom ra ġcirciniġ; béaḋ baluċ an baġúin agus na huibeaċa 'mo ṗróin . . . . . reaḋ, néal beag eile, con coṁaránta ra leabaiḋ—an 'in í bean an tiġe ag bualaḋ ar an doṁar, agus a ġlór caoin ceólmar ag innreaċt dom go bruil an bricfarca réiḋ?

Mé ag eirġe amaċ ar an úrlár go mall rradánta annrin agus riorġamaċ an baġúin atá ar an teine, ċuġam ċṁío an doṁar forġailte! An ċéad bloġam de 'n tae láirir cuṁarṫa 'mo béal, ceól na ġcupán agus na rrúnóġ agus na rġeana 'mo ċluasaiḃ, ġomaḋ ó'n teine móna ċuġam, mé fúġaċ fáṫaċ i noiaiḋ bíḋ! Mé ḋul amaċ faoi 'n rráir agus fíopa maiṫ tobac 'mo ġob! Uċ! Cé ṫéiġeaḋ a leiṫéiḋ de faoġal fóġaċ ar maoḋaċt na hoiḋċe, ar réaltóġaiḃ beaġa ruaraċa roillreaċa béaḋ ag deallraṁ anuar ort go riaḋ-maġaṁail?

Ní ḋéanraḋ aon duine é, ár noóiġ, aċt amaḋán map mé féin: agus do ċeapar an mairdin rin go mba binne go mór fada ceól rrúnóġ i ġcupán, ceól rġine ar plára ná ceól aon éin dár ċuir a ċroiḋe amaċ le ġealaḋ an lae aṁaiṁ!

An té ṫéiġeaḋ an teaċ maiṫ agus an leabaiḋ ceólaiḋe ar ċeól na ġaoiṫe i mbárraiḃ crann, nó ar ċronán an trroċáin agus é ag imteaċt le fánaiḋ, nó ar ḋoṁdán na dtonn agus iad ġá ġcaiṫeaṁ féin i n-aġaiḋ na mullán móp oiḋċe ġála móir, ní béaḋ n-a leiṫéiḋ riúd aċt plaiḋce, nó cineál rile duile, fíleap.

Agus b'in é díreaċ an rud a bí déanc agam féin . . . . . .

D'fáirġear mo ċroiḋ raoi mo láp i dtreó naċ ndéanrairde mairtreaḋ de pé ar biṫ ġneim biḋ bí fásta 'mo ḃoiġ, agus ċorruiġeap ag taḃairt mo míle mallaċt ar pé agus ar péaltóiġ, ar ċaire ċaraoroiġ, agus ar ḋoṁdán tonn, ġur meallaḋar ó leabaiḋ agus eile mé. . . . . .

Táinic baluċ na ġiuṁaire ċuġam ar an ngaoiṫ. Ní rior dom cé 'n fáṫ é, aċt ċuir an baluċ bneáġ cuṁarṫa rin teinte i ġcuiṁne ḋom. Seaḋ, teintreaċa bneáġṫa teó agus feólta boṁba ġá mórtaḋ óp a ġcionn!

Cuġar mionn naċ bráġrainn an teaċ go deó anír le ḋul amaċ ag féaċaint ar áilneaċt agus ar maoḋaċt an traoġail reo.

* * * *

Ní mire an t-aon ċréatúr aṁain d' eiriġ amaċ leir an raoġal ionġantaċ reo ġeiceál le bneacaḋ an lae.

D' aiṫniġ an laċa bí irtiġ ra rġioból go raib ġealaḋ an lae ann níor túirge ná mé féin. Táinic rí amaċ go dtí ġeata an ċlóir, leir an aér a ġlacaḋ di féin, agus le innreaċt dá muinntir cé'n ḃaṁail bí aici de 'n aimrir, nó ar b'ṗiú ḋóiḃ ḋul i noiaiḋ na bruaġanna díor go glóraċ ra loċán coir an bóṫair de riubal oiḋċe.

Agus ċonnaic an laċa reo mire rul a raib ṫíor agam go raib rí ann ar ċor ar biṫ. Deannuiġ rí ḋom go múinte maoiḋa 'n-a canaṁaint ġairġ ġairiḃ féin. Deannuiġeap di ra ġcanaṁaint ba rimplide dá raib agam. Sear mé. Molar a moċ-eirġe. Labrar léiṫi map labarrairde le comarrain béil doṁair: an raib an madra móp raoi ġlar? An raib aon baoġal go ndúireóċaide fear a' tiġe dá branrad an beirt againn ag comrád map rin i mbéal a ḋoṁair map adeirċeá? Nár b'feárr an cainnt déanam rġaṫaṁ beag ó'n teaċ? Ġneim agam di 'mo póca—ár ndóiġ, tuirge naċ mbéaḋ? A' dtiubhainn di an ġneim?

Cuġ. Caiṫear ruainne aṁáin ċuig an laċain láġaiġ. Sluġ rí an t-aṁán go halpaċ agus láiḃ agus puiteaċ an bóṫair ċom maiṫ céadna. D' eiriġ an trainnt 'n-a ċroiḋe. Connaiceap raoi n-a rúil biġ ċruinn duiḃ í. . . . . .

Caiṫear ṗiopa de'n aṁán uaim roiṁ an bóṫar. Lean rí é. D'iṫ go ciocrać é. Caiṫear rrpóla eile ċom fada ir d' féadar ó'n ngeata. Lean an laċa é, agus bí 'gá ċaiṫeaṁ nuair ainnear féin an ġnioṁ fealltaċ fuilteaċ!

* * * *

An ġcreidreann mé? Cóġar mo ḃata ṫrom, agus táinic ré anuar ar ċeann daiṫte gleóite na laċan. Aon "bá—ác—ác" aṁain níor ċuir rí di, aċt d'éalaiġ an dé airdi ar an láṫair rin. . . . . .

Dí porġa maiṫ ra ġcoill coir an bóṫair nuair táinic tear agus bnoċal an lae. Irteaċ ra ġcoill rin ċuaḋar féin, agus mo laċa bneáġ 'mo mála agam. Dí mé fáṫaċ fada ó ionaḋ an dúnmarḃṫa, agus ní raib aon ḃaoġal oṁ go leanraide irteaċ ra ġcoill mé. Dailiġear ġabail bporna. D' fáduiġear teine maiṫ. Rinnear círde leaṫan de'n láib agus de'n dóib duide a bí raoi mo ċoraiḃ, ċuireap ċapt ar an laċain é, agus fáiṫear roiṁ círde agus laċa irteaċ ra teine.

Ní raib moṁán aċair go raib an biaḋ rin ullmaiġte agam. Tarrainġ mé an laċa amaċ. Dain mé an cóta creapóige di, agus táinic clúṁ agus cleite liom ar an tarrairt rin. Laċa bneáġ póṙta bí agam.

Ní abróċaḋ annreo cé'n deáġḃlar bí ar an laċain rin; ní ċuirpiḋ mé fíor ar ḋaḃ a ċuid peóla, ná ar mílre an trúġa bí innti ar eagla go dtiocraḋ an treile 'do béal, agus go n-imteóċṫá féin amaċ le laċain a ġoid; aċt amaiṁ, níor blarar d' aon feóil ba ċaiṫeaṁaiġe liom ná í, agus amaiṁ roime rin ná ó ṙoin, ní raib ġaḃaḋ agam le feóil map bí agam an mairdin beannaiġte rin.

* * * *

Cúig cinn agus dá ṗiċid de laċnaiḃ maiṫe bí ag an bpeilméara rin rul a ndeárnar féin an ċneaċ, agus ní móide ġur moṫuiġ ré an ceann d' iṫear féin ar uaiḋ ar ċor ar biṫ: aċt ó ruaimear ṗíopa cróinneaċ ar an mbóṫar ar mairdin inniu, tá mé ag bnaiṫ ar a ċur ċuige i n-éinic a loċán—céard a molrá ḋom ḋéanam?

(A ċnioċ).

IN NO CIRCUMSTANCES WILL REPLIES BE SENT BY POST.

FROM FAR AND NEAR.

MAJOR General McKeon, G.O.C., Athlone, and Mrs. McKeon are on a visit to the Continent.

IN consequence of the Farm Labourers' strike and resultant occurrences Curfew has been proclaimed in Dungarvan, Co. Waterford. A number of persons have been courtmartialled and fined for breaches of this regulation.

THE marriage took place at St. Peter's Church, Athlone, Very Rev. Canon Crowe, P.P., officiating, of Miss May Wheatley, daughter of Mr. J. Wheatley, King Street, to Captain J. P. Harper, Tipperary, and formerly of the Athlone Command. At a reception, after the ceremony, Captain Sean O'Connor paid a tribute to the bridegroom's work during the Black-and-Tan regime.

VOL. Ml. Hayes (19), son of Wm. Hayes, Emly, was drowned while bathing at Askeaton. An unsuccessful attempt at rescue was made by Vol. Franklin.

THE first anniversary of the death of Vice-Brigadier Thomas Ruane, Kiltimagh, was marked on Thursday, 5th July, by a striking military display at Kiltimagh. All sections of the Claremorris Command were represented, while the various public bodies throughout the country sent deputations. At 11.30 o'clock a solemn Requiem Mass was offered up in the parish church after which close on 200 officers and men marched to the graveside of the late Brigadier Ruane, where after prayers, the "Last Post" was sounded, and three volleys were fired over the grave.

AT Ceannanus Mor Military Barracks on Friday evening, 29th June, the non-commissioned officers and men of the garrison presented Lieutenant Bishop with a beautiful gold watch and dressing case on the occasion of his departure for the Curragh. The presentation was made by Sergt. Ennis.

SUNDAY, July 1st was the anniversary of the death of Col-. Comdt. Mandeville, Staff Capt. Vaughan, Staff Capt. Condron, and Sergt-.Major Behan, killed during military operations in Dublin. To mark the occasion Mass for the repose of their souls was offered in St. Patrick's Church, Ringsend. There was a crowded congregation, which included over 500 men from Beggar's Bush Barracks.

After Mass the troops marched through the city to Glasnevin, accompanied by the brass and reed and the fife and drum bands from Collins barracks, and the brass and reed band of the Special Infantry from Portobello Barracks. At the cemetery the troops were drawn up by the graves, a firing party discharged three volleys, and trumpeters sounded the "Last Post." There was a large assembly of civilians, amongst whom were many relatives of the deceased.

WIDESPREAD sympathy is extended to Major-General T. Ennis, Commandant Ennis, G.H.Q. and Chief Superintendent P. Ennis, Oriel House, on the death of their mother which occurred in a Dublin Nursing Home at midnight on July 3rd. The funeral took place on the 5th inst. from St. Agatha's Church, North William Street, after Requiem Mass, to Mylerstown, Co. Kildare. Many officers attended the obsequies and the Higher Command was fully represented.

THE North Tipperary county surveyor reported he had received an offer from General Prout to have Kilsheelan Bridge repaired, provided the County Council supplied the necessary materials and plant. If advantage were taken of General Prout's offer it would save money to the counties of Waterford and Tipperary. It was stated that Waterford Co. Council had refused to take action in the matter.

Pressed by ratepayers and the Local Government Department, Tipperary Council made an order authorising the military authorities to proceed with the work under the supervision of the county surveyor.

PROMINENT amongst the great gathering at Feis Bhreifni, in the G.A.A. grounds, Rosculligan, Cavan, were Major-General D. Ho an, G.O.C. Dublin Command and General O'Duffy, Chief Commissioner of the Civic Guard.

AT Kildare Feis, says the "Leinster Leader":—"The splendid gymnastic display given by the military proved highly interesting. It included tableaux, parallel bars and horse-work."

THE Army Pensions Bill passed through its final stages in Seanad Eireann on July 11th.

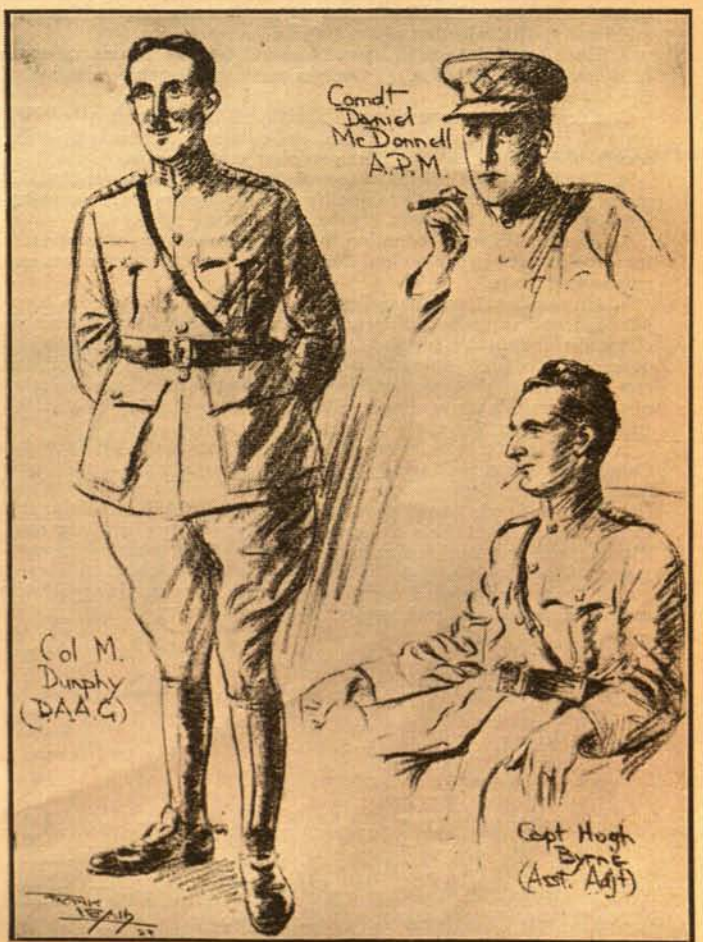
PRIVATE McCrudden was drowned whilst bathing near Markree Castle, County Sligo, on the evening of July 11th. Several of his comrades who went to his rescue had narrow escapes.

VOLUNTEER Kerdon, stationed at Ballymahon, County Longford, was drowned whilst bathing in the river Inny. He was a native of Galway.

A PRETTY wedding took place at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Clondalkin, on Monday last, when Commandant P. J. Ryan, O/C. Garrison, Baldonnel, was married to Miss Molly Farren, of Red Cow. Major-General MacSweeney and a number of officers from Baldonnel, Tallaght, etc. attended.

ON Friday, July 6th, Haulbowline Island with its dockyard, was dedicated to the Sacred Heart by Most Rev. Dr. Cohalan, Bishop of Cork. Colours bearing the sacred emblem were blessed and presented to the Coastal Defence Corps.

GENERAL Prout, G.O.C. Waterford Command, and a number of officers attended the dinner given in Hearn's Hotel, Clonmel, to the Ministers who addressed the meeting in that town on Sunday.



SKETCHED AT THE CURRAGH.

GÁRDA SÍOCÁNA.

PARTICULARS OF CADETSHIPS

(CONFINED TO NATIONAL ARMY OFFICERS).

The Commissioner, with the approval of the Ministry of Home Affairs, will appoint 15 Cadets for the purpose of undergoing instruction and training at Headquarters, and of being prepared and fitted to take charge of Districts.

The following conditions govern these appointments :—

1. Candidates for Cadetships must be Officers now serving in National Army, unmarried, and between the ages of 21 and 26 years. Each Candidate must have attained the age of 21 and must not have attained the age of 26 on the first day of the Examination.

2. Each Candidate must be at least 5 feet 9 inches in height, and have a mean chest measurement of at least 36 inches. Each Candidate will be required to pass a Medical Examination carried out by the Surgeon of the Civic Guard. He must be in good health and free from varicose veins, varicocele, spinal curvature, impediment of speech, defect of sight or hearing, or any other physical defect or disposition to constitutional or hereditary disease or weakness of any kind ; he must in all respects be well developed, and should possess sufficient strength to enable him to undergo the fatigue to which Officers of the Civic Guard are liable.

3. Each Candidate will have to submit to test of vision. He must be able to read with one eye separately and without glasses. Test arranged after Snellen's Test-type, so that his vision would be approximately V.—6 for distant vision, and Jager's Test-type at a distance to be selected by the Candidate under similar conditions. Squint, inability to distinguish different colours, or any morbid condition liable to the risk of aggravation or recurrence in either eye, will involve the rejection of the Candidate.

4. Each Candidate shall have 24 sound teeth. These, or some of them, may be artificial. Carious teeth will involve rejection of the Candidate.

5. The Candidate must send in with his application a certified copy of the Registry of his Birth, or in default of this, any other proofs of his age that the Commissioner may require.

6. The Candidate will have to satisfy the Commissioner that his moral character is such as to qualify him in all respects for appointment.

7. A competitive examination to test the knowledge of applicants for appointment to the rank of Cadet will be held on 1st August and subsequent days.

8. No applicant will be called up for Examination whose *bona-fides* cannot be vouched for by a responsible Army Officer, and whose character cannot be testified to by a Clergyman of his religious denomination, preferably his own Parish Clergyman. An applicant can only sit at the competitive examination with the permission of the Commissioner, and no applicant will attend this examination unless called up by the Commissioner.

9. The Commissioner reserves to himself the right to grant to any Candidate "Service Marks" (subject to a maximum of 200 such marks). The Commissioner may grant a Candidate all or any of these marks in virtue of his previous I.R.A. record, of his record in National Army, of his National record generally ; of his general fitness for the position which he seeks, and of his aptitude for command.

10. The following are the subjects for the Examination, with the maximum marks for each subject :—

	Marks.
IRISH	200
ARITHMETIC	200
DICTATION (this includes Orthography and Hand-writing)	100
ENGLISH	200
PRECIS WRITING	100
GEOGRAPHY	150
READING ALOUD	50
IRISH HISTORY	200
DRILL	150
Total Marks	1,350
Service Marks ...	200
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,550

Irish.—A fair knowledge of Irish will be looked for. Candidates will be required to translate idiomatic sentences in English into Irish, and will be required to translate into Irish a continuous piece of English prose. Passages in Irish for translation into English will be given from "Seadna," by Father O'Leary, and Candidates will be further required to translate into English unseen passages from Irish authors. The standard of this Examination is about that of the Middle Grade standard of the Intermediate Examinations.

Arithmetic.—Candidates will be required to solve questions on the first four simple rules ; Vulgar and Decimal Fractions ; Interest —Simple and Compound ; Practice ; Discount and Present Worth ; Profit and Loss ; Proportional Parts. Candidates must have a thorough knowledge of all the more common Arithmetical Tables in use, as well as of the Metric System, Mensuration.

Dictation.—Candidates will be required to take down in their own handwriting a passage in English prose, and also a passage from a poem of some well-known poet. Each passage for taking down will be read over once at a slow rate, so that Candidates may obtain a grasp of the contents. The passages will then be read over at a quicker rate, and no portion of either passage will be repeated for the benefit of Candidates.

English.—Candidates will be required to write an Essay—a choice of four being given. The Essay given to contain at least 600 words. Candidates will be required to show a knowledge of Anglo-Irish Literature—especially that of the last century. A Grammar question may be set.

Precis Writing.—A long passage or passages of English prose will be given to the Candidates, who will be required to make a short summary thereof, giving, in their own words, the meaning of the passage or passages. Candidates must be careful, while aiming at brevity in their summary, not to sacrifice the meaning of the original passage or passages.

Geography.—Candidates will be required to show a thorough knowledge of Geography of Ireland, and a general knowledge of the Geography of the World.

Reading.—Each Candidate will be required to read a passage in prose and a passage in poetry—print or MS.

Irish History.—Candidates will be required to show a fair knowledge of Irish History from the year 1172 to the present time. The History of Ireland in the 18th and 19th Centuries should be studied in particular.

Drill.—Squad and Company Drill. Ceremonial.

11. A Candidate who is declared to be successful at the competitive Examination, whose age is within the prescribed limits, and whose health and moral character are certified to be satisfactory, may, with the approval of the Minister for Home Affairs, be ordered by the Commissioner to Headquarters for training and instruction.

12. Each successful Candidate called for training and instruction will have to undergo six months' course at Headquarters, during which time he will have the rank and pay of a Sergeant of the Civic Guard, namely, £5 per week.

13. Candidates successful at the Entrance Examination will not be required to undergo any further Examination in Literate Subjects.

14. Cadets will be borne on the strength of the Guard, and will be allowed to occupy quarters in the Cadets' Block. They will be further allowed to wear the undress uniform of Superintendents of the Civic Guard and to perform the duties of Officers. Candidates may purchase this uniform at their own expense, but it is not compulsory on Candidates to purchase such uniform, as each Cadet will be provided with Sergeant's Uniform and equipment at the public expense.

15. At the end of the six months' period of training, Cadets will be subjected to a further examination for the rank of Superintendent, and successful Candidates at this Examination will be appointed to the rank of Superintendent as vacancies occur and according to their standing, proficiency and conduct as Cadets. Successful Candidates who are not definitely and immediately appointed Superintendents will be attached to the Headquarters of Chief Superintendents throughout the country with the rank and pay of Inspector. After a satisfactory period of service in this capacity, and as vacancies occur, these Inspectors will be given the rank of Superintendents.

16. Candidates who fail to pass the above-mentioned Examina-

tion may be given a further period of instruction, or they may be asked either to resign or to take up duty as ordinary members of the Civic Guard with the rank of Sergeant.

17. The six months' training period, being only a period of probation, Cadets cannot be considered as being permanently attached to the Guard as Officers, or as having any vested rights to commissioned rank. Those of them who are unsatisfactory, from any point of view, will be dispensed with. Where a Cadet is removed, no reasons will be assigned for such removal.

18. All applications, together with copies of testimonials, certificate of character, birth certificate, certificates of efficiency and education, etc., must be lodged with the Commissioner not later than 12 a.m. on the morning of 25th July, and no application whatever will be considered after this date.

19. No appointment to the rank of Cadet will be made except as a result of the examination held on August 1st and on subsequent days. Candidates who are called up for training and who, for any reason, are unable to attend in time, will not be considered further. The period of training will commence on Monday, 13th August, and Candidates called up, who fail to put in an appearance at the appointed time, will be rejected.

20. The commencing pay of a Superintendent is £400 per annum, rising by annual increments of £20 to £600 per annum. The commencing pay of a Chief Superintendent is £650, rising by annual increments of £25 to £800 per annum. When Officers are not accommodated in official quarters, they are entitled to rent allowance as follows :—Chief Superintendents, £80 per annum ; Superintendents, £60 per annum. Officers when absent from Headquarters on duty are entitled to subsistence allowance at the following rates—

10 hours and upwards	Night up to 24 hours,
6/8	20/-.

In addition, Chief Superintendents are entitled to £160 a year as locomotion allowance, provided Commissioner is satisfied with the means of locomotion, and Superintendents are likewise entitled to £120 a year locomotion allowance.

Cadets, on being passed for the rank of Superintendent, will receive an allowance of £50 for purchase of uniforms, etc., and they will receive an allowance of £15 per year for maintenance of uniform thereafter.

(Signed) EÓIN Ó DUBHTHAIGH, Taoiseach,
Coimisineir.

9/7/'23.

OUR YOUTHFUL PUGILISTS.

An event, at once unique and entertaining, featured at the Army Service Corps Barracks, Curragh, on the nights of 27th and 28th June, when the Boys Training Company met to hold a series of eliminating and final boxing bouts for the Section Challenge Cup.

The cup, purchased through the medium of the Battalion Sports Fund, is a heavy silver one, and prior to the actual contests taking place, was much admired by the boys.

Entries were invited throughout the Company for all the classes of weights, viz., feather, bantam, fly, light and welter, and the result came to an average of eight entries per class. The process of award of marks is that the section to which the winner of a bout belongs receives two marks, while the loser's section receives one mark.

In all 33 preliminary and final bouts were fought in the boys' classes, and some of the style displayed gave undoubted promise of good results in the future. One contest in particular that gave the spectators much enjoyment was between two youngsters about 4′ 8″ high who stood toe to toe and hammered one another until called off.

Being a free show, a good crowd had assembled, but one is inclined to think that 5/- entrance fee might easily have been charged for the class of the sport provided.

On the second night besides the final bouts of the boys' competitions, there were also preliminary and final bouts for the men's competitions, besides a special contest between Vol. O'Brien of the boys' Company and Vol. Behan of the men's Company. Vol. O'Brien won this fight.

The results of a capital two nights' sport are as follows :—

BOYS' COMPETITIONS.

Fly-Weights.—Vol. Smith, Sect. 1, beat Cpl. Dunne, Sect. 1.
Bantam-Weights.—Vol. Riordan, Sect. 1, beat Vol. Nolan, Sect 2.
Feather-Weights.—Vol. McFarland, Sect. 2, beat Vol. Smith, Sect. 1.
Light-Weights.—Cpl. O'Brien, Sect. 1, beat Vol. O'Shea, Sect 3.
Welter-Weights.—Vol. Brennan, Sect. 4, beat Vol. Evans, Sect. 2.

MEN'S COMPETITIONS.

Fly-Weights.—Vol. McLoughlin beat Vol. Pugh.
Bantam-Weights.—Vol. King beat Vol. Brown.
Welter-Weights.—Vol. McElwee R, beat Vol. Vol. McElwee P.

The result of the sectional scoring was as follows :—

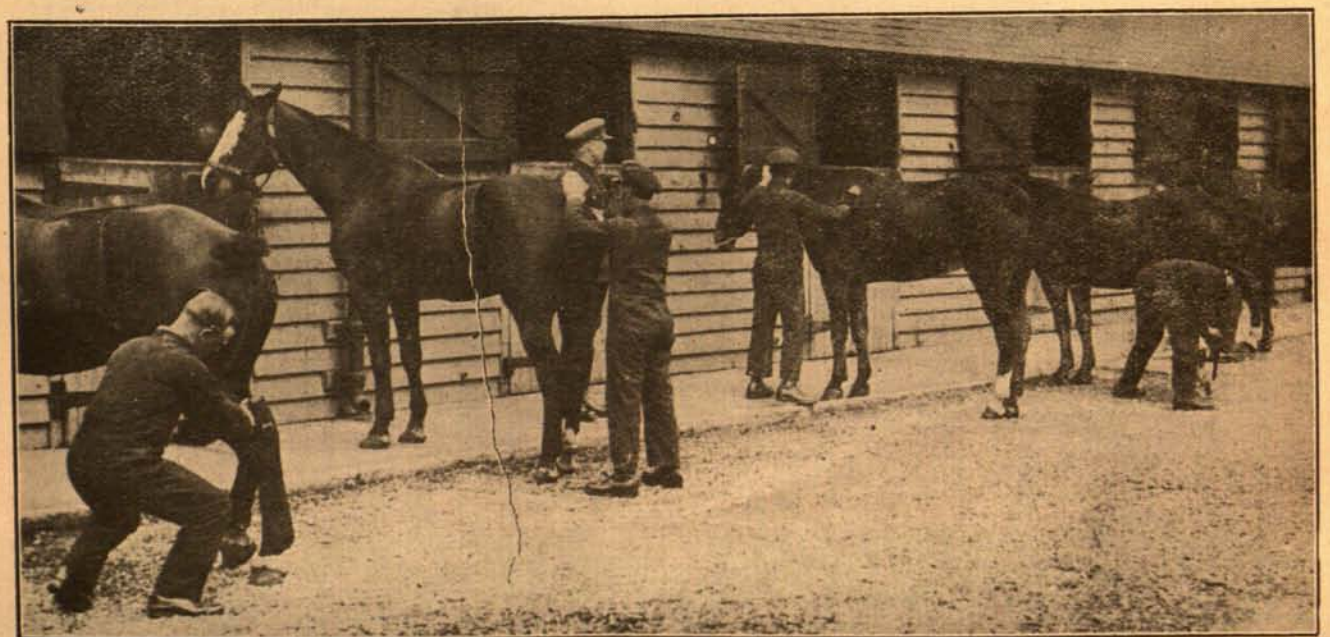
	Fly.	Bantam.	Feather.	Light.	Welter.	Total.
Sect. 1.	15	9	6	6	–	36
Sect. 2.	1	6	8	3	4	22
Sect. 3.	2	3	3	3	3	14
Sect. 4.	–	3	4	9	4	20

Thus No. 1 Section won the Cup, and carried it off to their hut with all the pride that well earned victory can carry.

Committee.—Colonels J. P. Hunt and J. Byrne. Judges.—Messrs. Kent and McCormack. M.C. Lieutenant M. J. Doogan. Timekeeper.—Mr. McMenemy.

"THE WANDERER."

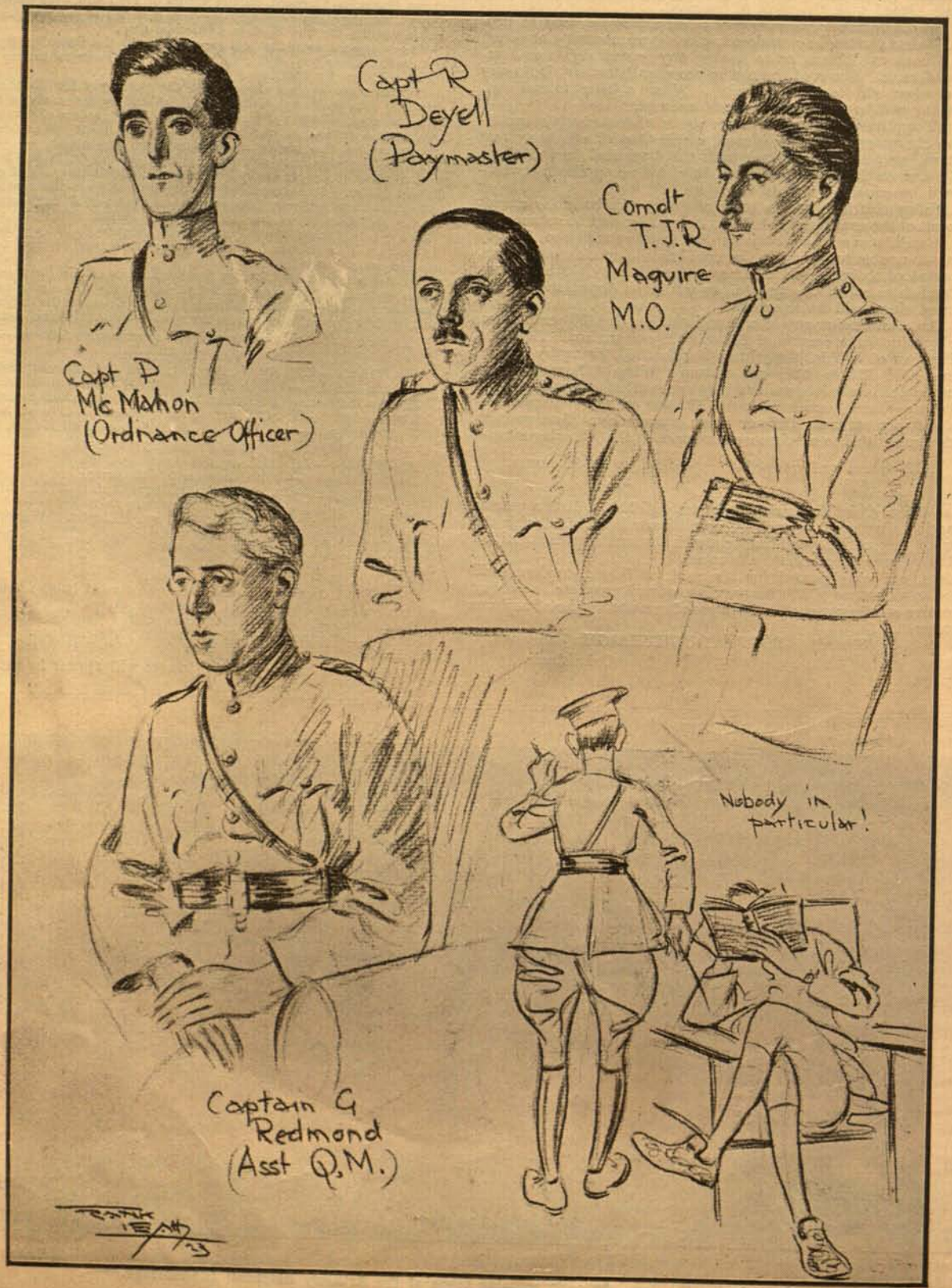
A photograph of the youthful boxers will appear in our next issue.



"*An t-Oglách*"] [*Exclusive Photo.*

Beginning the day. An early morning scene at the Artillery Barracks, Islandbridge.

SOME CRAYON IMPRESSIONS



OF THE CURRAGH COMMAND.

ARMY ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

Programme of First Grand Tournament in aid of the Wounded Soldiers—Sports at Kehoe and Beggars' Bush Barracks—Activities in the Limerick Command—Special Reports from all quarters.

Sunday next, July 15th, witnesses the first grand tournament organised by the Army Athletic Association in aid of the Wounded Soldiers' Comforts Fund. It would be difficult to find an object more deserving of the support of the new association, and the purpose for which the Tournament is being held should alone tend to swell the gate receipts.

The Army Athletic Association, however, is not relying on the sympathy of the public for a big attendance. It has provided one of the most attractive programmes seen at Croke Park during the present year, so that those who turn up at the famous sporting venue on Sunday will not only have the satisfaction of knowing that they are contributing to a most deserving object, but will realise that they are getting splendid value for their money in the sporting fare presented for their enjoyment.

The following is the programme :—

1.30.—Gates open.

2.15.—Massed Bands' performance (Special Infantry. Dublin Command, Railway Corps and Civic Guard).

2.30.—Hurling : Limerick Command *v.* Cork Command.

3.45.—Tug-of-War. First pull, D.M.P. *v.* Guinness's Brewery.

4.0. —Tug-of-War. First pull, Civic Guard *v.* Ballyboden.

4.15.—Massed Bands' performance.

4.30.—Football : Dublin Command *v.* Curragh Command.

5 45.—Tug-of-War. Second pull, D.M.P. *v.* Guinness.

6.0. —Tug-of-War. Second pull, Civic Guard *v.* Ballyboden.

6.30.—Tug-of-War. Final pulls (if necessary).

6.45.—PRESENTATION OF MEDALS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

A beautiful set of gold medals for the D.M.P.—Guinness's contest has been presented by Surgeon Barnaville.

Gold medals also have been presented by Cumann na Saoirse for the other Tug-of-War, and for the Hurling and Football victors.

Seats are being reserved on the touch-line for the wounded soldiers.

The usual prices of admission are being charged to all save the wounded soldiers. Tickets for reserved side-line seats may be had on application to the Hon. Sec of the A.A.A., Commandant Colgain, Portobello Barracks.

Cumann na Saoirse are providing refreshments. for the wounded soldiers, athletes and musicians.

It is to be hoped that every soldier who can possibly be present will turn up at Croke Park on this occasion—and turn up early—as there is certain to be a big influx of sport-loving civilians.

The following is the Limerick Command Hurling team :—McGrath, Murphy, Lynch (2), Riordan, Ryan (2), Clancy, Fitzpatrick, Mockler, Burnell, Morrin, Barron, Fahey, Storan, Dundon, Carroll, King.

The following is the Curragh Football Team :—Gogarty, O'Beirne, McIvor, Hudson, Fahey, Brennan, Farrell (62nd Batt.), Whelan, Warnock (43rd Batt.), Smith (29th Batt.), Curtis, Lohan (O.T.C.). Gommand Staff :—Rogers, McGettrick, Harepark, Tentown :—Kennedy.

LIMERICK COMMAND COMMITTEE—SPORTS PROGRAMME.

(FROM OUR LIMERICK CORRESPONDENT.)

A meeting of the above Committee was held on 25th June, Rev. Fr. McCarthy, Vice-President, being Chairman. Col. T. McGrath, Hon. Secretary, and Lieut. Sean Crean, Hon. Treasurer, were also present. The following members of the Command Committee were in attendance ; 12th Battalion, Pte. M. J. O'Connor ; 28th Battalion, Lieut. Sean Clancy : 31st Battalion, Lieut. Fitzpatrick ; 60th Battalion, Sergt. Clancy ; 18th Battalion, Capt. Hill ; 39th Battalion, Lieut. Quinlan ; 7th Battalion, Lieut. Minogue.

APPEAL BY COMMAND HEADQUARTERS CLUB.

The Committee heard an appeal by the Secretary, Command Headquarters Club, against a decision of the 60th Battalion Committee in ordering a replay of the match—Headquarters *v.* Transport. Col. McGrath represented Capt. Kelly, Secretary Command Headquarters Club, who was unavoidably absent. Lieut. Sean Crean represented the 60th Batt. Committee.

Col. McGrath explained that the match was fixed for Wednesday, June 6th, but by mutual consent was postponed to Friday, June 8th. The match was played on Friday, and Headquarters won. Owing to a complaint by Transport that their full team was not present, the match was re-fixed for Wednesday, 13th June, and Headquarters won. This statement was borne out by Lieut. Minogue, 7th Battalion who witnessed both matches. On the grounds that the match was played and won twice by Headquarters after having been mutually postponed, Col. McGrath claimed that their team be awarded the match.

Lieut. Crean on behalf of the 60th Battalion Committee maintained that the match was not fixed by the Battalion Committee, and consequently was illegal, and should be re-played.

Headquarters was awarded the match by decision of the Command Council.

SELECTION OF COMMAND HURLING TEAM.

The next business was the selection of a team to represent the Limerick Command against the Cork Command in Dublin on July, 15th. After some discussion it was decided that a team representing the 12th, 28th, 60th and 7th Battalions should play a team representing the 11th, 18th, 31st and 39th Battalions, and that the Command team be chosen from amongst the pick. It was decided to summon a further meeting of the Committee for Saturday, 30th June, at 6.30 p.m. sharp, to make a final selection. Lieut. Chris Ryan was appointed to train the Command team at Rockbarton.

COMMAND COLOURS.

The Command colours adopted are :—Blue Jersey with White shield containing three yellow crowns. Gold edging to shield.

TRAVELLING FACILITIES.

Rev. Fr. McCarthy was directed to interview Comdt. Colgain, Secretary, Army Athletic Association, *re* travelling facilities for teams.

A letter from Comdt. Colgain stating that Army teams were forbidden to play civilian teams, except with the permission of the Executive Council, and that Army teams (as such) were forbidden to play any game banned by the Army Atnletic Association, was read by the Hon. Secretary.

FIXTURES.

The following fixtures were made :—

HURLING.

12th, 28th, 7th, 60th. *v.* 11th, 18th, 31st, 39th at MARKETS FIELD, Saturday, 30th inst., at 3 p.m. Ref.—T. Hayes.

31st *v.* 39th at ROCKBARTON, Saturday, July 7th, at 3 p.m. Referee—Capt. Murphy.

7th *v.* 60th at MARKETS FIELD, Monday, July 2nd, 7.30 p.m. Referee—Fr. Hamilton.

FOOTBALL.

7th *v.* 60th at MARKETS FIELD, Saturday, 30th inst., 4.30 p.m.
Sergt. O'Neill.

31st *v.* 39th at ROCKBARTON, Saturday, July 18th, 3.0. p.m.
Sergt. O'Neill.

18th *v.* 11th (re-play) NENAGH, July 11th, 4.0 p.m.—Lieut. Minogue.

At the hurling match for the selection of the Command team the 12th, 28th, etc., will wear the Pay Corps' jerseys. The colours for the 11th, 18th, etc., will be supplied by Capt. Hill. An entrance fee of 6d. will be charged. Lieuts. Cotter and Crean were appointed to take charge of the gate arrangements and sale of tickets.

SPORTS.

Entries close on July 17th for the Command Military Sports. It was decided that not more than three competitors from each Battalion should be allowed to compete in any one event. July 16th was decided upon as the last date for receiving entries for the handball competitions.

HANDBALL.

On the question of standard courts the following resolution was proposed by Lieut. Clancy and seconded by Capt. Hill:—"That the Army authorities be requested to build a standard handball court in the New Barracks, Limerick."

TOURNAMENT AT CROKE PARK.

The question of running an excursion train to Dublin in connection with the tournament in aid of wounded soldiers to be held at Croke Park on July 15th was next taken up, and the Committee decided that it would not be advisable to give the G. S. & W. Railway Co. a guarantee of 300 passengers at 8/- per head.

The following resolution was proposed by Lieut. Minogue (7th Batt.) and seconded by Lieut. Clancy (28th Battalion):—"That the G.O.C., Limerick Command, be asked to notify all Departments that officers, N.C.O.'s and men engaged in promoting the Army Athletic Association should be given facilities to do so, provided same did not seriously interfere with their duties."

POSTPONEMENT OF SPORTS.

The Command Military Sports was postponed to July 26th owing to the Kilmallock fixture taking place on July, 22nd, the original date fixed.

APPOINTMENT OF CLERK.

The Secretary announced that Pte. O'Connor, 12th Battalion, who was appointed clerk was unable to take up the appointment as he was engaged clerk in the Orderly Room, 12th Battalion, and consequently Pte. F. Rochford "A" Coy., 12th Battalion, was appointed clerk to the Secretary.

PROGRAMME FOR SPORTS MEETING AT END OF MONTH.

A meeting of the Limerick Command Committee A.A.A. was held June 8th, 1923.

At the June meeting of the Limerick Command A.A.A., (Rev. R. McCarthy, Vice-President, in the Chair) the following were registered:—28th Battalion, Gort—all teams; 39th Battalion, Charleville—1 hurling team; 12th Battalion, Ennis—"A" "B" and "C" Coy's.; 7th Battalion, Limerick—"M.G." and "B" Coy's; 11th Battalion Nenagh—2 hurling teams and 2 football teams; 60th Battalion, Limerick—4 hurling and 4 football teams.

A message from Commdt. Colgain asked the Command to select a hurling team to play the Cork Command at Croke Park on July 15th. It was decided to field a team for the date mentioned.

It was decided to adopt the old Thomond Colours for the Command.

It was decided that the League system of competition be adhered to as far as possible.

Correspondence from Captain Gilleece was read on the subject of Boxing asking for names of N.C.O's. and men in the Command, anxious to compete. Prizes will be awarded to the winners and runners up in the following weights:—Feather weight, 9st and under; Light weight, 9st 9lbs.; Welter weight, 10st 7lbs.; Middle weignt, 11st 6lbs.; Catch weight, any weight. Entrance fee 2s. 6d. each man.

The programme for Athletic Championships was next for consideration. This includes Battalion and Command sports, and fixtures were arranged for the last week in July, in the Markets fields. A Sub-Committee was appointed for this purpose, the members being Commdt. Joyce, Captain O'Sullivan, Captain Lynch, Lieut. Cottor, Lieut. Crean, with permission to co-opt additional members if necessary.

The following are the list of events for the Command Military Sports to be held—as arranged by this Sub-Committee at their meeting held on 15th June.

Events confined to Military within the Command:—100 yards—220 yards—880 yards—1 Mile—high jump—long jump—tug-of-war—relay race—1 mile cycle race—putting 16 lb. shot—throwing 56 lb. with or without follow.

Open Events:—220 yards—440 yards—880 yards—3 miles flat—high jump—hop step and jump—raising and striking hurling ball—1 mile cycle race—3 mile cycle race.

SPORTS AT THE CURRAGH.

62ND BATTALION (PONSONBY BARRACKS) HOLD INITIAL MEETING OF SEASON.

FROM OUR CURRAGH CORRESPONDENT.

By kind permission of Major General P. McMahon, the 62nd Battalion held their Sports on the 29th June. The weather was beautiful, and admirably suited for carrying out the day's programme. A Committee of Management under the Presidency of Captain Liam Collins had charge of the arrangements, and the success of the undertaking is attributable in a great measure to the activities of his excellent Committee. There was no interval, and this fact undoubtedly made a great impression, for at sports of this kind, unless event follows close on event, the spectators become listless. Amongst those in the Officers enclosure were:—Colonel Dunphy, D.A.A.G., Colonel Hunt, Colonel Bennett, Colonel Byrne and Commandant McDonald, A.P.M.

The Sports were the first held in the Command this season, and that they were so eminently successful is due to the organising ability of Commandant Lawlor—Officer Commanding 62nd Battalion—and Captain Collins and his Committee, who were in charge of arrangements. The prizes allotted to the various events were very valuable, and included a set of Gold Medals of Celtic design, presented by Messrs. Elvery and Co., Ltd. for inter-Coy. tug-of-war. Other prizes presented included a silver watch from Mr. Cunningham (Kildare) a suit case from Messrs. Todd Burns (Curragh), a valuable fountain pen from Messrs. Eason and Son (Curragh Branch), and a valuable prize from Mallicks, the Curragh.

An outstanding feature of the day's programme was the remarkable success of Sergeant D. Delaney, who won the 100 yards, 220 yards, and 440 yards. He got second in the 880 yards and in the long jump. Lieutenant Morgan's versatility was also an outstanding feature. He won the long jump, high jump and hop step and jump, also the Officers' 100 yards.

Colonel Dunphy, Command Adjutant, in the unavoidable absence of Major General P. McMahon, G.O.C., presented the prizes. He shook hands with each successful competitor and congratulated each man warmly. He also presented prizes to the winners of the boxing competition held some time previously in Battalion Gymnasium.

In the course of his remarks at the conclusion of the distribution he congratulated Commandant Lawlor, the Officers, N.C.O's, and men of the 62nd Battalion on the great success of the sports. He expressed admiration of the manner in which the sports were carried out, and said that they were worthy of emulation. He had remarked, when passing by the grounds of Ponsonby Barracks (62nd Battalion) on the evenings, after the day's work that the men of the Battalion were enjoying themselves at their games, and nothing gave him greater pleasure. A Battalion foremost at sports must need be foremost from a military point of view.

The meeting concluded with "three cheers" for Colonel Dunphy, which he acknowledged with a salute. Commandant Lawlor was the recipient of a similar ovation. Details:—Judges, Colonel Hunt, Captain Higgins, Captain O'Beirne, Captain Kelly; Stewards—Captain Collins, B.S.M. Ward, C. S. M. Gogarty, C. S. M. McIvor, Sergeant O'Connor, Vol. Keyes; Starter—Commandant Lawlor.

100 yards—Sergeant D. Delaney 1st; Vol. Dillon and Vol. Keyes, (dead heat).
Hop, Step and Jump.—Lieut. Morgan, 1st: Vol. Young, 2; Cpl. Canning, 3rd.
Rising and pucking Ball—Lieut. Dunphy, 1st; Capt Higgins, 2nd; Vol. Fahy, 3rd.
220 yards—Sergt. Delaney, 1st; Vol. Keyes, 2; Vol. Gorman, 3rd.
Football Place Kick—Capt. O'Beirne, 1st; Vol. Bradley, 2nd; Lt. Morgan, 3rd.
Veterans Race—Sergt. Daly, 1st; Inst. Officer McCormack, 2nd; Vol. Manning, 3rd.
Officers 100 yards—Lieut. Morgan, 1st; Capt. Collins, 2nd; Lieut. Kimmage, 3rd. This was a good event. The winner's time was 1 2/5 secs. Captain Collins was beaten by not more than 1½ yards.
Relay Race—Won by "A" Company (C. S. M. McIvor, S. Q. M. S. McGuire, Vol. Keyes, Vol. Dillon).
Sack Race—Cpl. Bulger, 1st; Vol. Stoney, 2nd; Vol. Goggins, 3rd.
1 Mile Flat—C. S. M. McIvor, 1st; Vol. Gorman, 2nd; Vol Stoney, 3rd.
Long Jump—Lieut. Morgan, 1st; Sgt. Delaney, 2nd; Vol. Clifford, 3rd.
High Jump—Lieut. Morgan and Vol. Gorman (dead heat).
Obstacle Race—Vol. Tehan, 1st; Vol. Kelly, 2nd; Vol. Fahy, 3rd.
880 yards—C. S. M. McIvor, 1st; Sergt. Delaney, 2nd.
Weight Throwing—Cpl. Canning, 1st; Vol. Nugent, 2nd; Vol. Coughlan, 3rd.
440 yards—Sgt. Delaney, 1st; C. S. M. McIvor, 2nd; Vol Keyes, 3rd.
Tilting the Bucket—Vol. Kelly and Vol. Stoney.
Pillow fight—Vol. Bradley.

FOLLOWING his appointment as Army Chaplain, Rev. E. O'Harte, C.C., Monaghan, resigned his position as Secretary, St. Macarten's Hall. The Committee congratulated him on his work, and expressed regret at his departure.

CURRAGH TRAINING CENTRE SPORTS.

Despite the tropical heat there was a large attendance on Wednesday, July 11th, at the old cricket ground on the Curragh, when the Curragh Command Training Centre Sports took place.

The officials in charge were :—Chief Judge, Col. J. P. Hunt ; Judges, Col. R. McCarley, Capt. Feely, Capt. H. Hennessy, Lieut. P. Cronin, Lieut. P. J. O'Shea, Lieut. J. Curtis ; Timekeeper, Lieut. P. J. Lynn ; Clerk of Course, F. S. M. Gardiner ; Chief Whip, B. S. M. O'Reilly ; Recorders, C. S. M. Coggin, V. McCarthy ; Starter, Lieut. M. J. Doogan. Results :—

Half-Mile—Lieut. Hart (O.T.C.), 1 ; Lieut. Murphy (O.T.C.), 2. 12 ran. Time—2 mins. 26 secs.

High Jump—Lieut. Hurley, 5 ft. 2 ins., 1 ; Lieut. P. Reilly, 5 ft. 1 in., 2.

Putting the Shot—Capt. O'Driscoll, 36 ft. 7 ins., 1 ; Comdt. Booth, 35 ft. 9 ins., 2 ; Lieut. Gorhan, 33 ft. 7 ins., 3.

Mile Flat—Lieut. M. J. Doogan, 1 ; Lieut. Moynaghan, 2 ; Lieut. Finneran, 3. Time—5 min. 6 secs.

Slinging 56lbs. (without follow)—Capt. O'Driscoll, 21 ft. 9 ins., 1 Commandant Ryan, 20ft. 6 ins., 2.

Long Jump—Pte. McIlwee, 18 ft., 1 ; Capt. Killoury, 17 ft. 8 ins., 2.

440 Yards—Lieut. Leonard, 1 ; Lieut. O'Shea, 2 ; Lieut. Quinn, 3.

Pillow Fight—R. McIlwee (O.T.C.), 1 ; Cpl. Dunne (Boys' Co., O.T.C.), 2.

220 Yards (confined to Battalion Commandants)—Comdt. Walsh (7th Batt.), Comdt. Ryan (25th Batt.), 2.

Tug-of-War—B Company (O.T.C.) beat A Company (O.T.C.), 2 pulls to nil.

220 Yards—Capt. Jordan, 1 ; Capt. Leonard, 2 ; Lieut. Phelan, 3. Won by five yards. Eight ran. Time—26 1-5 secs.

Relay Race—C Company (O.T.C.), 1 ; B Company (O.T.C.), 2. Time—4 mins. 15 3-5 secs.

Ladies' Race—Mrs. Kavanagh, 1 ; Miss Connolly, 2. Seven ran.

BOXING.

Two boxing bouts were brought off in the evening.

The interest mainly centred in the meeting of Sergt. T. Moloney (O.T.C.), Welter Weight Champion of the Curragh Command, Light Weight Champion of the same, and ex-Light Weight Champion of the British Army, and Private Darragh (62nd Battalion), runner-up in the Welter Weight, Curragh Command, who has won championships in India, and is a well-known North of Ireland boxer. The other bout was a 6-rounds' challenge affair between Pte. Kidley (Curragh Fire Brigade) and Sergt. Stack (O.T.C.).

It was considerably after the appointed time when the boxing began, the officials being :—Judge, Col. Sean Cusack ; Referees, Comdt. Colgan (Portobello Barracks) and Comdt. T. Scott (Cork Command) ; M.C., Instruction Officer Maguire ; Timekeeper, Comdt. N. Colgan. The fight was promoted by Comdt. Lawlor, who put up a silver cup for the winner. Amongst those present were—Col. Dunphy, D.A.A.G. (Curragh Command) ; Col. Hunt, O.C. Training (Curragh) ; Comdt. Byrne, Camp Commandant ; Comdt. Bruen, G.O.C. (Staff Captain) ; Capt. Farrell, Capt. Redmond, Capt. O'Flanagan, and Col. McCauley. Details :—

10 ROUNDS CONTEST.

SERGT. MOLONEY (O.T.C.) *v.* PTE. DARRAGH (62nd Battn.).

Moloney scaled 9st. 13½lbs., and Darragh 9st. 13½lbs., so that there was little difference on the score of avoirdupois, but Moloney looked better physically.

1st Round—Both opened in lively fashion, and Moloney missed an upper cut. Darragh did most of the leading, and after some in-fighting they got into a clinch. It was Darragh's round.

2nd Round—Darragh led and hot exchanges followed. They clinched, and then Moloney got in a stinging left to the jaw. After a clinch the gong left honours easy.

3rd Round—Moloney led off and a lively mill followed till they got into a clinch. More in-fighting was followed by a couple of clinches. There was no advantage to either in this session.

4th Round—Moloney got in a stinging left, and more hot exchanges at close range followed. Moloney was cautioned for holding, but had somewhat the better of the round.

5th Round—Darragh opened the better, but the "break, break" of the "third man in the ring" became rather monotonous. It was all clinching and Moloney was having the worse of the argument, though at the bell he got in a good upper cut.

6th Round—Moloney was the more aggressive and administered punishment. The referee warned both, after which they clinched. It was Moloney's round.

7th Round—Both opened cautiously, then they mixed it, and heavy in-fighting ensued. It was Darragh's round.

8th Round—Darragh did the leading, but Moloney got in some good right and left arm jabs. More clinches followed and the referee had to frequently separate the men, Darragh had the better of the session.

9th Round—This meeting opened in whirlwind fashion. Moloney landed a grand left to the jaw, but Darragh fought on gamely and carried the fight to his opponent, whom he sent to his knees as the gong went, but Moloney had the better of the round on the whole.

10th Round.—They went into a clinch at once, and then hot fighting at close quarters was seen. After more clinches and "rib roasters," the gong went. The verdict went to Darragh on points by a very small margin, an apparently very popular decision.

6 ROUND CONTEST.

PTE. KIDLEY (Fire Brigade) *v.* SERGT. STACK (O.T.C.).

This was a 6-round challenge match. In the first round Kidley rushed his man into a neutral corner. They fiddled a bit and then went at it hammer and tongs. Stack got home with a straight left and had the better of the opening session. In the second meeting the pair were cautioned. Kidley forced the fight, but was short with his right. They clinched, and after a lot of futile sparring, Kidley, who was a stone the heavier, had the better of it. The third round opened with hot exchanges, Kidley forcing his man to the ropes, and landing vicious right hooks to the jaw. At the gong Kidley had much the better of the argument. Stack led off well in the fourth round, and did most of the leading, but Kidley finished the stronger, though it was a very even round. In the fifth round Kidley used his right to effect, and the pace livened up. Fast and furious exchanges followed, Kidley dealing out a lot of punishment, but Stack stood up to it in game fashion. The last round was a lively one, but there was a lot of clinching, Kidley forced the fighting and had Stack on the ropes. The verdict went to Stack on points, after a very game contest.

SPORTS AT KENMARE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

On Sunday 1st inst., before a large gathering, the 27th Infantry Battalion, brought off their Athletic and cycling sports at Kenmare. A feature of the day was the fine performance of Lieut. Lyons, who won the 100, 200 and 440 yards, and was also second in the high jump. Volunteer Tom Lawlor, also showed to advantage : winning the eight miles marathon race in easy fashion. Commandant Handcock, Commanding Officer 27th Infantry Battalion, acted as Starter, and performed his task in a capable manner. The prizes were distributed by Colonel James McGuinness, second in Command, Kerry Command. The Dublin Guards Pipers, and 27th Battalion, Fife and Drum Bands enlivened the evening with a splendid selection of Irish music. Details :—

Eight miles marathon race—1st, Volunteer Tom Lawlor ; 2nd, Captain Martin ; 3rd, Volunteer P. Dooley. Won by half a lap—12 competed.

100 yards final—1st, Lieut. Lyons ; 2nd, Sergt. O'Brien ; 3rd, Lieut. Murtagh—14 competed.

220 yards final—1st, Lieut. Lyons ; 2nd Vol. O'Shea ; 3rd, Lieut. Murtagh—10 competed.

440 yards final—1st, Lieut. Lyons ; 2nd, Vol. O'Shea ; 3rd, Capt. Goggin—9 competed.

1 mile flat—1st, Sergt. Major O'Shea ; 2nd, Corporal Martin ; 3rd, Vol. Doyle—12 competed.

High jump—1st, Capt. Goggin ; 2nd, Lieut. Lyons—4 competed.

Long jump—1st, Vol. Twoomey ; 2nd, Vol. Stapletin ; 3rd, Captain Nolan—5 competed.

Sack race—1st, Vol. Butler ; 2nd, Vol. Doherty—13 competed.

Pillow fight—1st, Vol. Reid ; 2nd, Vol. Thomas—12 competed.

Tug-of-war—1st, A Company ; 2nd, B Company—four teams competed.

Final one mile bicycle—1st, Vol. Cavanagh ; 2nd, Vol. Whelan ; 3rd, Vol. Synnot—Eleven competed.

Three miles bicycle—1st, Vol. Cavanagh ; 2nd, Vol. Dennehy ; 3rd, Lieut. O'Hara—Eight competed.

Special Prize for best All-round-performance : Lieutenant Lyons.

SPORTS AT BEGGARS BUSH BARRACKS.

On July 1st at Beggar's Bush, in glorious weather, the battalion sports meeting was brought off before a large crowd of spectators, the Rev. T. J. O'Callaghan acted as starter, ably assisted by Lieuts. John Dillon and J. Murphy, and officers of the Headquarters Staff. The splendid band from Collins Barracks rendered some pleasing selections, while not the least interesting part of the programme was the spirited six-rounds exhibition boxing match between Ned Keenan and Kid Doyle. Results :—

100 Yards—Final—Vol. M. Ryan (E. Coy.), 1 ; Lieut. J. Leahy, 2 ; Lieut. J. F. Prendergast, 3. Won by inches ; yard between second and third. 25 competed.

220 Yards—Final—Lieut. J. F. Prendergast, 1 ; Vol. H. Keogh, 2 ; Pte. Keller, 3. Won by a yard ; same. 8 competed.

440 Yards—Final—Vol. M. Ryan, 1 ; Vol. J. Field, 2 ; Vol. Clifford, 3. Won easily ; poor third. 9 competed.

Mile Flat—Final—Lieut. Smithers, 1 ; Cpl. McKeon, 2 ; Lieut. Prendergast, 3. Won easily by 80 yards ; bad third. 10 competed.

3 Miles Flat—Final—Cpl. McKeon, 1 ; Lieut. Smithers, 2 ; Vol. Clifford, 3. McKeon made the pace hot from the start, winning as he liked by three-quarters of a lap. 6 competed.

High Jump—Vol. M. Keogh, 4 ft. 8 ins., 1 ; Vol. M. Ryan, 2. 5 competed.

Long Jump—Pte. Lacey, 16 ft. 5½ ins., 1 ; Vol. J. Keller, 15 ft. 3½ ins., 2. 8 competed.

HOP, STEP and JUMP—Vol. M. Keogh, 32 ft. 3½ ins., 1; Pte. Lacey, 32 ft. 3 ins., 2. 5 competed.
FOOTBALL PLACE KICK—Vol. M. Mernagh, 141 ft. 2 ins., 1; Vol. P. Byrne, 132 ft. 11 ins., 2; Lieut. J. F. Prendergast, 3. 12 competed.
PUTTING 16 lbs. SHOT—Vol. Lacey, 27 ft. 1 in., 1; Vol. C. Doyle, 25 ft. 7 ins., 2.
100 YARDS FLAT (boys under 18)—Vol. Smith, 1; Pte. L. Geraghty, 2.
CYCLING EVENTS—MILE—Final—Vol. R. Stowe, 1; Lieut. J. Murphy, 2. Won easily. 5 competed. THREE MILES—Final—Vol. R. Stowe, 1; Vol. J. Field, 2. Won easily by lap and a half. 5 competed.

2nd BATTALION INTER-COY. HURLING AND FOOTBALL FINALS.

FOOTBALL:—"B" Coy. *v.* "C" Coy. at Birr, 13/6/'23—Referee Capt. J. O'Donnell.
This proved a fast, clean game, both teams being "out to win" from the kick off. In the first half "B" Coy. promised well, the ball being almost continually around "C" Coy.'s net, but owing to splendid defence of "C" Coy. the scores at half time were:—"C" Coy., 1 goal 1 point; "B" Coy., 2 points. The second half showed "C" Coy. on top and result at full time was:—"C" Coy., 1 goal 3 points; "B" Coy., 2 points.

FOOTBALL AND HURLING:—"B" Coy. *v.* "A" Coy. at Roscrea, 16/6/23. Referee, Capt. Collison.
This, one would imagine, was a surprise for "B" Coy. On a former occasion "B" Coy. in a friendly match had a complete walk over "A" Coy. but "A" Coy. were evidently not going to allow anything like that to happen again and gave "B" Coy's. goalie a very exciting and busy time. Some splendid shooting was done by "A" 's forwards. Occasionally the "Greens" rallied admirably and pushed the ball into the "Reds" territory but only to rebound from A's splendid "backs." Quick, scientific play was the order, and the match was a very interesting one, resulting in a victory for "A" Coy. of 1 goal, 3 points to nil.
The hurling also proved a splendid contest, both teams showing excellent form and science, and "B" Coy. retrieved its honours by winning by 4 points. The result was:—"B" Coy. 3 goals. "A" Coy. 1 goal, 2 points.

BOXING AT ROSCREA.

[From our Own Correspondent.]

The 2nd Battalion Boxing Championship was brought off on Thursday, 14th June, 1923, at Roscrea.

Welter-weight:—Sergt.-Mjr. O'Neill "C" Co. *v.* Sergt. Doyle "C" Coy. This was a very energetic contest, both men showing excellent form and science. O'Neill won on points.

Light-weight:—Vol. Boyce "A" Co. *v.* Vol. M. Delaney, "C" Coy. This bout was very disappointing. Delaney opened with a lead to the head and a series of punches to the body, whereupon Boyce retired. Delaney was declared the winner.

Welter-weight:—Vol. Chase "C" Coy. *v.* Vol. Young, "D" Coy. This was a good contest while it lasted. Both men fought very well in the first round. Chase forcing the fight. During the second round Vol. Young retired after a hard exchange, Chase being declared winner.

Welter-weight:—Vol. Collins "C" Coy. *v.* Vol. McGurk, "D" Coy. Vol. McGurk failed to put in an appearance, and therefore, Vol. Collins was awarded the fight.

Bantam-weight:—Vol. Joe Kelly, "B" Coy. *v.* Gunner Kelly, "D" Coy. The former opened with a series of punches to the head which sent the latter down for the count of seven. Upon gaining his feet Gunner Kelly retired. The fight being awarded to Vol. Kelly.

Welter-weight:—Corporal McGrath, "C" Coy. *v.* Vol. O'Toole, "B" Coy. A clean stand-up fight all through. Both men displayed excellent ability and courage, Cpl. McGrath losing by a very small majority.

Bantam-weight:—Vol. McGarry, "C" Coy. *v.* Vol. Murray, "B" Coy. This was a very good contest. Both men looked fit and showed plenty of science. Although mere novices they showed plenty of tact and energy while in the ring. Murray won on points.

Welter-weight:—Vol. O'Sullivan, "C" Coy. *v.* Sergt. Flood, "B" Coy. This contest was very fast from start to finish. Both men tried very hard. O'Sullivan won.

Welter-weight:—Vol. Jackson, "A" Coy. *v.* Vol. Kelly, "C" Coy. There was good science displayed during this contest. Kelly won on points.

Middle-weight:—Vol. Featherstone, "A" Coy. *v.* Cpl. Dunne, "B" Coy. This bout was opened by Vol. Featherstone who attacked with right to body to be countered by Dunne to the head following with a quick exchange. Dunne forced the fight throughout and won on points.

HURLING AND FOOTBALL CHAMPIONSHIPS.

FIRST ROUND.

At Gort, on Sunday, 24th inst., teams representing 12th and 28th Battalions met in the first round of the Hurling Championship.
28th Battalion won by 6·3 to 1·3.
At Tipperary in the Football Championship a drawn game was the result. 11th Battalion 1 point, 18th Battalion 1 point.

SIGNAL CORPS' CYCLING CRACK.

The Signal Corps' Athletic and Sports Committee are to be congratulated in having in their unit such a sportsmanlike cyclist as Wireless Sergt. J. C. Beare, Claremorris Command. His achievements in the White and Blue colours include:—Postal Sports, Dublin, 24th June, 1923, 1 mile handicap Cycling, Sergt. J. C. Beare, 30 yards, 1st; 3 miles handicap Cycling, Sergt. J. C. Beare, 60 yards, 2nd. Claremorris Command Sports, June 29th, 1923, 1 mile Command Championship, Sergt. J. C. Beare, 1st; 3 miles open scratch, Sergt. J. C. Beare, 1st; 5 miles open, scratch, Sergt. J. C. Beare, 2nd. Sergt. Beare will be at the Corps' Championships at Croke Park on the 25th July.

INDEPENDENT CORPS' CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The above athletic and cycling meeting which is to take place in Croke Park on July 25th promises (weather permitting) to be a gigantic success. There are 25 events and the competitors in each track event will number 21. All the Corps are busily engaged in training and keen competition is expected. Sergt. J. C. Beare, fresh from his cycling triumphs in Dublin and Claremorris is an entrant for the cycling events. There are whispers that rods are in steep for him and that he will have to go all out to put the Signals in the lead in the cycling championships.
Tug-of-War teams from the Artillery, Railway Protection and Salvage are keen on their chances. There are 13 Challenge Cups for competition, 26 gold medals and a vast collection of good prizes.
The meeting promises to be the best endowed sports meeting held in the Capital for a considerable period. By kind permission of the G.O.C.'s the bands of the Special Infantry, Dublin Command, Railway Protection, Repair and Maintenance, and two pipers bands will attend. The C.-in-C. has kindly signified his intention of being present and will reach the sports ground at 5 p.m. The prices of admission for men of the Army are 6d. and 1/-.
Col. Mulcahy's Corps (Artillery) will give displays of driving and tug-of-war on horseback, while our friends of the Air Force will perform some evolutions in the empyrean. Though the competitions are confined to the 7 corps the gates are open to all and it is hoped that a great muster of the Army and its friends will be present.

RESULT OF DRAW FOR ARMY HURLING AND FOOTBALL CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Limerick *v.* Works Corps	(Newbridge)	19th July.
Claremorris *v.* Curragh	(Athlone)	29th July.
Kerry *v.* G.H.Q.	(Limerick)	18th July.
Air Force *v.* Cork	(Kilkenny)	21st July.
Donegal *v.* Athlone	(Castlebar)	29th July.
Waterford *v.* Dublin	(Maryboro')	29th July.
Independent Services	A Bye.	

Matches are timed to commence at 3 o'clock sharp.

FOOTBALL MATCH AT BERESFORD BARRACKS GROUND, CURRAGH.

A football match was held at the above ground on Wednesday, 4th July, 1923, for the purpose of making a final selection of Command Team to represent Curragh Command against Dublin Command at Croke Park, Dublin, on the 15th of July. 62nd Battalion (Selected) engaged a team selected from the various Battalions of the Curragh Command.
Never was a more keenly contested match played at the Curragh. The ground as a result of the morning's rain was not in perfect order, but it interfered little with the game. The best material in the Command were togged out for this match and the standard reached was very high, arousing the hope no doubt that the laurels of victory in the coming contest with Dublin Command will be brought to the Curragh.
Contrary to expectations 62nd Battalion Selected were able to hold their own against such a formidable combination as that fielded against them. Volunteer Kennedy as full back was a tower of strength for the 62nd, and B.S.M. Hudson in goal was unbeatable. His saves at times bordered on the marvellous. Capt. Whelan as full back on the other side was a stone wall. Repeatedly he beat off many great efforts

of the 62nd's forwards. Lieut. Curtis in centre field was always prominent. C.S.M. McIvor played a strenuous game throughout and was always a source of worry to his opponents in centre field. Captain O'Beirne's magnificent fielding was a notable feature of the game. His long drives always sent the ball to the goal mouth.

The only score in the first half was a point for the 62nd per Captain O'Beirne from a "free." Lieut. Curtis received an injury towards the close of first half and did not resume play in second half.

The second half was also well and keenly contested. Command Selected team scored a point early after the resumption. All other efforts to score by both sides were thwarted by the magnificent play of the backs on both sides. The forwards were by no means inefficient. Many scores would have resulted from their dashing play were it not for the greasy state of the ball, which naturally made accurate shooting difficult.

Towards the close of the second half, from a "free" taken by Sgt. Brennan, Vol. Fahy scored a point. In the last moment of the game 'Command Selected" team equalised the scores.

Final scores, 62nd Battalion (Ponsonby Barracks) 2 Points.
Command Selected, 2 Points.

WITH THE 51st BATTALION.

The following matches were played in this Battalion:—

On 16th June, "A" Coy. and "D" Coy. played Football match at Tullamore; "D" Coy. beat "A" Coy. by 1 goal 1 point to 1 point.

On the 28th June, "A" Coy. v. "D" Coy. hurled at Tullamore, where "A" Coy. succeeded in retrieving their game by beating their opponents by 2 goals 2 points to 1 point. Mr. Cloonan, a prominent Offaly Gael, refereed.

On the 27th June, "B" and "C" Coys. met in Football at Maryboro', which resulted in a draw of 1 goal each.

Battalion Sports were brought off on Sunday, 1st July, at Portlaoighise. There was a poor entry owing to scattered Coys. Chief events were:—

100 yds.	... Sgt. O'Brien	(1)	Capt Powell	(2).
220 ,,	... Sgt. Payne	(1)	Sgt. O'Deair	(2).
440 ,,	... Cpl. Conroy	(1)	Vol. Arnold	(2).
880 ,,	... Capt. Powell	(1)	Cpl. Conroy	(2).
1 mile	... Vol. Sweeney	(1)	Vol. Smith	(2).
3 mile	... Sgt. O'Deair	(1)	Vol. Sweeney	(2).
High Jump	... Capt. Powell	(1)	Lt. Kelly	(2).
Throwing 56 lbs.	Vol. Keyes	(1)	Vol. Birmingham	(2).

Tug-o-War between "C" and "D" Coys.—"C" Coy. won after a very hard battle.

SPORTS AT KEHOE BARRACKS.

Sports were held at Kehoe Barracks on Sunday, 8th July. Capt. B. J. Donnelly, the Irish cycling champion, won the open "hundred" and the 220 yards—a fine performance considering his strenuous efforts of the previous day at the Harp C.A.C. Sports. When the athletic events were finished, a boxing exhibition was given by Kid Doyle with Sergt. Bergin. Details:—

100 YARDS (Open)—Capt. Donnelly (1st Batt.), 1; Capt. Walsh (1st Batt.), 2. Won by 1 yard.

16LB. SHOT.—Pte. J. Duffy, 27ft. 6in., 1; Pte. O'Keeffe, 26ft. 11in., 2.

220 YARDS (Open)—Lt. Goodwin, 1; Sergt. Carbiney, 2. Won easily by 6 yards.

LONG JUMP—Capt. Walsh, 16ft., 1; Lt. Goodwin, 15ft. 3in., 2.

440 YARDS FLAT—Lt. Goodwin, 1; Sergt. Carbiney, 2. Won by 2 yards.

HIGH JUMP—Sergt. Halpin, 4ft. 8in., 1; Lt. Goodwin, 4ft. 2in., 2.

100 YARDS FLAT (Confined to Officers)—Comdt. V. Byrne (8 yds), 1; Capt. Walsh, 2. Won by inches.

HALF-MILE FLAT (Open)—Lt. Goodwin, 1; Pte. Crinnegan, 2. Won by 2 yards; 10 competed.

220 YARDS (Confined to Officers)—Capt. Donnelly, 1; Capt. Walsh, 2. Won by inches. 8 started.

THROWING 56LB WEIGHT—Pte. Duffy, 15ft. 11in., 1; Pte. O'Keeffe, 15ft. 3in., 2. 7 competed.

ONE MILE FLAT (Open)—Pte. Murphy T., 1; Pte. Spittle, 2. Won easily by 2 yards. 11 started.

HOP, STEP AND JUMP—Capt. Walsh, 34ft. 11in., 1; Pte. Duffy, 32ft., 2. 15 competed.

100 YARDS FLAT (OLD CROCKS)—Pte. Whalley, 1; Sergt. Ledwidge, 2 11 competed.

2 MILES FLAT (Open)—Pte. Murphy, 1; Sergt. Halpin, 2; Pte. Spittle, 3. Won by 2 yds; 3 yds. 15 competed.

FIXTURES.

The following fixtures have been arranged by the Army A.A.:—

July 25—Portobello, Croke Park.

August 4—Dublin Command Championships, Croke Park.

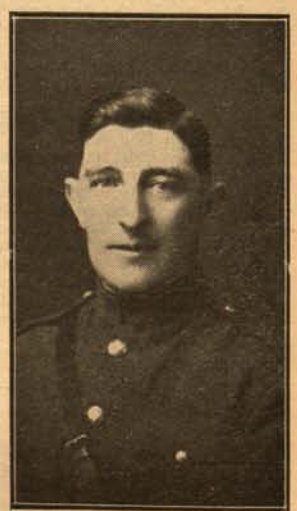
August 25 and following days—Irish Army Championships, Croke Park.

RESCUE FROM DROWNING.

Sergeant Saves Young Man in County Kerry.

The record of brave deeds performed by the soldiers of our Army grows with each day that passes. In a recent issue of AN tOGLACH we chronicled a gal'ant rescue by Private Doyle at Binn's Bridge, Drumcondra. Before that there was a rescue by a soldier from a burning tenement in Dublin, and now comes the story of a deed of similar heroism performed by Sergeant C. Dempsey, of the Baldonnel forces, who was attached to the Railway Protection, Repair and Maintenance Corps at the time.

The Sergeant was in charge of a post at Loo Bridge, County Kerry, on the afternoon of the 10th inst. and went for a swim in the river. While in the water he heard a splash in the deepest part of the river, about 50 yards away, and the voices of children crying that a man had fallen into the Pool.



Sergeant Dempsey.

The Sergeant immediately left the water and ran along the bank to the spot where the children were shouting. Here he found a young man named Cronin had fallen into the river fully dressed, and being a non-swimmer was in imminent peril of his life.

At the point the water is about nine feet deep and there is a strong undercurrent. Sergeant Dempsey, although not a strong swimmer, and fully realising the risks he was running, did not hesitate for an instant, but plunged into the Pool and after a severe struggle against the undercurrent, succeeded in getting the drowning man to the bank.

The Sergeant himself was in an exhausted condition by this time, but, seeing that Cronin was unconscious, immediately set about applying artificial respiration, and after ten or fifteen minutes' work the young man recovered.

Sergeant Dempsey, although somewhat shaken by his experience, was soon all right again and able to resume duty.

During a tenement fire in Meath Street, Dublin, on the night of July 6th, Sergeant Cornelius Murphy, Private Joseph Kealy and Private Cummins rendered valuable assistance in rescuing the inhabitants.

Sergeant Burchell, passing along the quays on a tram about ten o'clock on the same night, saw a civilian plunge into the river to rescue a woman and immediately dived in to his assistance. Between them they succeeded in getting the woman safely to land.

THE funeral of Sergt. A. Slater, Railway Corps, late of Derrynane Parade, N.C.R., who died in St. Bricin's Hospital, took place with full military honours to Glasnevin from St. Joseph's Church, Berkeley Road, Dublin. The guard of honour was in the charge of Lieut. Russell, while Lieut. Maguire commanded the firing party, and Capt. B. M. M'Mahon represented deceased's unit.

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OUR INFORMATION BUREAU.

When in Doubt write to "An t-Oglach."

Soldiers are cordially invited to make use of this column. All queries should be addressed to the Editor of "An t-Oglach," G.H.Q., Parkgate Street, Dublin, and must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, which will not be made public unless desired.

Readers should write on one side of the paper only. It is possible that some slight delay may occur in answering certain queries owing to the necessity for making inquiries, but all questions will be answered in the earliest possible issue.

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE EXAMINATION.

Private T. Purtill (Limerick).—(1) Candidates for the Customs and Excise Examination must be between 19 and 35 years of age on the 1st June, 1923. (2) Instructions have been issued that candidates will be facilitated as far as possible by their Commanding Officer.

"Nob" (Curragh).—(1) Prospective candidates must have either nine months' service in the present army subsequent to 1st June, 1922, or continously from a date prior to 1st January, 1923, to the date of the examination. (2) Service marks will be allotted for service in the Volunteers.

Private G. F. Jackson (Ballinamore)—The answer to your query is in the negative.

"Anxious" (Kilgarron, Co. Kerry).—(1) The examination will probably be held at more than one centre. (2) Leave of absence will be arranged for candidates. (3) See first answer to "Nob" above.

"Anxious, A.P.C."—(1) Apply to Adjutant General's Department, G.H.Q., for the necessary entrance form. (2) The examination will be held early in August this year.

"Paddy" (Kildare)—The minimum number of marks which a candidate must obtain in the examination (*i.e.* exclusive of service marks) to qualify for appointment shall be 50 per cent. of the total marks allotted.

CLAIM FOR CLOTHES.

"Guram Pawnie."—Forward your claim, giving full particulars of all the circumstances, to Claims Department, G.H.Q.

Sergeant J.N.—See answer to "Guram Pawnie."

TENDER FOR SWILL.

"Orwell."—We would suggest that you refer the matter to your O/C. giving all the details that you have given in your letter to us.

SOLDIER COOKS.

"Officer Chef."—We have stated on several occasions that soldier cooks are not entitled to proficiency pay.

Sgt. T.D. (Clonmel)—See answer to "Officer Chef."

INFORMATION LACKING.

Volunteer G.M.C.—We regret that as your letter of the 16th May was not preserved, the necessary details of your case are lacking. It is a pity you did not summarise them in your second letter. If writing again please include a complete statement.

REGIMENTAL BARBERS.

"Regimental Barber."—You are not entitled to proficiency pay. We cannot understand your reference to the Camp Q.M.'s orders.

BACK NUMBERS.

J. Molloy (Athenry)—Back numbers can be obtained from this office at the rate of twopence each and one penny per copy for postage.

CLAIM REJECTED.

Adrian Kavell (Ballaghadereen).—It is not quite clear from your letter why your claim was rejected, and, in the circumstances, we can do nothing.

RE-EMPLOYMENT.

"Orderly Unit."—Please repeat all the details given in your first letter.

DEPENDANT'S ALLOWANCE.

"Puzzled."—Your letter has been forwarded to the proper quarter for attention.

Private M. Barry (Bandon).—We cannot trace receipt of your first letter. You should forward full details to the Officer in charge, Dependants' Allowance Branch, Army Pay Corps, Portobello Barracks.

Squib" (Curragh).—We have asked for a statement on this matter.

"(Fairplay)."—Send your home address to the Officer i/c Dependants' Allowance Branch, Portobello Barracks, Dublin, giving Reference Number A.F./6280.

"Allowance" (Curragh).—Your query re Dependant's Allowance has been forwarded to the proper department. With reference to your second query, the answer is in the negative.

TRANSFER.

"Shoey."—Transfer to another unit can only be obtained with the sanction of your O/C.

Driver T. O'R.—Transfer to another unit can be obtained by applying to your O/C.

J. H. (Curragh).—You should make application to your O/C.

W. M. (Co. Wexford).—If you joined the Army as an Infantry soldier you must serve as such till your time of service expires when you can reasonably make application for transfer.

"In Doubt" (Cork.)—You should make immediate application to your O/C. The term of service is 5 years or more with same rate of pay as infantry.

"Would be Civic Guard" (Droichead Nua).—Make application to the Civic Guard H.Q., Phœnix Park, giving full particulars.

BACK PAY.

"The Spares" (Templemore).—No.

"In doubt" (Listowel).—You can only claim pay as from the date of attestation.

Other inquiries re back pay are being dealt with direct, and the usual forms are being sent out.

PROFICIENCY PAY.

"A.B.C." (Gort), "Chips" (Limerick), and "Reader" (Curragh).—Apply to your O/C.

Volunteer M. B.—No.

"A Snip" (Tallaght).—The Pay Officer's Action was in accordance with instruction from Asst. Command Q.M.

"Plumber" (Kildare).—You should receive 3s. per day if certified proficient by O/C.

"Tomas."—Unless you are a skilled tradesman working at your trade, proficiency pay does not apply.

"Black Jack" (Dublin).—State your case to your immediate O/C. The granting of proficiency pay is subservient to the jurisdiction of officers commanding.

(Continued on page 22.)

ESSENTIAL DETAIL OMITTED.

Will correspondents please note that in all queries relating to Dependants' Allowance, the home address, together with the full name of the dependant and the full name of the soldier, must be supplied to enable the case to be traced. This applies to a number of letters on this subject received during the past few weeks.

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OUR INFORMATION BUREAU

(Continued from page 20.)

RATION MONEY.

Private W. M., and "Enquirer."—Apply to your O/C.

Sergt., G.H.Q.—You are not entitled to Ration Allowance.

"Transport" (Limerick).—No, if you are in receipt of Dependants' Allowance.

Volunteer Murphy (Dundalk).—Apply to Capt. Coleman, R. P. and M. Camp.

"Button-Stick."—(1) 23/3/23. (2) No.

"Mother" (Macroom).—(1) No. (2) No; if married an allowance "Marriage" is paid to the officer if his wife is not accommodated in military buildings.

EXCISE EXAMINATION.

"Sean Ruaidh."—The regulation laid down in the notices in the Press cannot be departed from. The examination is wholly controlled by the Civil Service Commissioners, and not by the Army Authorities. It is possible that other examinations of a similar nature will be held in the near future, the general conditions of which may cover your case.

PRISONER'S CHARGES.

"Vol. J. T." (Curragh).—We have forwarded your letter to the proper quarter for attention.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

D. F. McG. (Clonmel).—We do not reply to queries by post. We advise you to apply to O/C. Artillery Corps, at Island Bridge Barracks, Dublin.

CAN'T GET FORMER POSITION.

"G. Ch." (Cork).—The matter raised in your letter has been referred to the proper quarter for attention.

WEARING UNIFORM.

"Mark Tnat" (Templemore).—Members of the Army are not allowed to enter the Six-County area, or travel outside Ireland either armed or in uniform.

DISCHARGE.

J. N. (Galway).—Your letter is receiving attention.

"Fair Play" (Dundalk).—Your letter is being dealt with.

"Hasty" (Limerick).—Your case is being dealt with immediately.

"CIVVIES."

"Disgusted" (Tallaght).—It is not permissible for soldier clerks to wear civilian clothes while on duty.

FROM FITTER TO COOK.

V. K. (Inchicore).—Your letter is not sufficiently clear. Have you left the Army? What exactly do you mean by "Government Employment." Write again giving fuller particulars.

COOK'S QUERY.

Michael O'Brien.—If you are attached to the Special Infantry, you should receive 28s., the same as the men for whom you cook.

IN ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

Three Patients.—The answer to both your queries is "Yes."

PROMOTION AND PAY.

'Kid," 2nd Southern.—Apply to your O/C.

GRADE MONEY.

"A Victim."—Not without certificate from O/C. that you were a proficient tradesman and worked full time at your trade.

PROVOST GUARD.

"Inkbottle" (Tullamore).—No such position exists.

STOREMAN'S PAY.

J. N. (Limerick).—Apply to your O/C.

PRISONER'S BACK PAY.

"Anxious" (Curragh).—A certificate must be obtained from the G.O.C. of arrest, detention and discharge from custody without charge being preferred against you. Command P.O., Kerry, has instruction to deal with the case.

NO PAY?

Mrs. Bridget Molloy (Ennis).—Application should be made to the local pay officer.

ARREARS OF PAY.

"Pro Bono Publico" (Cork).—Your claim must be certified by the O/C. under whom you served during the period claimed for.

A CAPTAIN'S DIFFICULTY.

"Fairplay."—Apply to A. G.'s Dept. for certification of appointment.

B.Q.M.S's PAY.

B.Q.M.S. (Dublin).—Apply to your O/C.

B.S.M., J. B.—Proficiency pay does not apply.

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"Dublin" (Ballinrobe).—(1) No. (2) No.

MARRIED OFFICER.

"Anxious."—Marriage Allowance, 4s. per day.

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Gaoluinn Do'n Arm.

GAELIC.	PHONETIC PRONUNCIATION.	ENGLISH TRANSLATION.
Naoi ir fiche, deich ir fiche.	Nay iss fihi, deh iss fihi.	29, 30.
Aon déag ir fiche, naoi déag ir fiche.	Ain dee ogg iss fihi, nay dee ogg iss fihi.	31, 39.
Dachad, deich ir dachad, aon déag ir dachad.	Dhahudh, deh iss dhahudh, ain dee ogg iss dhahudh.	40, 50, 51.
Naoi déag ir dachad, trí fichid.	Nay dee ogg iss dhahudh, tree fihid.	59, 60.
Aon ir trí fichid, deich ir trí fichid.	Ain iss tree fihid, deh iss tree fihid.	61, 70.
Iúl, Meitheamh, Lughnasa, Samhradh.	Yule, Mehuv, Loonnussa, Soura.	July, June, August, Summer.
Sé ro an Samhradh.	Shay shu un Soura.	This is the Summer.
Iúl a seacht, Meitheamh a naoi déag.	Yule a shockth, Mehuv a nay dee ogg.	July the 7th. June the 19th.
Cath a haon déag ir dachad.	Koha hain dee ogg iss dahudh.	The 51st Battalion.
Cá bhuil cath a dó déag ir fiche ?	Kaw will koha dhoe dee ogg iss fihi.	Where is the 32nd Battalion ?
Níl a fios agam i gceart.	Neel issa gum ig garth.	I don't exactly know.
Cad é an cath atá i Náis anois ?	Kodh dain koha thaw in Naussa nish	What Battalion is in Naas now ?
Tá cath a trí déag ir fiche.	Thaw kohha tree dee ogg iss fihi.	The 33rd Battalion.
Dia Luain, Dia Máirt, Dia Céadaoin.	Day Loon, Day Maurt, Day Kay dheen.	On Monday, on Tuesday, on Wednesday.
Luan, Máirt, Céadaoin.	Loon, Maurth, Kay dheen.	Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday.
Diardaoin, Dia hAoine, Dia Sathairn.	Darc dheen, day heena, day sohirin.	On Thursday, on Friday, on Saturday.
Diardaoin, Aoine, Sathairn.	Dare dheen, eena, sohurun.	Thursday, Friday, Saturday.
Dia Domhnaigh, lá, mí.	Day downig, law, mee.	On Sunday, a day, a month.
Domhnach, clog, am.	Downuck, klugg, oum.	Sunday, a clock, time.
Cad é an lá é ? Cad é an mí é ?	Kodh dain law ay? Kodh dain me aye?	What day is it ? What month is it ?
Inniu an Luan. Sé ro an Iúl.	In nuva loon, shay shu un nule.	To-day is Monday. This is July.
Ní hé seo an Meitheamh.	Nee hay shu a Mehuv.	This is not June.
Cad é an tam é ? Cad a clog é ?	Kodh dain toum may ? Kodha klug gay ?	What time is it ? What o'clock is it ?
An ceathrú, an cúigeadh, an séú.	A karr roo, a koog goo, a shay oo.	4th, 5th, 6th.
An seachtú, an tochtú, an naomhadh.	A shockthoo, a tuckthoo, a nay-oo.	7th, 8th, 9th.
An deicheamhadh, an taonú déag.	A dehoo, a tain noo dee ogg.	10th, 11th.
An dóú déag, an tríú déag.	A dhoe oo dee ogg, a tree oo dee ogg.	12th, 13th.

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An t-Óglác

Vol. I. No. 12 (New Series). [Registered as a Newspaper.] JULY 28, 1923. Price TWOPENCE.

THE G.O.C. CLAREMORRIS COMMAND.

Drawn by Frank Leah from a special sitting.

AN t-ÓGLÁC

JULY 28, 1923.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The Army is rapidly adjusting itself to the new and improved conditions of the country and is beginning to take its place in the social life of the nation. The Tournament held at Croke Park on Sunday, 15th, was a revelation to many of the possibilities of the Army in promoting healthy outdoor entertainments to brighten the lives of our people and the Independent Corps Sports on Wednesday of this week should emphasise this fact. Our bands have become very popular with the people, and are already much in demand for civil functions and entertainments. The Feiseanna and Aerideachta and other Gaelic functions may count upon the whole-hearted support of the army.

* * * *

The Irish classes recently opened at G.H.Q. have been largely availed of by the officers there. The Ard Rang promises well. No English is used, and the students hope to be in a position to qualify immediately for the proposed new Army decoration for speakers of Irish. Encouraging reports have been received from the other commands and excellent progress is being made in the study of the native language. A convention of Fainnigh and speakers of Irish will be held at G.H.Q. on Thursday, the 2nd August, as announced in another column. In addition to the Coisde in charge of the work two delegates from each command and two from every section of the special services will constitute the meeting.

* * * *

The announcement a few days ago in the Irish Press that a delegation of Irish Army officers were, at the invitation of the French Government, about to visit France for the purpose of witnessing the French Army manœuvres must surely appeal to the imagination of anyone conversant, even slightly, with the history of either country.

In the darkest hours of our nation's despair we turned to France—to the hope eternal of the Gael—for help and sympathy. Our Gaelic and Anglo-Irish poets wrote the name of France deep in the hearts of the Gael and wove such a magic around it that our fathers spoke the name of France with almost religious reverence. Who that has listened to one of the old generation speaking of Buonaparte and the French can easily forget the glowing enthusiasm of the features and the wistful expression of the eyes that usually accompanied any reference to the subject. It is no easy matter to touch on this fascinating subject in a brief note.

The Irish officers who are visiting France to-day represent the organised army of a free, resurgent nation, whose destinies are at last in the hands of her own sons, and whose status is recognised by the nations of the earth.

It is worthy of note that the delegation has some Irish speakers and that two of the number bear the historic name of McMahon—a name not unfamiliar to the French nation—a name that shall be associated with the history of that nation while the name of France lasts.

* * * *

In our last issue we referred to the various names by which Ireland was known. The names by which the provinces are called are equally ancient and interesting. Partholon, who, according to bardic tradition was the first to establish a colony in Ireland after the Deluge, was also the first to divide the country into provinces. This colony was destroyed by a plague. The name of Tallaght, where they were buried, has for centuries enshrined this ancient tradition. It is Tamhleacht (muinter Partholon), *i.e.*, Plague Grave (of 'Partholon's people).

Subsequent divisions of the country followed on much the same lines. Munster, Leinster, Ulster are merely anglicised forms of the Irish Mumha, Laighean and Uladh, with the English termination "ster" added. Mumha means the largest, and was sub-divided into North, South, East and West Munster. These old divisions are still expressed in the Irish names Thomond (N. Munster), Desmond (S. Munster), Ormond (E. Munster). Keating derives Uladh (Ulster) as from Ollshaith, *i.e.*, great plenty.

Laighean is derived from the Laighean or spear with which the foreign allies of Labhraidh Loingseach were armed when they landed in the province.

Connacht preserves its full Irish form. It is given in our annals as being derived from Conn hneachta or Conn iochta. The former means Conn's Snow and refers to a legend of the contention of two Druids, one of whom named Conn brought a great snow on the province. The second name simply means the race of Conn.

OUR FRONT PAGE PORTRAIT.

Major-General Michael Hogan, G.O.C. Claremorris Command.

The present G.O.C. Claremorris Command became prominent in the Volunteers in South Galway during the year 1919, after having been "on the run" from 1917.

Towards the close of 1919 he went to Cork and was first in the Cork City Volunteers, afterwards joining Tom Barry's Column. About the time of the Truce he became Q.M. of the 1st Western Division.

The raids on Windsor and Chelsea Barracks, London, were organised by him. He was arrested in the English capital shortly afterwards and sentenced to two years' penal servitude, but was released in April, 1922.

He was in charge of the troops in Limerick when the fighting started there last year. After Lynch retreated from Limerick General Hogan landed at Tarbert with an expeditionary force from Kilkee, County Clare, and joined O'Daly at Tralee.

Subsequently he operated all over Kerry and parts of Limerick and North Cork until December last year, when, in the general reorganisation, he was appointed to the position which he fills at the present day.

He is 24 years of age and was born in Kilreechale, Co. Galway.

On June 27th this year he was married to Miss Kathleen Barry of Limerick.

FOUNDER OF AMERICAN NAVY.

Wexford Man's Brilliant Exploits in the War of Independence.

THE year that saw the victory of the Irish troops on the battlefield of Fontenoy, and the last efforts made by the Stuarts to regain the throne of their ancestors, also marks the birth of a County Wexford boy who was destined to exercise much influence on the founding of the great United States of America.

John Barry, the founder of America's naval power, was born at the little hamlet of Tacumshane, Co. Wexford, in the spring of 1745, and at an early age crossed the sea to the American Continent. He settled in Philadelphia, and soon became one of the wealthiest merchants in that part of the country.

First Ship Captured by America.

When the people of America decided that all men were born equal, taxation without representation should not exist, young John Barry threw himself and his fortune whole-heartedly into the ranks of the Americans. He entered the navy, and was given command of a ship of 16 guns, called the "Lexington."

Fortune favoured the young commander, for we learn that he was not long at sea before he fell in with one of the English men-of-war which were cruising in American waters. A fierce and stubborn engagement took place between the two ships, and eventually the skill and bravery which Barry exhibited prevailed and the Englishman struck his colours.

This was the first ship captured during the War of Independence, and naturally the Wexford Sea-captain was greatly honoured by the young Government. A larger vessel, the "Raleigh," which carried 32 guns, was entrusted to his care. Now comes one of the most celebrated actions in the annals of naval warfare.

A Sarsfield of the Sea.

In May, 1778, news reached Barry that four ships, laden with ammunition and supplies for the English army, were lying at the mouth of the Delaware River. Barry conceived the bold plan of destroying those ships, and set forth with just four small rowboats, which contained about 27 men.

In the dead of night the intrepid little band stole down the river and, when daylight broke, the four rowboats were within a few yards of the provision ships. A man-of-war had arrived the previous evening, and thus Barry found himself confronted by an unexpected foe. Nothing daunted, however, he gives the signal to his followers, and quickly they pulled up alongside the warship.

Before those on board could realise what was happening, the American seamen, led by Barry, were clambering over the bulwarks. Cutlasses were quickly drawn, and a hand-to-hand encounter took place. Up and down the decks swayed the fighting men, until after a bloody tussle, the little band of boarders succeeded in driving the crew into the hold.

John Barry was now master of the situation. The four merchant ships were sunk, and the triumphant sailor took the captured warship to the headquarters of the American squadron.

Sank Rather than Surrender.

Superior ships were now sent out by the British to deal with the gallant little navy under Barry's control, but for a long time he managed to evade capture or defeat.

At last it became apparent to everyone that the task of fighting on sea was a hopeless one. When surrounded by an overwhelming force Barry was called upon to surrender, he took the course of sinking before giving up his ship.

* * * *

After a series of hairbreadth escapes Barry eventually landed on the American coast, and soon afterwards we obtain glimpses of him here and there in the battlefields. He was a personal friend of Washington, and served for a time on his staff.

In the year 1782 Barry was given command of the ships which took Lafayette back to France after his valuable services to the American people. On the return voyage Barry captured some English ships of war, and was severely wounded in one engagement.

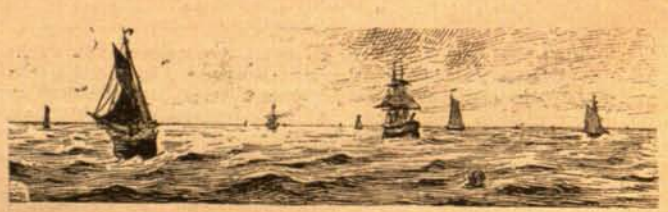
In Supreme Command of American Navy.

When John Barry sailed triumphantly into American waters with his prizes he was acclaimed as a national hero by the whole American people.

From that period Barry was wholly employed in the building of the American navy, and when, in 1794, the United States navy was completely re-organised, the supreme command was, by common consent, given to John Barry, a position he well maintained until his death, which occurred at Philadelphia, in September, 1803.

A handsome memorial to John Barry was erected in Washington in the month of May, 1914. By the way it might be interesting to recall that many ballads descriptive of Barry's prowess as a sea-fighter are still preserved in the United States; one of those is worthy of reproduction:—

"Oh, brave John Barry, whom Washington,
Our god-like leader, dearly loved,
Who a hundred times his valour proved
In a dash, a cruise, a fight;
Never a conflict fair to shun,
With a boarding crew or cannon shocks;
You trimmed your ships, you handled your guns,
You called to your men "Fight on, my sons."
So first of our captains, by your right,
Long as the star-flag lights our land,
And justice rules by every might,
John Barry—Father of our Navy, stand."



SAN UAIM:

CINEÁL AISLINGE.

PÁDRAIC Ó CONAIRE DO SGRIOB.

Ní raib acht torac na hoidche ann nuair do buaileas amac ar an mboitán le cuairt taibairt ar an uaim rin ar ar cualar an oiread rin cainnte—túr na hoidche agus rúil agam le eirge na gealaige. Bí cóta mait mór fáirgte aniar orm, agus bhat thom tiug caitte tar mo gualainn, agus mo bóitain de'n lón 'mo póca. Ní raib tar leathmile de fhige le dul agam acht bí an bealac adhannac go leór. Ir iomda uair gur baineadh thuirle aram, imeartg na gcloc agus na dtom; agus faoi dó, do cuireadh ar mo glúnaib mé ran aitinn—acht cár bhig rin agus an t-átar a bí ar mo chroide?

D'fanar tamall beag faoi bun na haille go mbéadh an gealac n-a ruide, go mbéadh rolup mait agam le dul i n-éadan an creagáin cloc bí ór mo comair amac. Bí an áit contabairteac go leór ra lá acht bí an tubuirde ar fad air de fhuball oidhce, agus fuaimeap mo bóitain mór le déanamh agus béal na huaime déanamh amac. Síleap filleadh cúpla uair acht ó focruigeap oidhce a caiteam ran áit ar dóbail an naoin, ní mé cé méad bliadan ó foin, ó bí ré rin focruigte agam m' intinn péin cuairt mé ar agairt, agus ní fada an t-acap go rabap irtig ran uaim rin n-ar comnaidhe an fear naomta ar feadh mórán bliadan i n-allód.

* * * *

Bí an oidhce ciúin focair gan puc ar aér, agus an tsinnean rolup d' fágar ag béal na huaime mór múcadh é. Tugap cuairt ar an áit ceana, tráth a mbíodh rolup na gréine agam, agus an rolup rin le feiceál ran bpoll b' iargcúlta dá raib ann, agus na mirí gréine ag éalú irteac thíd na fsoiltceannaib a bí rna clocaib—acht ran oidhce ba mór an dipridheacht bí ar an áit agus gan agam acht dhocfolup ó dóinne. Uaigeannta nuair tógainn mo dóinne leir an mbealac déanam, d'feicinn an fgáil rinte amac móram agus méid fadaig ann agus iad comruigte bagardeac gur cuaidh mé irteac air n-a pluair phíobaideac péin; é fearmac buan le thoid cur orm nuair fearainn péin. Acht an caoi do lionadh an tóinne gac poll agus pluair agus póiteín le rolup iongantac! Fréamaca iolcuma crann agus beitideac agus olcon, agus gac déanam a tosnócadh t' intinn péin orra, agus iad ór mo cionn agus tairt orra ar gac taob; carraigeaca ó roim dílinn 'mo timceall; deanac na n-aoireann faoi mo coraib—an iongnadh é gur comruigeadh mo chroide go mór?

Bí an áit uile go léir com tirm le púdar. Togar áit fuain agus cosalta dom péin. Dearuigeap cuid de mo bhat fúm ar an talam, cuid de 'mo timceall, cuid eile ór mo cionn go bfuaimeap fad agus leiceid mo dhroma ar úrlár na huaime . . . . .

Bí an tóinne le mo taob agus an laraig a bí i n-áirde uaid com focair fearca le dealb airgid le com ciúin ir bí an oidhce agus an áit. Ó ám go hám, cuirinn mo béal i n-aice leir an laraig, agus annrin comruigtí an laraig le gac anál a tarrnuiginn agus d' feicinn na fgáil mí-cumta uatbárr 'n-a nodagúnaib móra millteacha ag teacht agus ag imteacht ar fud na huaime. Bí reanbnorna agus rár reóraide tairt ar fud na huaime: beirinn ar fiora de chaob agus chaidinn é idir ballaib na huaime agus an rolup, agus annrin bíod coillte chaobaca i lár gála mór le feiceál agam.

* * * *

Acht ní hé an fud a connaic an trúil acht an fud nár cuala an cluair ba meara le duine ran uaim rin i lár na hoidhce. Fogar dá leigid ní raib le clos: ceapta nac raib fud beó ar dhuim an domain mór, agus nac raib leir na milte bliadan, acht tú péin agus tú péin amain. Séad, agus fud níor meara ná rin: go raib tú péin marb leir na milte bliadan com mait le cáč, acht go raib tupa tar éir filleadh ó cluaintib na marb t' aonarán aonraic. . . . . .

Ní raib ré i bfad gur mothuigeap an ciúineap iongantac reo as cur ifteac orm ar bealac nac féidir liom innreacht i gceart. D' facap dom gur fud naimdeamail a bí ann, fud mór marb a bí ag iarraid dhuideadh liom, go raib ré i n-éad liom, ar a nór marbánta péin gur eiris liom éalú ó cluaintib na marb.

* * * *

Craitinn mé péin i dteó go geloirinn fuaim éigin dá lagad. Acht ní túirge binn rocair acuair ná mothuigeann cugam an naimad reo arís. Doruigeadh ré as dhuideadh liom, as dhuideadh liom agus as tabairt mo dubhlán. Do ramhuigéí dom go dtiocfadh thát agus béadh ré n-a fuog ar an raogal reo; go mbéadh an raogal mór n-a dort mar bí an uaim ran oidhce, nac gceuinpí méideac ó uan ná géim ó duin ná reitheac ó capall ná cainnt ó mnaoi: go dtuitfeadh an t-earac anuas le fánaid na haille gan dorimán gan gleó, go mbéadh an coill craobac lá gála gan a ceól aoibinn péin. Do ramhuigeadh dom go dtiocfadh thát a mbéadh buaidhte ar na fuaimeannaib uile, go mbéadh an doman mór reo as gluaiseacht leir go maomha ar a cúrra timceall gréine go dtorthach marb ar nór na milliún doman marb eile atá ar fud na cruinne. . . . . .

* * * *

Táinic cineál fgáit orm. Rugar ar ppail cloiche agus doruigeap gá bualad i n-agaid borga rtáin bí agam 'mo póca. Níor binne liom téad-ceoil i hallaib árda bána ná an torann baineap ar an reanborga rtáin rin agus mé as cur an oidhce tart i n-uaim dhaoidheacta an fir naomta do fuair bár na milte bliadan ó foin.

Múchap an rolup. Bí eagla orm go mbéadh ré ifte agus mé n-a gabad.

An doneadar agus an ciúineap! Tugtap "dub" ar dat pic, ar dat anma i rtáit an peaca marbta, acht ó'n oidhce rin do cáitear ran uaim ar cliatán an cnuic, ó'n oidhce rin amac, nuair cluinim an focal "dub," cuimnigim ar donedadar na háite; nuair cluinim an focal "ciúin," cuimnigim i gcomnaidhe ar an naimad marbánta caraid liom ran uaim an oidhce rin, an naimad rin atá as fágail tréire ar gac uile fuaim dá gcloirteap.

* * * *

Ir uatbárac an fud rúil beit i gceann duine agus gan aon obair le déanam aici; acht ir uatbáraige ná rin arís cluair beit as duine agus gan aon nid ann le clos as do cluair. Ní féidir liom aon iffionn níor meara ná rin a ceapad.

Agus cé nac bfuil an raogal mar rin as dall ná as bodar, do tuigeap a raogal rúd go mait an oidhce rin, do tuigeap com hairteac iongantac ir bíor an raogal aca. . . . . .

Néal níor táinic orm dá túirgige mé.

Tagad rmaoineadh nua cugam. Díbirginn é. Acht bíod a fior agam nac mbíod ré nó-fada uaim, go mbíod annrin i n-aice liomra dub-donedadar ciúin.

Ní raib aon fud beó m' aice—munar fudai beó rmaointe—acht mé liom péin annrin i n-uaig agus marb na n-aoireann, idir fear agus beidideac agus luib 'mo timceall. Gab uaignear mé. D'féadrainn rgread tabairt. Dá dtagad fear na nadúire péin ar cuairt agam béad cineál páirte agam roime—nac bréadrad rinn mo raogal-ra agus a raogal péin cun trí céile!

Acht níor táinic ré. Níor táinic an fear naomta go mba leir an uaim tráth acht an oiread. Síleap léim ar gcúl a tabairt tar na haoireannaib, agus an raogal a bí ag an bfear naomta rin ran uaim reo mear agus a tuigrinn. . . . . .

* * * *

Tógad mo chroide. Sgaread an dubdonedadar. Dírir ceól neamda an ciúineap uatbárac. Da léir dom an doman mór tacac reo mar béad méaltóg na milliún milliún mile uaim agus oibreaca an duine lagdugte dá péin. Agus do ramhuigeadh dom go raib m'anam agus mo corp rgaiteá ó céile—an corp annreo ran uaim, agus an t-anam i láthair an Cruthuigteóra. . . . .

Cuadar go béal na huaime. Bí bheacad an lae ann. D'fanuigeap teine. Gléaras biad. D' eiris an ceól 'mo chroide arís go raib lá nuad tagte.

Acht bí an taom nó an airling bí agam i ndeire na hoidhce imtigte.

(A Chíoch).

THE LANGUAGE OF THE GAEL.

Formation of Army Classes—The First Decoration—Co-operation of Speakers and Students.

Interest in the matters pertaining to the language of the Gael, which was somewhat interfered with by the activities of the life and death struggle in which the nation has been engaged, has been for some time actively manifesting itself in the ranks of the Army and is already taking definite shape.

Since the publication in the last issue of " An t-Oglách " of the Army's activities in this respect numerous inquiries concerning it have been received at G.H.Q. Correspondents will, of course, understand that it is impossible at present to deal with all communications received on the subject. They will be dealt with in a general way from time to time in the columns of " An t-Oglách " as some of our correspondents are apparently labouring under a misapprehension respecting some of the vital points concerned.

It may, perhaps, be well to give a brief synopsis of the situation and some outline of the programme which it is proposed to follow.

The Fainnigh in the Army were not in a position, owing to the general regulation prohibiting the display of decorations on uniforms, to display the Fainne. To make an exception in favour of any particular badge, would require a special G.R.O. on the matter. Relaxation of the general order of the Fainne would create a precedent for the display of other decorations, thus nullifying the original order.

For the purpose of giving the Irish speaker in the Army all the advantages conferred on him in civil life by the Fainne it was decided that to the Irish language was due the tribute of having the first Army decoration to be conferred on the soldiers of the nation—one that stood for the language of the nation.

The form of the decoration has not yet been finally decided on. It is, however, likely to be worked in gold thread and will be displayed prominently on the sleeve of the uniform. This decoration will be indicative of the fact that the wearers are capable of transacting their business, and of discussing ordinary affairs in the national language and are expected to do so when possible.

It must be clearly understood that the G.R.O. as to non-army decorations on the uniform still holds. Nor shall any soldier of the Army be permitted to wear the proposed Irish decoration until he satisfies examiners appointed for the purpose that his knowledge of the language reaches the necessary standard. *Even soldiers who in civil life are entitled to wear the Fainne must satisfy the examiners in this respect before they are permitted to wear the Army decoration.*

When this decision was communicated to the Fainnigh at G.H.Q. they at once took steps to have the proposed scheme brought into operation with as little delay as possible. For this purpose, and to deal generally with the question of Irish in the Army, a convention of well-known Gaedhilgeoiri will assemble at G.H.Q. on Thursday, 2nd of August, at 3 p.m. The Q.M.G., the A.G. and other prominent Army officers who have all given life-long service to the language cause will be present on the occasion.

The details of the working of the new scheme will be discussed and decided on and arrangements made for holding the first examination for the language decoration. Two representatives are invited from the various Commands and two from each of the special services.

Classes for the study of the Irish language will be subsequently established wherever possible. The classes will work on a graduated scheme with this Army decoration as its final objective.

In the meantime the classes already existing should continue on their own lines until the Ard Coisde is in a position to furnish the new programme. Where it is possible to set a class going now steps should be taken to do so forthwith.

Correspondents will understand that the Coisde is not yet in a position to afford any assistance in establishing classes or supplying teachers. They count, however, on the active co-operation of all Gaelic speakers and students in their efforts to place the language in a worthy position in the army of the nation.

Speakers of Irish who consider that their knowledge of the language entitles them to wear the new decoration should notify the Coisde of their intention to apply for it.

Communications on the subject should be addressed to An Leas Chaptaen, Sean O Conchubhar, who is acting as Sec. *pro tem.*

FÓGRA.

COMÓDÁIL GAEDHILGEOIRÍ AN ARM.

An dara lá de mí na Lugnasa (2/8/'23) a chuinneóchaidh an comódáil seo tuar in Árd Árus an Arm i Sráid Geata-na-Páirce in Áth Cliath.

Tosnóchar ar an obair ar a 3 p.m.

An tÁrd Solátheuidhe agus an tÁrd Chongantóir i Láthair ann.

Beidh teachtaí ón gach Roinn den Arm agus beidh ó gach aon ceann de na Seirbhísí Speisialta mar aon leis an gcoirde atá i mbun na hoibre san Árd Árus a bheidh sa Comódáil seo.

Clár Trófa na Comódála:

Cúrsaí na Gaedhilge san Arm.

Go mór mór ceist an Comhartha Airm atáthar chun bhonnta ar Gaedhilgeoirib san Arm.

Ag seo ainmneacha na dteachtaí do fuarthar go nuige seo:—

Ón Árd Árus ..An Taoiseach Ionaid Seán O Muirthuile ;
..An Taoiseach Ionaid Gearóid O Súilleabáin.

An Coirnéal P. O Conchubair, An Coirnéal D. O Briain, An Coirnéal M. O Riain, An Ceann Catha R. O hÉigeartaigh, An Ceann Catha Leon O Broin, An Captaen De Buitléir agus An Leas-Captaen Seán O Conchubair.

Roinn Baile Átha Cliath—Ní fuarthar na hainmneacha fós.

Roinn An Chuirrigh—Seán Mac Ateaclan.

Roinn Dún na nGall—An Leas-Captaen Dubhgáin.

Roinn Corcaighe—An Ceann Catha O Scot, An Leas-Capt. Ua Póil.

Roinn Portláirge—Ní fuarthar ainmneacha.

Roinn Cláir Chlainne Muirir—Ní fuarthar ainmneacha.

Roinn Átha Luain—An Capt. O Floinn.

Roinn Luimnigh—An Capt. O Súilleabáin.

Roinn Chiarraidhe—An tAthair O Fearghusa.

Ón na Seirbhísí Speisialta—

Works Corps—Capt. M. Allman ; An Leas-Capt. Clavin.

Marine Investigation—Lieut. Coyne ; Inspector S. Barry.

Artillery—An Ceann Catha D. Mac Aodha ; An Leas Chapt. Clannbuilún.

Special Infantry—An Capt. O Donnchadha ; An Leas-Chaptaen Comhalta.

Air Force—Lt. Séamus Mac Flanncadha.

ARMY TOURNEY AT CROKE PARK.

Thoroughly Enjoyable Day's Sport in Aid of the Wounded Soldiers.

By "OSCAR."

The rain depressed us a little at first. The beautifully-balance massed bands cheered us and we visualised what a brilliant opening it would have been in the sunshine of the previous week. Then the rain got heavier as the hurlers filed in—Cork Command in white and the Limerick hurlers in blue—a pleasing contrast. They had a great reception from a rapidly growing crowd.

Fine Hurling under Difficulties.

Five minutes was sufficient to convince me of the merits of both teams. There was not an unfinished hurler in the bunch; they swung their ash, blocked and parried with the skill which comes only from long and intimate acquaintance. But the rain spoiled it all. The recent fine dry weather made Croke Park pitch hard and fiery. The sudden moisture affected the immediate surface only and left the sod treacherous to a degree. Soon the players were slipping about helplessly; sharp turning, essential in hurling, was impossible and the ball quickly became wet and elusive.

Yet it was an interesting display; the sides were well matched; Burmell's long drives soon won admiration; Col. McGrath's aggressiveness in attack suggested his best days with Clare, and the brothers Lynch in front kept the Cork backs busy. But they were capable backs. Brady kept a rare goal, and before him he had a stalwart pair of polished hurlers in McCarthy and Murphy. Both teams were well served in midfield, but it was Cork's ability in front of the net that won them victory in the end. Here Desmond, Hegarty and Swaine were very capable. They trapped the greasy ball deftly and soon ran into the lead. Keane, on Limerick's left attack, was now playing well and his neat centres were well finished by Lynch. It was any side's game at the half-way.

The rain passed whilst the second half was in progress, and Burmell's great hurling, feeding Lynch brothers repeatedly, helped Limerick to draw level when 40 minutes had gone.

On a drying sod Cork were more effective. They showed greater skill under falling balls and their speedy wings rained long centres into the area.

It was during this period that the Cork forwards were best. Successive shots found the net, and though Limerick rallied near the end and goaled Cork were winners by 6 goals 1 point to 4 goals 1 point at the whistle. Had the ground been dry a game of many thrills was certain, but it is clear that the Southern Commands hold many capable exponents of our great national game.

High-Class and Exciting Football.

In brighter weather the footballers took the field, and the stirring music of the bands, with the soldierly prec'sion of the arrangements, made a memorable impression.

Curragh Command adopted the famous All-White costume of Kildare. Dublin looked a useful, well-trained lot in their saffron jerseys. The pitch improved, the ball dried in the warm atmosphere, and we were treated to an exciting football game of high class.

Dublin had the best of the game at first, attacking with great spirit. They found Kennedy a powerful defender and the score sheet kept low. Paul Doyle of Kildare fame was responsible for giving Dublin the lead, but some very speedy Curragh movements by Fahy & Co. tested Higgins repeatedly. That wiry little man played brilliant football right through and his perfect fielding and long punting kept him always in the picture.

Though Dublin had lost a man early on, for a breach of discipline (Capt. Fitzgerald, Referee, held a strong command of the game), at one period it looked as if they must win. Whelan and McGetterick were playing first-class football, and the crowd—now an immense one—cheered many an exciting passage to the echo.

McIvor, the well-known inter-County man, was largely responsible for a series of speedy Curragh raids. He dominated the game at midfield and repeatedly slipped dangerous balls into the area. It was from one of these that Curragh got the first goal of the game and set the Kildare star in the ascendant. A great free of Kennedy's led up to another lightning raid and once more the Dublin citadel fell.

It was a formidable lead, but Dublin were far from beaten. They attacked with renewed vigour. Doyle screwed many a left legged kick in, always to find Kennedy at home. Some rousing struggles followed round the Curragh goal before it fell to a great shot of Doyle's near the end.

This was the last score, though Dublin were aggressive to the end of a thoroughly enjoyable game. The number of scores were level (4 each), but Curragh were worthy winners by having the odd goal in three. When these teams meet in the Championship most exciting games are certain.

Strenuous Tugs-of-War.

The audience now were treated to some delightful music by the massed bands under Sergeant-Major Devlin's baton.

The D.M.P. and Guinness tug-of-war teams marched round behind the pipe band of the Dublin Command. The sun worried his way out of the clouds and the packed stands looked brilliant with their mixed civilian and military population thoroughly enjoying the sport feast laid out for them. The Civic Guards' tug-of-war team looked a sturdy lot, but they were not as experienced pullers as their lighter opponents from Ballyboden. The civilian victors of the lightweight pull got a great reception. Great steadiness in keeping the strain won them their two clean pulls.

Guinness and D.M.P. are famous exponents with rope and were evenly matched. The first pull was the most exciting I've seen for many years. At one time Guinness had almost won, but the better footwork and great avoirdupois served the Police well and eventually got the Brewerymen over the line. In the second pull D.M.P. never gave an inch away, but they had to change four times before they could get their dour, steady opponents across the line.

Altogether it was a great day and a most auspicious opening for the Army Athletic Association. Success is now assured to the Association. Precision of arrangements and punctuality were outstanding features. Comdt. Colgan and his colleagues are capable organisers and a very favourable impression was created.

The Commander-in-Chief was in attendance from beginning to end, presenting the prizes individually and displaying a keen interest in the whole programme. Many prominent members of his Staff occupied front seats and a fair sprinkling of ladies lent colour to the picture.

Congratulations A.A.A.!

OSCAR.

FIRST ARMY TOURNAMENT AT CROKE PARK.

" *An t-Oglách* "] [*Exclusive photograph*

TOP—Curragh Command Football Team. CENTRE—Civic Guards' Tug-of-War Team. BOTTOM—Left—An incident in the Football Match. Right—P. J. Bermingham, " Anchor " man of the D.M.P. Tug-of-War Team. **(See Page 14 for further details).**

FROM FAR AND NEAR.

VOL. O'Sullivan, a native of Wexford, while on sentry at Swanlinbar, was accidently shot in the hand.

MILITARY seized a number of cattle trespassing on the lands of Lord Dunalley at Stoneyacre, Cloughjordan, and sent them to Dublin to be sold by auction.

COMMANDANT P. J. McMorrow, O.T.C., Curragh, has resigned his membership of Carrick-on-Shannon No. 1 District Council.

IT has been decided to allow the usual trading facilities on the Curragh, and traders who had been deprived of their passes are again being given them.

MAJOR-GENERAL and Mrs. McKeon, who had been on a holiday on the Continent, were accorded an enthusiastic reception on their return to Athlone. They were met at the station by 200 soldiers with two bands, and a large crowd of civilians, who, cheering, escorted them to Custume Barracks, where they were loudly cheered by the troops in garrison.

GLASNEVIN branch Cumann na nGaedheal have appointed a sub-committee to organise series of char-a-banc and motor car outings for wounded soldiers in Marlborough Hall and St. Bricin's Hospital, deciding to ask owners of motor cars to co-operate by lending their cars.

ON Thursday, 19th inst., Dublin City Hall, which has been in the occupation of the troops for a considerable time, was handed over to the Town Clerk by Captain Kelly, Quartermaster, 8th Infantry Battalion.

SPACIOUS premises in Market St., Clonmel, have been acquired by Cumann na Saoirse as a Soldiers' Home for men of the Army.

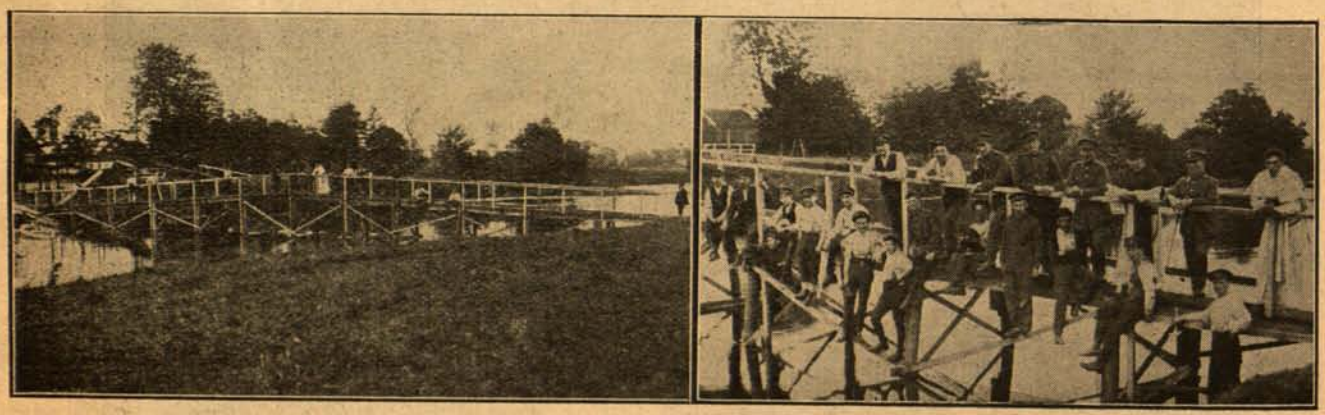
COMMANDANT Nicholas Corrigan, 56th Infantry Battalion, was married at St. John's Church, Clontarf, last week to Miss Cissie O'Donohue, daughter of the late Mr. John O'Donohue, Everton House, Castle Ave., Clontarf.

CAPTAIN J. M'Evoy, O/C New Ross, was married to Miss Margarita Jones, eldest daughter of the late Mr. William Jones, Dungarvan, at Rosbercon Church, on June 20th.

MR. N. J. Murphy, who tranferred from the Army to the Civic Guard some months ago, has been appointed Inspector in charge of the station at Naas.

WHEN President Cosgrave and the Ministers who accompanied him arrived in Tralee on Saturday, a guard of honour, with buglers, under Captain Conroy, accorded military honours to the party. Major-General O'Daly, Colonel Bishop, and Colonel McGuinness were also present.

GOOD WORK BY CURRAGH COMMAND ENGINEERS.



"*An t-Oglách*"] [*Exclusive photograph*

A Trestle Bridge over Liffey at Newbridge, built by Lieut. M. Cahill and his party of 2 N.C.O.'s and 10 men in 10 working hours. The bridge consists of 8 bays of 10 feet and 2 bays of 10 ft. 6 in. The structure carried a distributed load of 20 tons, and 12,000 people passed over it on July 1st.

ON Sunday President Cosgrave and the Ministers who accompanied him to Tralee visited Ballymullen Barracks, where the President reviewed 500 men of the Kerry Command. He congratulated the men on their fine appearance, and said it was a great pride to them that they had lived to see an Irish Army in being, owning allegiance to the people of Ireland. The people looked to them with confidence that no man or officer would ever bring discredit upon them.

PRIVATE Owen McGarry, accidently drowned whilst bathing near Bundoran, was buried at his native place, Falcarragh, Co. Donegal, with full military honours.

ON Friday, 20th inst., through the kindness of Mr. Cahill, Prospect Villas, Glasnevin, a number of soldiers from Marlborough Hall Convalescent Home were conveyed by char-a-banc to Bray, and thence to Glendalough, being hospitably entertained at both places.

THE Army has been spoken of. God knows no old-established disciplined Army was, perhaps, called upon to perform a task such as our Army has been called upon to perform within the past year, and we know it stood the strain—the greatest strain that could be placed on any army. (Cheers).—*Mr. Kevin O'Higgins, at Naas.*

CRAYON PORTRAITS FROM THE DONEGAL COMMAND.

GLIMPSES OF THE PAST.

Baile Atha Cliath, the Celtic name for Dublin, was noticed by the Greek Geographer, Ptolemy, about the year 140 A.D.

The second Siege of Limerick began on August 14th, 1691, and lasted until October 3rd.

The Treaty of Limerick consisted of two parts: one civil, the other military, and contained altogether 42 articles.

The chief of the civil articles decreed that the Irish Catholics were to have the same religious liberty as they enjoyed in the days of Charles II.

Sarsfield and 20,000 Irish soldiers sailed for France, and formed the nucleus of the famous Irish Brigade.

Between 1631 and 1745 more than 450,000 Irishmen left their native land and crossed the seas to France, where they entered the French military service.

It is said that the Jacobite war cost England over 7 millions, beside a vast destruction of houses, cattle and other property.

Eoghan Ruadh O'Neill, when sailing for Ireland in 1642, carried the flag of Ireland, a golden harp on a green field, at the maintop of his ship.

The Battle of Benburb, fought on June 5th, 1646, between O'Neill's force and an army of Scottish soldiers under General Monro was won by the swords and pikes of the Irish infantry.

The French invasion of Carrickfergus in 1760 was headed by a sea captain named Thurot whose real name was O'Farrell.

Wolfe Tone founded the Society of United Irishmen in Belfast in October, 1791.

James Napper Tandy was appointed Secretary to the Dublin Society of United Irishmen.

When the Legislative Union between Ireland and England was proposed the whole Orange Society in the North of Ireland petitioned against it.

In December, 1796, a French Fleet entered Bantry Bay, but owing to the weather conditions a landing was found impossible.

A French force under General Humbert landed at Killala in August, 1798, and captured Castlebar. After some weeks' skirmishing they were completely outnumbered by the English under Cornwallis at Ballinamuck.

During the Siege of Derry, in 1689, horseflesh was sold for 1s. 8d. per lb., a dog's head for 2s. 6d., and a favourite dish of the day was a pancake made of starch and tallow.

The Battle of Kinsale, December 3rd, 1602, which ended in the retreat of Aodh O'Neill, marked the end of the great Ulster war of 1598-1602.

Dunboy Castle, which was besieged in June, 1602, marks one of the most heroic combats in the whole history of Ireland. After a desperate resistance the whole garrison, consisting of 143 men, were put to the sword. Carew, who led the assault, says: "So obstinate and resolved a defence had never been seen in this kingdom."

The great Battle of Glenmalure, fought in 1580, saw the complete overthrow of the English garrison under Lord Grey of Wilton.

The Magazine Fort, Phœnix Park, was erected in 1735. It was when he saw this work in progress Swift is reported to have said:—

"Behold a proof of Irish wit. Here Irish sense is seen.
When there's nothing left that's worth defence, they build a Magazine."

Trials by Combat were held in the yard of Dublin Castle in 1583.

In 1596 a huge quantity of gunpowder, intended for use against the Irish, was exploded in Dublin and about 400 inhabitants who resided in the neighbourhood of Wood Quay were killed.

A Proclamation was issued in 1623 forbidding all Catholic priests to remain in Ireland.

English Protestants who fled from their own country to avoid persecution were received by the Catholic citizens of Dublin.

The Mayors of Dublin and Drogheda contested the right to lead expeditions against the O'Reilly Clan. It was decided that the former should lead on the outward journey and that the latter should, if necessary, cover the retreat of the army on the homeward march.

In 1553 a great number of young Dublin men were enrolled in a militia regiment, but were soon afterward disbanded, as it was feared that they might use the knowledge of military matters against the English garrison.

At the Siege of Cremona, in 1701, the Irish soldiers fought clad only in their night-shirts.

HISTORICUS.

COPIES OF PHOTOGRAPHS.

Copies of "An t-Oglach" exclusive photographs (6 x 8) can be obtained from this office at the following rates:—

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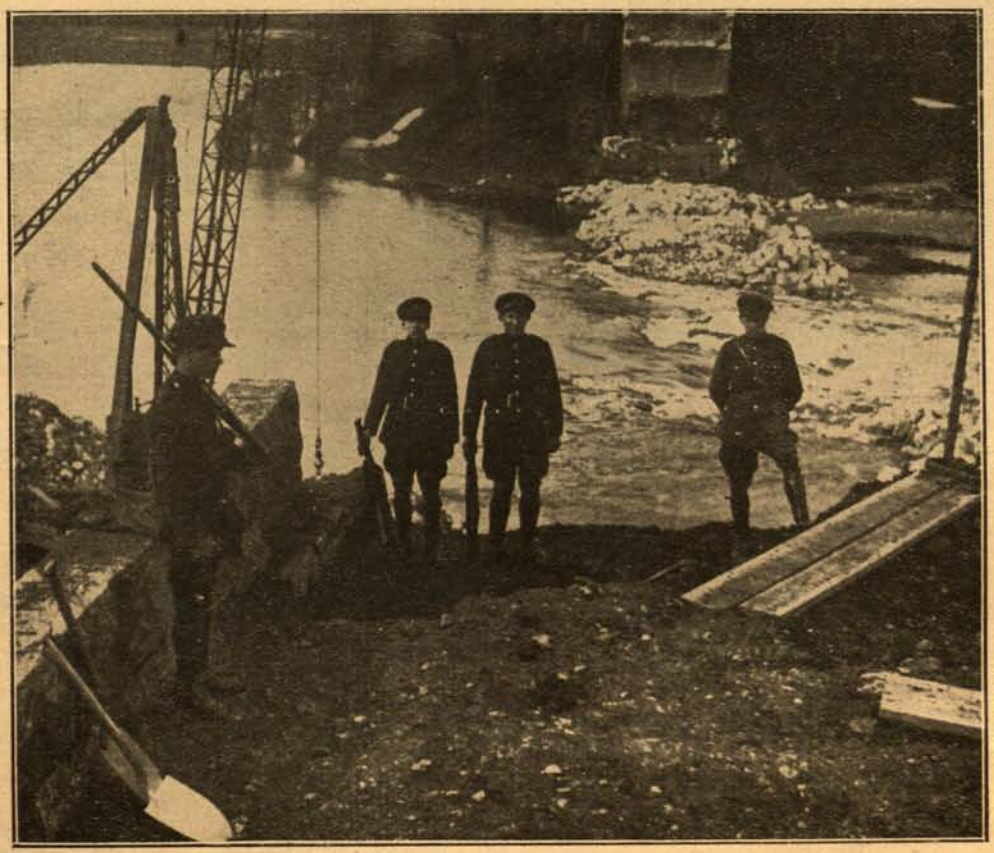

"An t-Oglách"] [*Exclusive photograph*

So that the urgently needed repairs to Mallow railway bridge should not be held up for an indefinite period, soldiers took charge of the Clyde Shipping Company's steamer, "Lizard," which arrived in Cork on Sunday, 15th inst., and the work of unloading the vessel's cargo of girders was pushed forward expeditiously. Our photograph shows men of the Railway Repair, Protection and Maintenance Corps on guard at the ruined structure, the loss of which has been very severely felt by the people of Cork and the South of Ireland generally.

TO CONTRIBUTORS.

Contributions to "An t-Oglach" are invited—especially news items.

Contributors must write on one side of the paper only.

Every effort will be made to return unaccepted contributions where a stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed.

An t-Óglách

can be had from Messrs. Eason, Wholesale Agents, all the principal Newsagents, or direct from Circulation Dept., Army H.Q., Parkgate St.

SOME CRAYON IMPRESSIO

'S OF THE SIGNAL CORPS.

ON THE PLAINS OF KILDARE.

On mem'ry's horizon, ere time on my brow
Had furrowed its flight, flecked my hair with its snow,
The hour I recall, with its farewell of sorrow,
To the home of my youth, nestling down by The Curragh.

And the air was athrob with the rhythmical tread,
And the landscape ablaze with the yellow and red
Of the legions of England in column and square,
Arrayed in review on the plains of Kildare.

And the boom of their guns on my lonely heart fell
With a cadence as that of a funeral knell—
'Twas the Usurper's voice; through the power that it gave,
I wandered in exile, an outlaw—a slave.

But, what of the night when 'tis radiant morn?
Is less lustrous the crown, when the cross has been borne?
What of life's tribulations, if but, at its ev'n,
The wayfarer stands at the portals of Heav'n.

What the years of my exile, though buffeted, tossed,
By adversity's tides, when a day dawned at last,
Outweighing that long score of trial and sorrow,
And I stood by that old home of mine on The Curragh.

And the air was athrob with a rhythmical tread,
For the red risen sun a soft brilliancy shed
On the soldiers of Ireland, in column and square,
Arrayed in review on the plains of Kildare.

Oh God! what a feast mine old eyes for to greet
And what music was in that unisonant beat—
Oh! that Wolfe Tone, Lord Edward and Emmet were there
With that army of ours on the plains of Kildare.

I have lived life's full span, and I know what has been,
And I know that an epoch is rooted between
The day Britain's proud banner went down, and the morrow
When Ireland's, unchallenged, waved over The Curragh.

N. K. (Claims).

BOY BOXERS AT THE CURRAGH.

Curragh Command—Boys Training Centre—Inter-Section Boxing Championship.

" *An t-Oglách* "] [*Exclusive photograph*

Back Row (left to right)—Sergt. Quinn, Vol. J. Farrell, Cpl. P. O'Brien, Vol. W. Riordan, Vol. J. Smith, Vol. C. Tate, Vol. A. Grundy, Sergt. M. Delurey. Centre—Vol. D. Farrell, Lieut. M. J. Doogan, Colonel Joseph Byrne, C.S.M. J. Fay, Vol. C. Keane. Front Row—Vol. J. Mulligan, Cpl. P. Dunne, Vol. J. Smith, Vol. J. Fitzpatrick.

CUMANN CLEAS-LUT AN AIRM.

BOXING.

For the information of those intending taking part in the forthcoming Army Boxing Championships, the Executive Council again desire to state that any man taking part in a Professional Boxing match since the formation of the Army Athletic Association is ineligible to take part in the Army Boxing Championships.

Members of the Army Athletic Association taking part in Boxing tournaments organised by civilians must have the sanction of the Executive Council before competing.

SPORTS AT CROKE PARK.

The photographs on page seven of this issue were taken at the great Army Tournament in Croke Park on Sunday, 15th July. The top picture shows the Curragh Command Football Team. Front Row:—Warnock (43rd Batt.), O'Beirne (62nd Batt.), Fahy (62nd), McIvor, Captain (62nd), McKettrick (Hare Park), Farrell (62nd), Whelan (43rd), Lohan (O.T.C.). Second Row:—Morgan (62nd), Sherlock (Command Staff), Brennan (62nd), Rogers (Command Staff), Curtis (O.T.C.), Commandant Lawlor, O/C 62nd Battn., Hudson (62nd), Smith (29th), Gogarty (62nd), Kennedy (Military Police), and Darragh (62nd).

The Civic Guards' Tug-of-War team is seen in the centre picture, and the bottom left snapshot depicts an incident of the football match.

The gentleman in the bottom right-hand picture is Constable P. J. Bermingham, D.M.P., Superintendent's Office, Rathmines, who was the very effective " Anchor " of the D.M.P. Tug-of-War team. It was only a fortnight previously that Constable Bermingham was busy creating records at Croke Park, and incidentally winning three championships. He broke his own Irish record in the discus-throwing by two feet, and won the championships of Ireland in throwing the 56lb. weight over the bar and between the legs without follow.

HANDBALL ALLEY IN COLLINS BARRACKS.

(To the Editor of " An t-Oglách.)

Dear Editor—Now that the various competitions are about to start in the National Army, could it be possible to have the ball-alley in the Barracks fixed up properly? It is impossible to practise in, and a few of us are keen on the handball competition. Could you bring this to the notice of the Army Athletic Association, and oblige?—Yours respectfully,

OWEN NORMAN, P.A.

Military Police, Collins Barracks,
Dublin, 21/6/'23.

ARMY ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

Arrangements for the Championships—Important Meeting of Executive Council—Regulations Governing All-Ireland Championships.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Arrangements for the Championships—Dates Fixed.

A meeting of the Executive Council, Army Athletic Association, was held at Portobello Barracks on Monday, the 16th of July, at 2.30 o'clock, delegates present being:—Major-General D. Hogan, Chairman; Rev. Father O'Callaghan, Vice-Chairman; Rev. Father Pigott and Captain Whelan, Dublin Command; Rev. Father McCarthy and Colonel McGrath, Limerick Command; Colonel Brennan, Claremorris Command; Captain Chisholm, Independent Services; Captain Keogh, Cork Command; Lieut. Tully, G.H.Q., Lieut. Robinson, Air Force; Captains McIntyre and O'Brien, Works Corps; Captain Kiely, Athlone; Comdt. General Boylan, Comdt. Lawlor and Captain O'Beirne, Curragh; Lieut. Cork, Special Infantry Corps; Colonel Cronin, Treasurer; and Comdt. Colgan, Secretary.

AT SLIGO.

A communication from the Donegal Command, suggesting the fixing of the Donegal v. Athlone Championship matches at Sligo instead of Castlebar was considered, and it was agreed that the fixture be arranged for Sligo for July the 25th. Captain Stewart, Claremorris Command, is appointed Referee.

SPECIAL INFANTRY.

An application was received from Special Infantry Corps for permission to compete in the Command Championships. After a lengthy discussion the matter was referred to the Independent Services Committee for their views on the matter. The latter Command, who had a bye, agreed to meet Special Infantry Corps. The Secretary was empowered to arrange date and place for this fixture.

REGISTRATION.

Claims were made by General Headquarters, 8th Battalion, and Dublin Command for the registration and permission to play the following players:—

Captain McConnell, Privates Barry, Aylward and Hawe.

After a lengthy discussion it was decided to allow Captain McConnell to continue playing for the 8th Battalion for this season only, Privates Barry, Aylward and Hawe to play for their respective Commands.

STARTERS.

The Secretary was directed to communicate with all Command Secretaries, asking that applications for the position of Starter at the Army Sports should be made at once.

SUB-COMMITTEES.

The following Sub-Committees were appointed to make the necessary arrangements for the holding of the different Championships:—

BOXING: Rev. Father O'Callaghan, Comdt. Lawlor, and Captains Keogh and Kiely.

HANDBALL: Captain McIntyre, Rev. Fathers O'Callaghan and Pigott.

TENNIS AND GOLF: Rev. Father O'Callaghan, Colonel Cronin, Major-Generals Daniel and Seamus Hogan and Comdt. Feely.

SWIMMING AND DIVING: Captains McIntyre, O'Brien and Lieuts. Tully and Cork.

CHAMPIONSHIP DATES.

The following dates for the different Championships were agreed upon:—

ATHLETICS—25th-26th August.

BOXING—28th-30th August; Final—Sept. 2nd.

HANDBALL—27th August.

SWIMMING AND DIVING—27th August.

INDEPENDENT SERVICES.

Splendid Programme for Command Athletic Championships.

(Although dated July 28th, this issue of "An t-Oglách" is published several days earlier, so that the following notice will be in the hands of our readers before the Sports in question.)

The Independent Services Section, Army Athletic Association, which comprises:—Air Force, Salvage, Coastal and Marine Defences, Railway Protection and Maintenance, Artillery, Signal and Armour Cars Corps, are holding their Command Athletic Championships at Croke Park on Wednesday, July the 25th. The programme includes:—

100 Yards Flat.
200 ,, ,,
440 ,, ,,
880 ,, ,,
120 ,, Hurdle.
Tug-of-War.
Running Hop, Step and Jump.
,, High Jump.
,, Broad Jump.
Lifting and Striking Hurling Ball.
1 Mile Walk.
1 ,, Flat.
3 Miles ,,
1 Mile Cycle.
3 Miles ,,
Throwing the Weight.
Throwing the Hammer.
Putting the Shot.
Veterans' Race.
440 Yards Obstacle Race.
Tug-of-War.
Team Race.
Tug-of-War on Horseback.
Displays by Air Force and Artillery.
Military Pipers, Brass and Reed, and Fife and Drum Bands.

OPEN EVENTS.

The Independent Services Athletic Council have decided to leave open for competition to all members of the Army Athletic Association, members of the Civic Guard and D.M.P. Forces, the following events:—220 Yards and 1 Mile Cycle Race.

Very valuable prizes are being offered for all competitions.

MOUNTED TUG-OF-WAR.

A unique, most entertaining and skilful item on the programme is the Tug-of-War on Horseback, for which four teams have entered. There will also be spectacular displays by the Air Force and Artillery.

MASSED BANDS.

The Special Infantry Corps, Dublin Command and Railway Protection Corps Massed Bands will be in attendance. Anyone having the pleasure of being present at the Wounded Soldiers' Tournament will recognise the treat in store from a musical viewpoint on Wednesday.

ENERGETIC COMMITTEE.

The Committee in charge of Wednesday's programme have spared neither time nor expense in making this, the first Sports organised by the Independent Services Section, a great success. Special praise is due to the energetic and most capable Secretary, Sergt.-Major J. J. O'Kelly. Not alone is he responsible for the drafting of the programme and the arranging of all matters in connection with the Sports, but he also has taken a keen interest in the training of the athletes. Independent Services are surely lucky to possess such a capable, earnest and enthusiastic Gael as their Secretary.

The admission to this, one of the greatest athletic events of modern times, is:—Grounds, 1/-; Grand Stand, 2/-.

It will repay all who attend at Croke Park on Wednesday threefold.

FIRST EVENT ... ... 2.30.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE ALL-IRELAND CHAMPIONSHIPS.

For the information of all secretaries and athletes, the following regulations govern the All-Ireland Championships:—

Each Command is entitled to the following representation:—

Three men for each Athletic Event.
One man for each weight in Boxing.
One man for Tennis (Single).
Two men for Tennis (Double).
One man for Golf.
Two men for Handball, Hard and Soft (Double).
One man for Handball, Hard and Soft (Single).
Three men for Swimming and Diving.

Entries for the Championships will be received up to and including August the 10th. Entries forwarded after this date will not be accepted. All Entries must be forwarded through the Command Secretaries.

The following are the Secretaries of the respective Command Councils:—

Colonel Brennan, Claremorris Command.
Captain O'Brien, Works Corps, Beggar's Bush.
Captain Kiely, Athlone Command.
Lieut. Hughes, Waterford Command.
Lieut. Robinson, Baldonnel Aerodrome.
Captain Higgins, Cork Command.
Captain Ryan, Kerry Command.
Colonel McGrath, Limerick Command.
Captain O'Beirne, Curragh Command.
Colonel McCabe, Donegal Cammand.
Captain Whelan, Dublin Command.
Comdt. Coghlan, Special Infantry Corps, Portobello.
Lieut. Tully, G.H.Q., Parkgate.
Sergt.-Major O'Kelly, Independent Services, Portobello.

DUBLIN COMMAND SPORTS COMMITTEE.

The usual monthly meeting of the Command Sports Committee was held at Command Headquarters on July 2nd, the Rev, Father Pigott, C.F., in the Chair. Also present:—Major-General Hogan, Captain J. Whelan, Hon. Sec.; Captain B. Barry, Hon. Treas.; and representatives from the following Battalions:— 1st, 8th, 13th, 16th, 20th, 21st, 24th, 33rd, 37th, 49th, 50th, 53rd, 57th, 58th, Headquarters and Protective Officers' Corps.

Reports of the 1st rounds of the Inter-Battalion Hurling and Football. Championships were read by the Hon. Secretary and the following Battalions were declared winners of their respective matches:—

FOOTBALL:—8th, 13th, 58th, 57th, 49th, and 21st Battalions.

HURLING:—Command Headquarters. 33rd, 8th and 55th Battalions.

Objections lodged by the 33rd Battalion against the 20th Battalion and by the Protective Officers' Corps and the 24th Battalion were discussed, and by mutual agreement it was decided to replay the matches.

It was arranged to hold the Command Athletic Championships at Croke Park on Saturday, 4th August. The following Sub-Committee was elected to make final arrangements:—Major-General Hogan, Colonel H. MacNeill, Colonel S. O'Higgins, Rev. Father Pigott, Comdt. M. Noone, Captain B. Barry, Captain Donnelly, Captain Harkins and Captain B. Whelan.

The following fixtures in the Hurling and Football Championships were arranged:—

1ST ROUND FOOTBALL CHAMPIONSHIP.

50th Batt. *v.* H. Q.'s Batt. at RATHDRUM on 7th July at 5 p.m.
Referee—Lieut. Walsh, 1st Batt.

16th Batt. *v.* 37th Batt. at CROKE PARK on 5th July, at 7 p.m
Referee—Capt. O'Connell, 57th Batt.

REPLAYS.

33rd Batt. *v.* 20th Batt. at CARLOW, on 7th July, at 3 p.m.
Referee—Lieut. O'Grady, 57th Batt.

24th Batt. *v.* P.O. Corps at CROKE PARK, on 5th July, at 6 p.m.
Referee—Capt. Donnelly, 1st Batt.

1ST ROUND HURLING CHAMPIONSHIPS.

20th Batt. *v.* 37th Batt. at GORMANSTOWN, on 9th July, at 3 p.m.
Referee—Lieut. J. Lanigan, 13th Batt.

2ND ROUND FOOTBALL CHAMPIONSHIPS.

8th Batt. *v.* 13th Batt. at CROKE PARK, on 10th July, at 7 p.m.
Referee—Comdt. Curley, 55th Batt.

Winners of 24th Batt. *v.* P.O.C., and Winners of 20th Batt. *v.* 32nd Batt. at CROKE PARK, at 3 p.m. Referee—Capt. Kilkelly, 8th Batt.

Winners of 16th Batt. *v.* 37th Batt. *v.* Winners of 50th Batt. *v.* H.Q. Batts., at CROKE PARK, on 13th July, at 6 p.m.
Referee—Comdt. Colgain, G.H.Q.

21st Batt. *v.* 49th Batt. at DUNDALK, on 11th July, at 3 p.m.
Referee—Capt. Keeran, 58th Batt.

57th Batt. *v.* 58th Batt. at CROKE PARK, on 12th July, at 6 p.m.
Referee—Capt. McAlister, 13th Batt.

2ND ROUND HURLING CHAMPIONSHIP.

55th Batt. *v.* 8th Batt. at CROKE PARK, on 12th July, at 7 p.m.
Referee—Lieut. J. Lanigan, 13th Batt.

H.Q.'s *v.* 33rd Batt. at CROKE PARK, on 10th July, at 7 p.m.
Referee—Comdt. Colgain, G.H.Q.

Winners of 20th Batt. *v.* 37th Batt. A. Bye.

WATERFORD COMMAND—BATTALION SPORTS.

The 25th Battalion, Clonmel, held their sports under ideal weather on Sunday, the 15th inst.

Major-Gen. Prout, G.O.C. Waterford Command, was present, and threw in the ball at the football match between Battalion Services and "B" Company 25th Battalion in the Battalion Football Final. Mr. R. Stapleton refereed. The final scores on the game for the honours were:—

Battalion Services	...	..	...	1 goal 3 pts.
"B" Company	...	...	...	2 pts.

SPORTS.

100 Yards:—Captain Joseph Farrell, 1; Corporal Hawkins, 2; Qr. S.M. Maher, 3. At half the distance Farrell drew out, and won easily by two yards; a good third.

220 Yards:—Capt. J. Farrell, 1; Corporal Hawkins, 2; Qr. S.M. Maher, 3. Hawkins got away well, but was overhauled in the straight by Farrell, who won easily.

Tug-o'-War:—"A" Company won two tugs out of three, defeating Battalion Services.

Place Football Kicking:—Vol. Monks, 1; Sergt. Kiely, 2. Distance 53 yards.

440 Yards:—Capt. J. Farrell, 1; Corpl. McGrath, 2; Sergt. Walsh, 3. Four competed. Won very easily. A good third.

One Mile:—Vol. Fitzgerald, 1; Lieut. McGrath, 2. Also competed, Corpl. McGrath, J. Fitzgerald, Henderson, and Ryan. At half the distance McGrath was in front, but Fitzgerald moving nicely, passed him in the straight, and won a good race.

High Jump:—Sergt. Farrell, 1 (4 ft. 10 in.); Sergt. Walsh, 2.

Long Jump:—Capt. J. Farrell, 1 (18 ft. 6 in.); Sergt. Farrell, 2; Sergt. Walsh, 3.

FOOTBALL AND BOXING IN DINGLE.

(From our Kerry Correspondent.)

A highly successful football and boxing tournament was held in Dingle on Wednesday, the 4th inst., the promoters of which, Captain P. Fleming, Lieut. J. T. O'Connor, and Lieut. H. Creaney, deserve much credit for the admirable arrangements.

The football match between "B" Coy., Dingle and "A" Coy., Workhouse, Tralee—both Units of the 17th Infantry Battalion—was a very well contested game. At half time the scores were equal, *i.e.* 1 point each. The latter half of the game proved very interesting and some exceptionally fine play was witnessed—until the whistle declared "B" Coy., Dingle, winners by 5 points to 3 points.

At the Cinema, in the evening before a full house, a series of Boxing bouts were held. The *Star* turn of the evening proved to be a four-round exhibition contest between Lieut. O'Connor and Corp. Donoghue. The footwork and sparring of both men was ideal. Previous to this bout Corp. Donoghue issued a challenge to any one in the Kerry Command, to fight at nine stone. Details:—

FIRST CONTEST—A three round contest between Corpl. Jones and Vol. Smith. Jones proved himself the stronger man of the two and was awarded the decision on points.

SECOND CONTEST—Volunteer Doyle and Volunteer Murray met in a three-round contest. The men were well-matched and fought well. Murray was awarded the fight by a small margin of points.

THIRD CONTEST—Corp. Fogarty and Volunteer Burne met in a three-round contest. After a ding-dong battle Fogarty was declared the winner on points.

FOURTH CONTEST—Volunteer Whelan and Volunteer Wilson, in a three-round contest. Both men fought so well in this bout that the Referee was unable to arrive at a decision and ordered another round. Eventually he awarded the fight to Wilson.

FIFTH CONTEST—Sergeant Jones and Volunteer McNeill, three-round exhibition—in which both men displayed some scientific boxing.

SIXTH CONTEST—Volunteer Cosgrave and Volunteer Byrne, in a three-round contest. The victory was awarded to Cosgrave after a gruelling fight.

SEVENTH CONTEST—Corp. Morrisey and Volunteer Hyde, in a three-round contest—Hyde was declared the winner after a clever display.

GARRISON SPORTS IN MACROOM.

(From our own Correspondent.)

On Friday afternoon, 6th inst., under the auspices of the 32nd Infantry Battalion, a very enjoyable and successful athletic and sports meeting was held at Headquarters, Macroom Castle. Delightful weather was associated with the function, and quite an interesting card of events was disposed of. An unfortunate feature of the arrangements was that the date fixed for the event, being a holiday, and a very busy one in town, did not conduce to an excessive patronage on the part of the civil population. Indeed shopkeepers, assistants and many others keenly regretted they were unable to avail of the pleasant attractions provided by the garrison amidst the picturesque surroundings of the castle demesne. The various athletic events were well contested, though several prizes fell to 2nd-Lieut. Griffin. At the conclusion of the sports an interesting hurling contest between the 32nd and 10th Infantry Battalions took place. The teams met on a previous occasion, when the match resulted in a draw. On the present occasion, after a splendidly contested match, in which a really efficient and fascinating exposition of the game was given, the issue still remained undecided. The final score was :—

10th Battalion—2 goals 3 points. 32nd Battalion—1 goal 6 points.

The proceedings were considerably enlivened by the presence of the bands of the 10th Battalion. This was the first visit of the recently-organised Brass and Reed Band to Macroom, and musical critics praised the excellence of the band under the conductorship of Bandmaster Gargan. Prizes were distributed by Comdt. J. J. Kingston, representing the G.O.C. Details :—

Boys' Race—W. Lynch, 1st ; T. Murphy, 2nd. 20 competed.

100 YARDS (Open)—Vol. T. Herlihy, C Coy., 1st ; Vol. J. Whelan, B Coy., 2nd. Nine competed.

200 YARDS (Open)—Vol. T. Herlihy, C Coy., 1st ; Vol. J. Whelan, B Coy., 2nd. Five competed.

440 YARDS (Open)—Lieut. Griffin, B Coy., 1st ; Sergeant O'Keeffe, E Coy., 2nd.

120 YARDS HURDLE RACE—Lieut. A. J. Benfield, Assistant Battalion Adjutant, 1st. ; 2nd-Lieut. Griffin, 2nd.

SACK RACE—Corp. T. Donovan, G Coy., 1st ; Sergt. O'Keeffe, E Coy., 2nd. 12 competed.

THREE MILE CYCLE RACE—Vol. P. Cleary, B Coy., 1st ; Vol. L. Byrne, E Coy., 2nd. Eight competed.

HIGH JUMP—2nd Lieut. Griffin, 5 ft. 4 ins., 1st ; Vol. M. Hanrahan, 4 ft. 9 ins., 2nd. Six competed.

ONE MILE FLAT.—2nd-Lieut. Griffin, 1st ; Vol. Whelan, 2nd. Five competed.

LONG JUMP—2nd Lieut. Griffin, 20 ft. 2 ins., 1st ; Sergt.-Major Bentley, B Coy., 19 ft. 1 in., 2nd. Eight competed.

HOP, STEP AND JUMP—2nd Lieut. Griffin, 42 ft. 2 ins., 1st ; Sergt.-Major Bentley, 36 ft. 7 ins., 2nd. Eight competed.

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On parade. Section of the Artillery Corps at Islandbridge Barracks.

ATHLONE COMMAND'S BOXING CHAMPION.

June 5th, 1923.

Sir,—Herewith you will find a snapshot of a man who has an unbeaten record since he joined the Army. We would like to see his photo in your tip-top little paper. Maybe some other Batt. Pet would challenge him for his record (unbeaten). Of course he holds the title of Middle Weight Champion of the Athlone Command along with numerous others.

Hoping you will accede to my wish.

Respectfully yours,

SEAN O BROLCHAIN.

"B" Coy., 2nd Inf. Batt.,
Athlone Command,
Roscrea Barracks,
Co. Tipp.

P.S.—Our Pet's address is Tim Fogarty, "A" Coy., 2nd Inf. Batt., Roscrea.

Portrait of the Athlone Command's Boxing Champion (right) as requested in the accompanying letter.

IN NO CIRCUMSTANCES WILL REPLIES BE SENT BY POST.

PLUCKY SOLDIERS.

Rescue and Attempted Rescue from Drowning.

Volunteer T. Ryan was saved from drowning in the River Camlin by Sergeant Jack McCormack, the bass drummer of the 23rd Infantry Band in Longford.

Ryan got into difficulties at a place known as the Black Water whilst bathing. The alarm was raised, and Sergeant McCormack, who was partly dressed, jumped in to the rescue.

Volunteer Ryan had disappeared, but the Sergeant dived and succeeded in bringing him to the surface and safely to the bank.

After restoratives had been applied the rescued man was able to proceed to barracks.

Coroner and jurors at the inquest on Lieutenant Cornelius Cunningham, who was drowned whilst bathing in the Liffey at Athgarvan on Sunday, 15th inst., paid tribute to the gallant attempts at rescue by the deceased officer's companion, Lieutenant Maurice Hayes, who nearly lost his own life in his efforts to save his friend.

"AN GAEDHILG 'SAN ARM."

DO'N EAGARTÓIR "AN t-ÓGLÁC."

A Chara.—Tuigim ó'n bpóstaḋ a bí ra ċóir ḋeunsaḋ seo' páirtéan, go bruil i n-aigne Árd-Coiste an Airm nuo éiginte a ṫéanaḋ an son na teangan san Arm.

Ba mait an nuo é, tá mbéaḋ i gcumar an t-Árd-Coiste múinteóirí a ṫabairt do'n Arm agus tá uain ra ló, nó mar sin, ṫabairt do gaċ óglác ag foghluim a ṫeangan féin.

Tá cuid mait múinteóirí san Arm ba mait an nuo é, iad san a ċuir fé scrúdú agus puirt múinte a ṫabairt doíb do réir na dteirtiméireaċt atá aca, nó do réir na marcanna a gnoḃaidír ag an scrúdú, agus sanns tá réir ċóir mait.

Ag gaċ cruinniú a bíonn timċeall na tire so an sonna tíre labairteas a lán i dtaob na teangan náisiúnta, aċ na daoine san a bíonn a' cainnt, an ċuid is 'mó díob fé sgéal é, ní dóig liom go ndeineann siad mórán an son na teangan.

D'feaḋfaḋ an saḋ, riaghal a beit san Arm, agus an riaghal san a ċur i bpeirḋim, go mbéaḋ an gaċ saighdiúir, tamall speisialta sa ló, a ṫabairt ag foghluim a ṫeangan féin. Tá mba' nuo é go mbainfeaḋ riaghal mar seo le gaċ Cumann Úghdaraċ atá fé Riaghaltas an t-Saor-Stáit, déanfaidhe níos 'mó an son na teangan i n-aon bliaḋain amháin, ná mar atá déanta ag Connradh na Gaedhilge leis na ciantaib, agus tairbéantar seo, ó'n obair a deineaḋ ag na Coláistí Gaedhilge anuraḋ.

SEÁN Ó TUATHAIL,
Oifig an t-Soláthruidhe,
Luimneaċ.

Iúl 10, 1923

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JULY 26th & 27th, 1923

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Miss E. Gunning — Miss Doran
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Miss Joan Burke — Miss F. Howley
Miss Hill — Miss Josephine Lyons
William Lemass — W. J. Hobbs
T. O'Carroll Reynolds — Joseph O'Neill

Conducted by Mr. Vincent O'Brien

Directed by Mr. Joseph O'Mara *(O'Mara Opera Co.)*

Costumes by P. J. Tuohy and P. J. Bourke

THURSDAY, 26th.
Drama: "Cluiche Cartai."
Concert Artistes:

Seoirse Slocum — Leo Rowsome
Mairsile Ni Muirthuille — Neil MacLean
Seosamh Scholfield — Domchadha MacCoiligh
Buidhean Clairsigh — Ingham Townshend

FRIDAY, 27th.
Drama: "Caimbeal na Coille Moire."
Concert Artistes:

Eamonn MacGearaill — Domchadha MacCoiligh
Art O'Darley — Neil MacLean
(Ceol Ceathar, Baile atha Cliath).

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OUR INFORMATION BUREAU.

When in Doubt write to "An t-Oglác."

Soldiers are cordially invited to make use of this column. All queries should be addressed to the Editor of "An t-Oglach," G.H.Q., Parkgate Street, Dublin, and must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, which will not be made public unless desired.

Readers should write on one side of the paper only. It is possible that some slight delay may occur in answering certain queries owing to the necessity for making inquiries, but all questions will be answered in the earliest possible issue.

ARTILLERY OFFICERS.

Lery (Rathmines).—1. Elementary Mathematics, Middle Grade Intermediate Standard. 2. See Number 1. 3. When vacancies occur in Corps or additional junior officers are required. 4. Notification of exams. will be published in "An t-Oglách" and in G.R.O. 5. Examination usually. Promotion on merit without exam. in special instances. 6. Not yet decided. Members of Regular Army. 7. Not at the moment.

LOSS OF CIVIL POST.

Vol. Hugh W. (Mullingar).—Enquiries are being made regarding the matter raised in your letter. Answer will appear in a subsequent issue.

TRANSFER.

"Rock" (Templemore).—We advise you to consult the Batt. M.O.

Volunteer P.B. (Haulbowline).—Make application for transfer to the particular unit you wish to join.

DISCHARGE.

P.K. (Tralee).—Make application to Griffith Barracks for return of the document, giving full particulars.

"Old Tom Stagger" (Curragh).—If your O/C is willing to grant discharge there should be no difficulty. Place the case before him.

C.B. for N.C.O.

Captain J. M.—(1) No. (2) He is both. The point raised in your first question is treated in General Regulations as to Discipline, Sec. 25.

PENSION.

R.A.D.M. (Roscrea).—No, not necessarily—unless you have been proved fit before one of their Medical Boards.

BANDSMEN.

"Anxious One" (Baldonnel).—Make application to your O/C for transfer to a band unit.

DENTAL MECHANICS.

J.M.M.G. (Curragh).—We would advise you to refer your first question to the Medical Authorities in the Command. The answer to your second question is in the affirmative. You should, however, always state the period served in both units *separately*.

OFFICERS' BATMEN.

"Lightning" (Cork).—(1) Same rate of pay as an infantry soldier. (2) No definite regulation governing this matter. (3) The uniform is usually the same as worn by infantry men. (4) Regulations in this connection have not yet been issued. (5) We expect that after some time there will be a distinction.

LEAVE AFTER 6 MONTHS' SERVICE.

"Buffalo" (Templemore).—The question of leave is at present subservient to the jurisdiction of your O/C.

A.S.C.

"A Swank" (Limerick).—(1) Yes, provided he has appeared in orders. (2) We believe that the formation of a unit of the kind you mention is under consideration.

NOT A SLACKER.

"Sago" (Sligo).—For disciplinary reasons "slacks" are not permitted to be worn on parade. The matter of wearing them on other occasions is subject to your O/C's orders.

ENGINE FITTER.

"Renfrew" (Cork).—It is hardly possible that you will be granted as apprenticeship your period of service in the Army. Would you not apply for transfer to some corps in the Army in which your experience would be of use?

DAIL LOAN OF 1920.

"Saigdiuir" (Dublin).—The answer to your first question is in the affirmative. (2) Yes. (3) We think so.

HEARING AFFECTED.

Michael McM. (Dublin).—We would advise you, as soon as practicable, to make application to the Government Pensions Committee. Write us again on the matter.

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE.

"Joe Hare" (Mountjoy).—Your letter is not sufficiently clear. We would be glad to know the particular "arrangements" you refer to. With reference to your friend's question we have to state that the point you want answered is not apparent. Write again in a more comprehensive way.

LEAVE AND TRAVELLING VOUCHERS.

"It's not fair" (Dublin).—We advise you to make special representations to your O/C and let us know the result.

UNEMPLOYED.

P.K. (Jervis Street).—You should give us full particulars as to your length of service, qualifications, and previous occupation. State also the character given you on discharge. Without these particulars we can hardly hope to help you.

FALSE TEETH.

S.O.S. (Athlone).—We would advise you to take the matter up again with your M.O. The matter may have slipped his memory. Write us again for advice if you fail in this connection.

SPECIAL LEAVE.

"Gunner" (Dun Laoghaire).—We are giving your case attention.

LIKES THE O.T.C.

Lieut. G. M.—This is a question you should ask of the officer i/c O.T.C. The matter, we think, would be subservient to his jurisdiction.

MEDICALLY UNFIT.

Private M.R.—You should supply full details as to the nature of the accident and the manner in which it occurred, together with particulars of your discharge, to the Adjutant General's Department, G.H.Q., Parkgate, Dublin.

CLOTHING CLAIMS.

"Firefly" (Belfast), "Stark Naked" (Newmarket), "Sarsfield" (Co. Donegal), "Unlucky" (Athlone), "N.C.O." (Cork).—Write to the Claims Branch, Q.M.G.'s Department, Portobello Barracks, Dublin, giving full particulars.

(Continued on page 22.)

ESSENTIAL DETAIL OMITTED.

Will correspondents please note that in all queries relating to Dependants' Allowance, the home address, together with the full name of the dependant and the full name of the soldier, must be supplied to enable the case to be traced. This applies to a number of letters on this subject received during the past few weeks.

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OUR INFORMATION BUREAU

(Continued from page 0.)

MATERNITY BENEFIT.

"Kerryman."—We are not quite clear as to the meaning of your letter. You are entitled to the usual Dependants' Allowance for each child.

ELIGIBILITY FOR PENSIONS.

Private John F.—It will not be possible to arrive at a decision in your case until the Pensions Board functions, which will be soon. The Pensions Bill, under the provisions of which allowance is made for the setting up of this Board, has passed through the Oireachtas, as announced in our last issue.

DEPENDANTS' ALLOWANCE.

All letters relating to Dependants' Allowance are forwarded direct to the Dependants' Allowance Branch, Army Pay Corps, Portobello Barracks, Dublin.

Only in exceptional cases are such letters replied to in these columns.

"Pharos" (Templemore).—You are entitled to Dependants' Allowance, but not to Ration Allowance.

Seosamh O Ceannaigh (Oriel House).—This case is held up owing to an irregularity in the attestation claim. We are assured that the matter will be cleared in a week.

"Distracted Dependant" (Strabane).—This claim is at present being investigated. If the investigation proves satisfactory the Dependants' Allowance will be paid from the date of attestation.

"Rover" (Drumshambo).—A form has been sent to you at Drumshambo for completion. A form has also been sent to your father for particulars regarding your brother.

Volunteer Patrick Bell.—Investigations are still in progress in this case the result of which may alter the assessment.

Volunteer C. Cleary.—Your mother is entitled to 28s. per week in respect of her husband, and extra for every child under 14 years of age. You and your brother are entitled to partial Dependants' Allowance on investigation according to scale.

James Murray.—No Allowance can be claimed in respect of the younger brother and sister in this case.

Daniel Murphy (Kinsale).—Payments in this case were held up owing to non-receipt of certificate. This has now been received and the balance due is being cleared up by fortnightly payments of £10 each.

Mrs. Annie Hanlon.—This was assessed at seven shillings a week, but matter has been sent for re-investigation.

"Old Kerry" (Ponsonby Barracks, Curragh).—A cheque for £9 16s. was despatched to your mother on 12th July, clearing the account to the 7th inst.

"Squib" (Curragh).—This claim was passed for payment at seven shillings per week. The total paid up to the 7th July was £12. The balance (£5 16s.), plus accruing amounts, will be cleared with the next payment on the 21st inst.

"Hard Hit" (Kerry).—The assessment in this case was seven shillings per week. The soldier's liability to contribute at least one-third of total Army remuneration (roughly 8s.) is taken into consideration when the assessment is being made. The amount contributed to the home prior to enlistment in this case is estimated at thirty shillings, of which fifteen was cost of board.

Old Volunteer (Killarney).—Your grievance probably will have been remedied before this issue of "An t-Oglách" reaches you.

RATION ALLOWANCE.

"Courier" (Dublin).—(1) If your O/C will not certify that you are entitled to Ration and Outdoor Allowance the Pay Officer cannot do anything. (2) No.

"Rambler" (Dublin Castle).—Two shillings per day.

S.O'B.—Ration Allowance at 2/- per day has now been sanctioned for married men in receipt of Dependants' Allowance.

BUGLERS

"Bugler" (Co. Cork).—There is no extra rate of pay for buglers. Please state in which number of this paper you saw the statement you mention. (2) See paragraph headed "Essential Detail Omitted."

GRADE PAY.

"Sunshine" (Sligo).—Grade Pay applies only from the date on which you were certified proficient. (2) Apply to Dependants' Allowance Branch, Portobello Barracks, for a form to fill up.

"Waxy" (Donegal).—You are entitled to Grade Pay from the date of employment if certified proficient by your O/C.

"Inquisitive" (Ballyshannon).—There is no authority for payment of Grade Pay in these cases.

BACK PAY.

"Kilmichael" (Cork).—(1) Your claim is being investigated and you will be duly notified of the result. (2) No; under the new Army arrangements the question of ranks of N.C.O's is a matter which comes under the jurisdiction of the G.O.C. We would advise you to speak on the matter to the officer who awarded you the rank in question.

"Tommy" (Curragh).—Unless your rank is certified by the Adjutant-General your claim cannot be entertained.

"Worried" (Curragh).—We have forwarded your letter to the proper quarter.

PROFICIENCY PAY.

"Sic" (Portobello).—The Pay Officer is carrying out instructions received from the Chief Pay Officer.

BARRACK QUARTERMASTER.

"Lill."—The title of Barrack Quartermaster is doubtful in your case. If your O/C certifies that you are proficient in clerical work on the staff of the Battalion Quartermaster the two shillings grade might apply.

"CHIPS" AFLOAT.

"Early Birds in the West."—There are no ships' carpenters in the Coastal Patrol Services.

ORDERLY ROOM SERGEANT.

E.J.K.—This is a question of the correct rank for the position of Orderly Room Sergeant. He is entitled to pay for the rank officially laid down in Army Organisation.

WIRELESS.

"Dot Dash" (Kilkenny).—So far, Signal Corps Rates of pay have only been arranged in the case of fully qualified Wireless Operators and Wireless Mechanics. The rate being:—

1st Class Operator or Mechanic		6/- per day
2nd Class	,, ,,	5/- ,, ,,
Sergeant	,, ,,	9/- ,, ,,

Rates of pay for all branches of signalling are under consideration. The qualifications for a first class wireless operator are:—85 per cent in Manipulation and Theoretical Examinations; the latter being both oral and written. N.C.O.'s transferring to the Signal Corps are in the first instance accepted as privates, subsequent promotions depending on merit.

Vol. C. L. Bradley (Meerwald).—There are no vacancies in the Wireless Section except for fully qualified operators or mechanics. The other matter referred to in your letter is being dealt with.

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Gaoluinn do'n Arm.

GAELIC.	PHONETIC PRONUNCIATION. ANNIMUCKA AUTUNNA.	ENGLISH TRANSLATION. PLACE NAMES IN CLAREMORRIS COMMAND.
Ainmeacha Áiteanna.	Ir rine klaur klinna wirrish.	
I roinn Cláir Chloinne Muiris.	Kounday wee oh, kounday shligig.	Co. Mayo, Co. Sligo.
Contae Mhaigeó, Contae Shligigh.	Kounday nug golliva, kooga kunnuckth	Co. Galway, Province of Connaught.
Contae na Gaillimhe, Cúige Connacht.	Bailun nawha, mwinna kun lawn.	Ballina, Bonniconlan.
Béal an Átha, Muine Conallain.	Inish shkroun, keel lolla.	Enniscrone, Killala.
Inis Creamhain, Cill Alaidh.	Drim more, Bail lossa, Bwalan Robe.	Dromore, Foxford, Ballinrobe
Druim mór, Béal Easa, Baile an Róba.		
Ár Cláir, Clár Chloinne Muiris.	Aw klaur, klaur klinna wirrish.	Aclare, Claremorris.
Béal Átha hAmhnais, Coillte Mach.	Bail lauha hounish, kellta mock.	Ballyhaunis, Kiltimagh.
Béal Leacaigh, Maigh, Caladh na Murt.	Bail lohee, mwaila, kohir num morth.	Charlestown, Hollymont, Westport
Caithfidh mé mo phéin do bheathadh.	Koffa may may faina varra.	I must shave myself.
Bhfuil aon uisce beithidhe ann ?	Will lain ishka berraha oun	Is there any boiled water there ?
Tá ana bhuidh orm.	Thaw anna vruha rum.	
Cad na thaoibh nár bheathair tú féin ?	Konna haiv naur varrish hoo fain	Why didn't you shave yourself ?
Níl aon mhaith 'sa rásúr seo.	Neel lain wah su rawsoor su.	This razor is no good.
Caithfidh mé ceann nua do cheannach.	Koffa may koun noe du hyan nock.	I must buy a new one.
Cuir faobhar air. Bhfuil strioca agat ?	Kir fwair err. Will struppa guth	Sharpen it. Have you a strop ?
Do ghearrair tú féin.	Yarrish thoo fain.	You cut yourself.
Cuir fobal ort féin anois.	Kir subbul arth faina nish.	Lather yourself.
Ní dheinim mé féin do bheathadh in aon chor anois.	Nee yinnim may faina varroo in nay kurra nish.	I don't shave myself now at all.
Téidhim go dtí an bheathadóir.	Tame good deen barra doar.	I go to the barber.
Tá do na cnaipí ana mhodarta agat.	Thawd nuk knoppee anna wuddurha guth.	Your buttons are very dull.
Tá ana fhear cuidh fuar agat.	Thaw anna hun noss kurha soossa guth.	You have put up a great shine.
Thuail an fear úd orthu.	Treela snoss oodh urha.	Try that polish on them.
Tá iall do bhróg scaoilte.	Thaw eeull duv vroaga skeelta.	Your lace is loose.
Ceangail é. Dún cnaipe do ghualann.	Kangull lay, dhoon knoppe dug gooling.	Tie it. Close your shoulder button
Tá sé scaoilte. Tabhair tamall de'n sguaib.	Thaw shay skeelta. Thrum thom:null den skoob.	'Tis open. Lend me the brush.

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An t-Óglách

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THE G.O.C. DONEGAL COMMAND.

Drawn by Frank Leah from a special sitting.

An t-Óglác

AUGUST 11, 1923.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The Irish Language Convention referred to in the last issue of An tOglach was held on Thursday, 2nd inst., at G.H.Q. A full account of the proceedings is published in another page. It was a huge success, and the representative character of the delegates, and the enthusiasm and keen interest displayed by them came as a surprise to even the most optimistic of its promoters. Over fifty delegates representative of all commands and most of the special services assembled, and for hours discussed the objects and constitution of Fainne na nOglach. The convention was conducted entirely in the Irish language, and was admitted on all sides to be one of the most practical gatherings in which the delegates had participated—and the majority of those present had much experience of such gatherings.

Go nEirighidh go geal leat, a Fháinne na nOglách!

* * * *

In athletic activities the Army is now well to the fore. Everywhere one finds evidence of its increasingly large contribution to the outdoor amusements of the people. A new and powerful force is operating in our midst, and is exerting a new influence on all sections of our national life. The very large attendance of Irish-speaking soldiers from the highest to the humblest rank at the recent Oireachtas entertainments was not without its significance. We hope that Lieut. General O'Murthuile's recent allusion to the possibility of an Irish week organised by the Fáinne na nOglach will soon be realised.

* * * *

We are, it is said, to have a tennis tournament in the near future. Is there anything being done in the handball section of our games? And, by the way, what of the possibilities of a chess tournament. Chess is one of Ireland's most historic games. The Fitheille is constantly referred to in the old tales. Deirdre and Naoise engaged in chess with the wings of doom beating the air above their heads. And, we are all more or less familiar with the historic game of chess played at Kincora, the result of which was the Battle of Clontarf.

* * * *

The reception accorded to the representatives of the Irish Army in France was, as was only to be expected, worthy in every way of the relations that have long existed between France and Ireland. Our delegates were everywhere received with more than the ordinary courtesy for which the French nation is so justly celebrated. There was surely a dramatic touch in the meeting of the McMahons. On one side was a French soldier, a descendant of one of the exiled refugees of the ancient clan. The others descended from the same historic line. Their ancestors had struggled on through centuries of national viscissitudes. To-day they are the recognised leaders of an Irish Army.

OUR FRONT PAGE PORTRAIT

Major-General Joseph A. Sweeney, G.O.C. Donegal Command.

Major General Joseph A. Sweeney, born in West Tirconnail received his early training in St. Enda's College, and was a member of the Rathfarnham Co. I.V. prior to 1916. Easter week found the future Major General fighting in the G.P.O. under Pearse. He was arrested after the fighting, and removed with many of his comrades to Frongoch, where he remained until the following Christmas. Returning to Tirconnail, he set himself the task of organising resistance to the British, and formed several Volunteer Companies throughout the county.

In 1918, he was selected by the West Donegal Comhairle Ceanntair to contest the constituency in the Sinn Fein interests, and, though faced with opposition which would have deterred more mature politicians, he succeeded in winning the seat by 2,000 votes, and gaining the distinction of being the youngest member elected to An Dáil.

During the summer of 1919 he visited practically every town and village in the county, in pursuance of the campaign. Again arrested in 1920, he went on hunger strike in Belfast Gaol, and was transferred to Wormwood Scrubbs, from which place he was released, after being without food for sixteen days.

The following winter he started two Flying Columns, taking charge himself, and before long he made his presence so felt, that all enemy posts in the West Donegal area were hurriedly evacuated, and Republican Courts, which had hitherto been held in secret, now functioned openly.

One last attempt was made at his re-capture. Early in the spring of 1921, 1,500 British troops were landed by boat in Burtonport, and enclosed miles of territory with a ring of steel. The young Brigadier, as he was then, apprised of their coming, "made himself scarce," and remained in hiding for four days during the "comb out." His father and two remaining brothers were arrested at this time, and served terms of imprisonment in Derry Gaol.

When the "split" took place, Commandant General Sweeney remained loyal to his late Chief—General Collins—and was appointed G.O.C. of the area, now known as the Donegal Command.

Many of his old column men now hold Commissions under him, and it is worthy of note that all officers attached to the area have served in the Volunteers.

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE EXAMINATION.

The examination for the Customs and Excise, for members of the Army will be held on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, the 14th, 15th, and 16th August. Intending candidates should forward entrance fee, 5s., to the Civil Service Commissioners, when they will receive their card of admission to the examination.

Baronets were instituted by James I. in 1611. Each baronet had his title on condition that he maintained thirty soldiers for three years at eight pence per day, each.

* * *

The Old Irish Party in 1642, were headed by Rory O'Moore, and aimed at total separation from England.

* * *

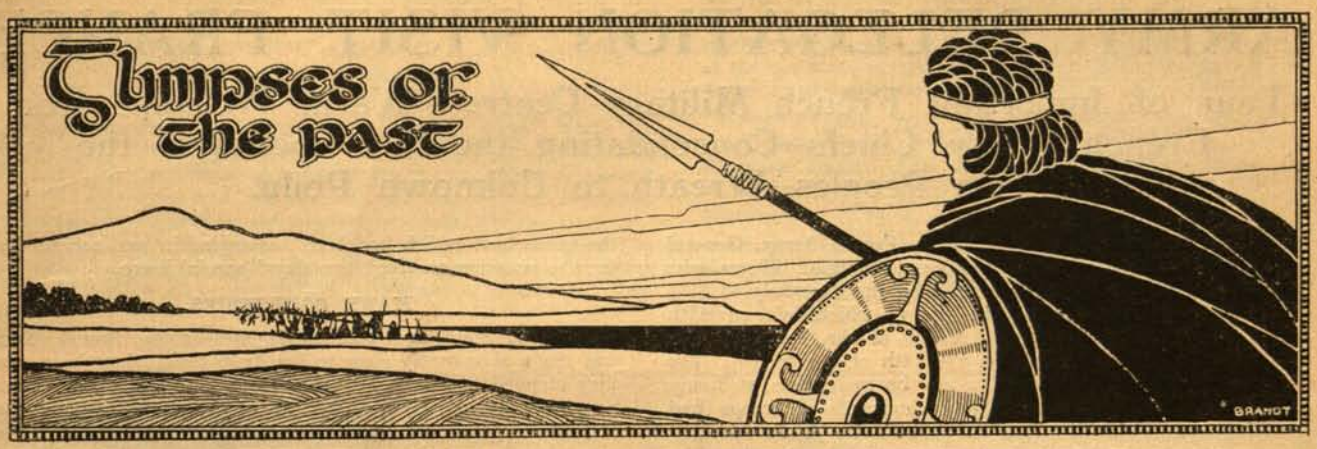
The Old Anglo-Irish Party wanted civil and religious liberty, but not separation from England.

* * *

The Confederation of Kilkenny assembled on October, 24th, 1642.

* * *

Archbishop Baptist Rinuccini, Papal Nuncio, landed in Ireland in 1645. His mission ending in failure, he returned to Rome in 1649.



The law of Ireland, which grew up gradually throughout the ages, was known as the Brehon Law, and the judges who presided over the courts were known as Brehons.

. . .

The Brehon Law came down from a period beyond the reach of history, and it continued to be used pretty generally until about the beginning of the seventeenth century.

. . .

In ancient Ireland soldiers usually marched into battle inspirited by the martial strains of one or two pipers.

. . .

Under native rule two kinds of foot-soldiers were employed—Galloglaigh (Gallowglass) and Ceithearnaigh (Kern). The former were heavily-armed warriors and wore mail. They were armed with a long sword, and a keen-edged axe.

. . .

The Kern fought with a scian, a small bow, and a javelin attached to a stout string.

. . .

Artillery was first used in Ireland during the siege of Maynooth Castle in the year 1535.

. . .

The Act of Parliament known as "Poyning's Law" was passed by a Parliament which assembled in Drogheda in the year 1494.

. . .

In 1405 the citizens of Dublin fitted out a small fleet of fighting ships, which invaded some of the seaport towns in Scotland and Wales.

. . .

The Insurrection of 1798 commenced on the morning of May 23rd.

. . .

The Battle of Oulart Hill was fought on Whit-Sunday, May 27th, 1798.

. . .

Wolfe Tone died on November 16th 1798.

. . .

Aodh O'Neill died in Rome on July 16th, 1616.

. . .

Oliver Cromwell besieged Clonmel in the spring of 1650, and lost 2,500 troops in a futile attempt to capture the town.

. . .

The Siege of Galway in 1652 lasted close on nine months.

. . .

Aodh Ruadh O Domhnaill, Art O'Neill and Hannraoi O'Neill escaped from Dublin Castle on Christmas night, 1591.

. . .

The Battle of the Yellow Ford was fought on August 14th, 1598.

. . .

The Legislative Union between Ireland and Great Britain was passed by a majority of 43 in the Irish House of Commons.

Robert Emmet's Insurrection was timed to take place in August, 1803, but owing to his plans miscarrying he was obliged to issue orders for immediate action on the evening of July 23rd.

. . .

Emmet was executed on the morning of September 20th, 1803.

. . .

The Williamite troops wore sprigs of green on their uniforms at the Battle of the Boyne, and the Jacobites wore little strips of white paper.

. . .

Aodh Ruadh O'Donnell's Castle at Ballyshannon was besieged in 1597, by a large force of Elizabethan soldiers, under one Sir Conyers Clifford. The Castle was stoutly defended by a Scotsman named Crawford, who forced the besiegers to retire.

. . .

The Bermingham Tower, Dublin Castle, was originally erected in 1411.

. . .

A force of Spanish soldiers landed at Smerwick Bay, Co. Kerry, on October 1st, 1580.

. . .

Lord Grey of Witton surrounded this force, and after fierce fighting they were obliged to surrender. Grey then ordered a massacre of the survivors.

. . .

Cromwell landed in Ireland on August 14th, 1649, and one of his first proclamations forbade plunder and excess of every kind.

. . .

Cromwell first attacked Drogheda which was held by a garrison of about 3,000 men. When the Cromwellian troops entered the town, a general massacre of the inhabitants was ordered.

. . .

Eoghan Ruadh O'Neill, the only soldier of experience, opposed to the Parliamentarians, died at Cloghoughter Castle, Co. Cavan, on November 6th, 1649.

. . .

In 1489 muskets were introduced into Ireland from Germany, and the followers of Gerald, Earl of Kildare, were the first to carry those arms.

. . .

The meeting of the Volunteers at Dungannon took place on February 14th, 1782.

. . .

The War of American Independence began in 1775.

. . .

In 1602, Lord Mountjoy wrote to the Prime Minister in London: "To-morrow I go into the field to lay waste, as far as I can, the county of Tyrone."

. . .

In 1563 the citizens of Dublin marched towards the North of Ireland, and gave battle to the forces of Shaun O'Neill at Dundalk.

. . .

It was customary for the tenants on the property of Christ Church to pay their rents on Strongbow's tomb.

HISTORICUS.

ARMY DELEGATION VISIT FRANCE

Tour of Important French Military Centres—Warm Welcome from French Army Chiefs—Consolidating the Ties between the Two Peoples—Wreath to Unknown Poilu.

After a most successful visit to the French Army, General MacMahon, Chief of General Staff, and the four officers who accompanied him, returned to Dublin on the 31st July.

The primary intention of the party, which left on 11th July, was to attend the great review of the French Army which was to have been held on the 14th of last month. For the purpose of this great muster on the racecourse at Longchamps on the National Fete day thousands of troops had been drawn from the Ruhr and all parts of the provinces.

Unfortunately the terrific heat wave which occurred at the time fixed for the manœuvres led to their postponement. As showing how intimately the French Army is bound up with the people it may be mentioned that when the Deputies advocated the postponement in the interests of humanity the War Office immediately fell in with their view, and the thousands of Parisians and provincial holidaymakers who had been eagerly looking forward to the great review cheerfully acquiesced in the interests of *le pauvre poilu*.

Not only were the manœuvres postponed, but every man of the great host which had been assembled in and around Paris for the occasion received two days' special leave.

MANY COURTESIES.

The fact that they were the guests of the French Nation was made abundantly clear to the Irish Delegation the moment they stepped ashore at Calais. The special Commissioner who had been deputed to look after them arranged for the passage of their luggage through the Customs, and the Northern Railway placed a special saloon carriage at their disposal for the journey to Paris.

During their stay the French Press displayed much interest in the visit and published photographs of the delegates as well as chronicling their doings. According to French usage foreign military officers are only permitted to wear uniform in France by special permission of the Ministry of War, but permission to wear uniform without any restrictions whatever was accorded to the Irish soldiers.

The delegates were afforded every facility by the French War

AT THE ARC DE TRIOMPHE.—General McMahon conversing with an Officer representing the French Minister of War. Behind the Chief of Staff is Colonel B. O'Briain and (from left to right) Colonel F. Bennett, Captain W. Kelly and Major-General P. MacMahon.

Office. At all the military centres visited the officers of the delegation were cordially received, every respect being paid to them by the French military authorities.

GENEROUS WELCOME.

Every centre the officers visited they received the same spontaneous and generous welcome by the French officers, while the French War Ministry attached a General Staff officer—Captain Lacasse, as an official attaché to the party. The visit went far to consolidate and enhance the relations between the Irish and the French people, and particularly both armies.

Outstanding amongst the military centres visited were the French War Office, Ecole Speciale Militaire (Special Military School), Saint Cyr, and Centre d'Etudes d'Infanterie, Versailles.

It is not generally know in this country that the present French Minister of War, M. Maginot, served during the European War as a Sergeant in the trenches. He is now the peace time head of the Army. This is not so surprising as it might appear at first sight when one remembers that the French Army is thoroughly democratic, inasmuch as *every* member of it must begin in the ranks and has an equal chance of rising to command the French forces. We hope to publish in our next issue a sketch of the great military academy at Saint Cyr, which will strikingly illustrate the system of promotion by merit and merit alone which obtains in the Army of our continental friends.

In this connection it may be mentioned that the Medaille Militaire, the most coveted decoration in the French Army, can be awarded to only two categories—Commanders of Army Corps or higher groups, and N.C.O.'s and men. The intervening ranks are not eligible.

HISTORIC LINKS.

Saint Cyr is the largest and most important of the French training centres for officers. Here the delegation were warmly received by General Tanant, the officer in command, and conducted through the entire school, following which the curriculum and general courses of training were discussed. Several of the students of nationalities other than French were introduced to the members of the party.

General Tanant presented an autographed souvenir album of the College to each officer of the delegation. He referred to the great historic link which bound the military associations of both countries together, and expressed the keen pleasure it afforded him to entertain Irish officers.

As showing the French Army's recognition of the historic ties with Ireland the delegates were interested to note at Saint Cyr a MacMahon refectory, and, at the Military Museum, a Salle MacMahon.

At Saint Cyr a cadet named MacMahon, grandson of the famous Marshal MacMahon, was presented by General Tanant to the Chief of the General Staff. The young soldier, who was of a fine athletic build and a keen student, recalled with enthusiasm the military associations of his family with Ireland.

The party subsequently lunched at Versailles as guests of the General Staff of the French Army.

General McMahon laying the bronze wreath from the Army of Ireland upon the tomb of France's Unknown Soldier at the Arc de Triomphe.

INVESTIGATIONS FACILITATED.

Another centre of particular interest to the delegation was the Centre d'Etudes d'Infanterie, Versailles. Here a special training centre has been established, in which the experiences gained in the European War are turned to account. The curriculum includes courses of instruction for every officer from the rank of lieutenant to general. As at Saint Cyr, the delegation were afforded every opportunity of studying the courses of training and scheme of organisation in vogue.

At the French War Office the Chief of General Staff and the other officers of the delegation received every courtesy and assistance in their enquiry into the larger questions of Army Organisation and General Staff work.

On every side they were received by officers of the French General Staff with the utmost friendliness, and their investigations facilitated in every way.

L'INCONNU.

At the close of their visit the delegation laid a magnificent bronze wreath on the tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the Arc de Triomphe. The party motored from Saint Germain to the monument, accompanied by their attaché, Captain Lacasse.

At the Arc de Triomphe the Irish delegation were received by an officer representing the Minister of War. After an exchange of greetings, the Chief of Staff, accompanied by Major-General MacMahon, who carried the wreath, proceeded to the monument, where the wreath was laid by the Chief of Staff on the place specially reserved for it, while the French and Irish officers stood at the salute.

Many Irishmen, both visitors to and residents in Paris, were present.

At the conclusion of the ceremony the representative of the Ministry of War, addressing the Chief of Staff, said on behalf of the Minister he wished to thank the officers of the Irish Army for their tribute to France's soldier dead. The wreath placed on the tomb that day would be regarded by them as one more bond of union between the French and Irish nations.

The wreath took the form of a bronze palm laid on a sword, the hilt of which was draped with the French flag, while the stem of the palm bore the Irish tri-colour. The inscription reads :—

" AU SOLDAT INCONNU :
" L'ARMEE IRLANDAISE,
" 30 JUILLET, 1923."

The wreath will be transferred later to the war museum being established at the top of the Arc de Triomphe.

The French officers attending the ceremony of the laying of the wreath wore full-dress uniform with decorations.

Following the ceremony the representatives of the French Army were entertained to lunch by the Irish delegation at the Chauteau Henry IV., Saint Germain.

The personnel of the Irish delegation was as follows :— General McMahon, Chief of General Staff; Major-General P. MacMahon, G.O.C., Curragh Command; Colonel B. O'Briain: Colonel F. Bennett; Captain W. Kelly.

Waterford Command Hurling Team, which played against Dublin Command at Maryborough, on Sunday, 29th July. Left to Right—Front Row—Vol. P. Leyden, 63rd Batt.; Cpl. Henry Meagher, 47th Batt.; Lieut. P. Lennon, 47th Batt.; Capt. Sean O'Gorman, Command H.Q. (trainer of team); Vol. Joe Saunders, 47th Batt.; Vol. J. Dunne, 47th Batt. Second Row—Vol. J. Power, 47th Batt.; Vol. J. Forrestal, 36th Batt. (goal); C.Q.M.S. Meagher, 25th Batt.; Vol. M. Power, 47th Batt.; Sgt. J. Costello, 36th Batt.; Lieut. J. Delany, 64th Batt.; Cpl. M. Buggy, 47th Batt. Back Row—Vol. S. Robinson, 64th Batt.; Vol. L. Meagher, 14th Batt.; Vol. M. Kennedy, 36th Batt.; S.M. J. Brown, 25th Batt.; Vol. Jas. Fogarty, 36th Batt.; Vol. J. Fleming, 36th Batt.

Fárdá Síoċċána.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING ADMISSION TO THE CIVIC GUARD OF SOLDIERS OF THE NATIONAL ARMY.

The Commissioner, with the approval of the Ministry of Home Affairs, has reserved 400 vacancies in the Civic Guard for soldiers now serving in the National Army (already 314 men have been admitted on discharge from the Army).

The following conditions govern admission :—

1. Candidates must have served in the Army either for a period of 9 months subsequent to the 1st June, 1922, or continuously from a date prior to the 1st January, 1923, to the date of examination for admission to the Guard.

2. Candidates must be between 19 and 27 years of age, be 5 ft. 9 ins. in height (in bare feet), with a mean chest measurement of 36 ins. (candidates over 5 ft. 11ins. in height must have a mean chest measurement of 37 ins.)

To obtain mean chest measurement :—Inflate the chest and measure, deflate and measure, add both, divide by 2—result will be the mean chest measurement.

3. Candidates must be strong and active, unmarried, and of good appearance and physique.

4. Candidates will require to pass a simple entrance examination in reading, writing, dictation, arithmetic—first four rules, simple and compound. They will be required to write a short letter on a simple subject.

5. Candidates will be required to pass a medical examination carried out by the Surgeon of the Civic Guard. They must be free from varicose veins, varicocele, spinal curvature, impediment of speech, defective sight or hearing or any other physical defect or disposition to constitutional or hereditary disease or weakness of any kind, must in all respects be well developed, and possess sufficient strength to enable them to undergo the fatigues to which members of the Civic Guard are liable.

6. Candidates will have to submit to test of vision and must be able to read with each eye separately and without glasses. Squint will involve the rejection of a candidate.

7. Carious teeth will involve rejection of a candidate

8. Applications for admission to the Guard should be addressed to the Commissioner, Civic Guard Depôt, Phœnix Park, Dublin, and accompanied by :—

(a) Form 3 (Army) filled in, in candidate's own handwriting. The medical certificate should be signed by a local Army Medical Officer or other Doctor. The Doctor's attention should be drawn to above conditions.
The oath will be administered at the Depot to successful candidates.

(b) Recommendation from G.O.C. Command. This recommendation should give particulars of period of service in National Army.

(c) Reference from a Clergyman of candidate's religious denomination—preferably his own Parish Clergyman.

(d) Certified copy of the register of birth from the Clerk of the Union (baptismal certificate not acceptable).

9. Preference will be given to candidates who, having fulfilled all other conditions, served in the Volunteers prior to the Truce. In order that such preference may be properly exercised, candidates should, if possible, attach testimony from the Volunteer Officer under whom they served.

10. The written application of candidates, and references, etc., referred to in Condition 8 above, will be scrutinized by the Commissioner, and candidates who appear to fulfil all the conditions will be called up by letter for final examination and attestation, but they will clearly understand that they are coming at their own risk, and that the regulations set out above will be rigidly adhered to.

11. Candidates who present themselves at Headquarters, and who cannot produce the Commissioner's summons, will not be admitted.

IN NO CIRCUMSTANCES WILL REPLIES BE SENT BY POST.

FORMATION OF FÁINNE NA nÓGLÁCH.

Proceedings at Irish Language Convention in G.H.Q.—The Teaching of the Language in the Army—Important Suggestions.

The Irish Language Convention in connection with above was held at General Headquarters, Parkgate Street, on Thursday the 2nd inst. The following officers from the various commands and Special Services were in attendance :—

Siad so na teachtai a bhí i lathair.—An Taoiseacht Ionaid, Gearoid O'Suileavain, Ard Chongantoir, an Taoiseacht Ionaid Seán O' Murthile Ard Sholáthruidhe, na Coirneil O'Briain, M. O'Riain, P. O'Conchubhair, na cinn catha, R. O'hEigeartaigh agus L. O'Brian, an Captaen de Buitleir an Leas Captaen Seán O'Conchubhair (Ard Arus an Airm). An t-Athair O'Fearghusa agus an Leas-Chaptaen Donal MacSuibhne (Taoiseacht Ciarruidhe); an Leas-Chaptaen Fearghail agus an Capt. O'Floinn agus an Capt. Mac Con (Athluain); an Leas Chapt. Seán Cadhain (Clar Cloinne Mhuiris); an Leas-Capt. Seán O'Maolchatha agus an Capt. Mac an Eala (Portlairge); an Briogadoir Mac Ateaclan agus an Leas Capt. Mac Aodha (An Corrach); an Capt. S. Mac Comhail agus an Leas Chapt. S. O'Dubhgain (Dun na nGall); an tAthair Mac Cladhmhin agus an Capt. S. Mac Mathghamhna (An Iomhair); an Leas-Chapt. Mac Flannchadha an Leas-Chapt. Mac Roibin (Forsa an Aer); an Capt. O'Donnchatha (an coiridheacht Speisialta). An ceann catha D. Mac Aodha agus an Leas-Chapt. E. de Clandiliun (Na Gunnai móra); an Capt. Mac Tomas agus an Chapt. O Ceallaigh (an pagh); an ceann catha Mac Cionatha agus an Capt. Mac Carthaigh (Doctuireacht); an Leas-Chapt. O Cadhaim agus an t-ard chigire De Barra (Roinn na mara).

The Rev. Fr. Piggot (Dublin Command) presided and opened the proceedings. The business of the Convention was conducted entirely in the Irish Language. A message was received from the Commander-in-Chief expressing regret for his unavoidable absence, and wishing the Convention every success.

An Army Language Week?

Lt.-Gen. Seán O'Murthuille, speaking in Irish, expressed his pleasure at the large and representative character of the Convention. The Fainne nanOglach had undertaken a very laudable and excellent work. The pity of it was that, owing to the fact that the Army activities were directed to the great task of defending the liberties of the People, they were not able to undertake the great national work ere now. However, better late than never. Now that the good work was set going he hoped to see it flourish rapidly and bear good fruit. He could not help contrasting the Oireachtas of the year with similar festivals in former years. Some people fancied that this poor attendance was indicative of the decline of the Gaelic Ideal. The fact was that the language was now assuming its rightful place as the Language of the Nation, and was no longer the special business of any particular organisation. They in the Army should take the necessary steps to insure that Irish, as much as possible, should enter the work of the Army.

The parent body for fostering the language in the future and for ensuring its intended use in administrative departments, would have to be the Government.

The Army being one of the foremost arms of the Government it must be seen to by all who are in a position to do so, that the Army will be foremost in its use of the Language, and it was fortunate that there were so many trained Irish Ireland Workers in the ranks of Oglaigh na h-Eireann.

He looked forward to the time when the Army would have its Language Week as well as its Sports Week. He assured the meeting that " Fainne na n-Oglach " would have the whole-hearted support of the Commander-in-Chief and the other Members of the Army Council.

Name and Scheme of Organisation.

Commandant Leon O'Broin, having briefly outlined the events that led to the summonir g of the Convention, the particulars of which were published in the last issue of " An t-Oglach," proposed the following resolution, which was seconded by Colonel O'Brien, and unanimously adopted :—

" Gur ab é tuairim na comhdála seo go bhfuil sé ceangailte ar óglácaibh na hÉireann a gcion féin do dhéanamh chun teanga na nGaedheal is gach a bhaineann léi do shaothrú agus do leathnú i measg a gcomhógláchaibh ; gur ceart cumann fe leith do bhunú san arm cuige sin. Go bhfuil a leithéid de chumann curtha ar bun anois ag an gcomhdháil seo agus gabhaim eadrainn gach a bhfuil nar gcumas do dhéanamh chun cuspóiri an chumainn do chur ar aghaidh. Iarramaid ar ar gcomhógláchaibh cabhair agus congnamh a thabhairt duinn san obair ata curtha romhainn againn."

A long discussion followed as to the name of the new organisation. " Fáinne na bhFiann," " Fáinnigh an Airm," " Sluagh Fainneach an Airm," and " Fáinne na nOglách " were proposed. Several divisions resulted. Finally " Fáinne na nOglách " was adopted by a substantial majority. The Convention next proceeded to frame a Constitution and to draw up a scheme of organisation. The following, after a prolonged discussion, was finally adopted :—

FÁINNE NA nÓGLÁCH.

RUIN OIBRE NO CUSPOIRI.

1. Saothrú na Gaedhilge, agus a leathnú mar gnáith theangain na nOglách.

2. Litridheacht Gaedhilge d'fheilfeadh do shaol, agus ceird an Oglaigh do shaothrú.

3. Eolas ar stair agus ar cheol na nGaedheal do mhéadú i measc na nOglách, agus suim i Rinnce na nGaedheal do mhúscailt.

CORÚ FAINNE NA nÓGLACH.

1. Ard choisde, coiste taoiseacta agus coisde catha a dheanfaidh an obair do stiuradh.

2. Is ar an Ard Choisde a bheidh Ard Stiúradh an Fhainne agus gach gnó do bhaineas leis.

3. Déanfaidh buan choisde in Ath Cliath leanamhaint do chúrsa na hoibre, do mholfaidh an tArd Choisde na comhaltai Atha Cliath, agus beirt eile toghtha ag na seirbhísí speisialta a bheidh ar an mbuan choisde seo.

4. Ar an Ard Choisde seo beidh ceann Fainne na nOglach agus beirt tanaiste. Beirt teachta ó gach taoiseacht de thaoiseachtaibh an airm agus duine os gach ceann des na Seirbhísibh Speisialta.

Beidh an ceann agus na tanaiste na gcomaltaibh *ex officio* de gach coisde sa bhFáinne.

5. In gach taoiseacht beidh Stiúradh na hoibre ar an mbeirt teachta atá ar an Árd-Choisde ón dtaoiseacht sin mar aon le duine ó gach cath sa taoiseacht.

6. Mor-seisear a bheidh ar an gcoisde a dhéanfaidh an obair do Stiuradh ins gach cath.

7. Gan einne nach Gaedhilgeoir bheith iontoghtha ar choisde Taoiteachta agus gan ach óglách a bhfuil " Fainne na nOglách " buaidhte aige a bheidh iontoghta ar an Ard Choisde ; go mbeidh se de gheasa ar an Ard-Choisde gach gno a bhaineann leis an gcoisde do dheanamh as Gaedhilge. Moltar don gcoisde taoiseachta an Choisde do dhéanamh as Gaedhilge.

8. Déinfear Sgrúdú gach.....i..... na gcoir seo a cheapann go bhfuil an Standard sroichte aca.

9. Cuirfear Ranga ar bun is na catha d'fhonn caoi do thabhairt do gach óglách ar an gcomthara do bhaint amach.

10. Beidh Ard Rang ar a luighead is gach Ceann-Arus Taoiseachta.

The Officers.

The Commander-in-Chief, Risteard O'Maolchatha was elected Ceann Fáinne na nÓglách, and Lieut.-General Seán O'Murthuille and Lieut.-General Gearoid O'Suiliabhain were the Tanaiste selected. It was officially announced that the new decoration would be a " Fáinne " worked in gold thread on the sleeve of the uniform. The other items on the Agenda were referred to the Ard-Choisde. It was decided to request the Adjutant-General to have an official census of all Irish speakers and possible Irish teachers in the Army at present.

In discussing the organisation scheme it was decided to request the Adjutant-General to have a Special Command Order issued recognising the appointment and status of the Command Teachta and requesting battalion commanders to assist and facilitate them in their work and to have the names of the various Teachta issued in Command Orders.

It was decided that the first examination for the Fáinne should be held towards the end of September. That Lieut.-General Gearoid O'Suileabhain, Lieut.-General Seán O'Murthuille, and Lieut.-General Piaras Beaslai be requested to conduct the first examination. The first examination should be as comprehensive as possible, and none but those whose knowledge of Irish was unquestioned should be allowed to present themselves for examination.

It was suggested that the presentation of the new decoration should be made in November, and might be performed as a function of a Samhan festival. The Buan Choisde was entrusted with the formation of the necessary programme for subsequent presentation of the Fáinne, and it was decided that at least a period of three months should elapse between the publication of the clar and the date of the examination. A proposition that the examinations be not held until such time as the Army terms be published was withdrawn, and amended as above, but it was decided to request the Army Council to have all terms in connection with Army work published.

The Fáinne members, it was suggested, should compile lists of such terms, giving tentative Irish equivalents, the whole to be submitted subsequently to the qualified authorities selected by the Army Council. It was decided to request the Army Council to receive a deputation who would place before them the objects of the Fáinne, and who would explain what was desired as regards the teaching of the Language in the Army and the nature of the Book of Terms required. It was recommended that the Fáinne na n-Oglách be made a special department with requisite staff, office, etc., for proper working of same.

The next meeting of the Ard-Choisde will assemble on the 30th August, 1923, at 3 p.m.

LANGUAGE MOVEMENT ON THE CURRAGH.

(From a Correspondent.)

Ireland free, not alone free but Gaelic, was the spirit of Patrick Pease. R.I.P. Part of the work was done when we saw the last of the British soldiers, but a great deal remains to be done. Ireland cannot be said to be free while her children's language, amusements and customs are those of the British. Who are better fitted to revive the language, etc., than her own sons, "The Army of Ireland?" The men who released her from bondage are the men for the work, and if they are determined the enemy's language, etc., will go under like her soldiers.

Already a start has been made in the Army. The last week's AN T OGLACH gave an account of what was being done in the Dublin Command for the revival of the language, and we are given to understand that much is being done throughout the country No mention has been made of the work done at the Curragh, but the Curragh can speak for itself. There is one thing definite, and that is that the Curragh was the first command to establish an official Irish class for the benefit of the soldiers.

A syllabus of work was drafted out by the end of last May, and work was started in real earnest on the 4th June in the Garrison Schools. The class is attended daily by 60 officers and N.C.O.s. They spend 3½ hours per day in learning to speak and write the language, and half an hour learning Gaelic songs and dances. The men who are chosen to attend this class are free from all other duties that would interfere with their studies.

Apart from the Garrison School Class, there are classes held for the benefit of the whole Command at Keane, Gough and Ponsonby Barracks. Officers and N.C.O.'s not on duty attend these either in the morning or afternoon.

At present there are about 200 learning Irish in the Curragh Command, and it is hoped that in the near future when teachers can be provided, it will be essential for every soldier to learn the Irish language.

HURLING AND FOOTBALL CONTESTS AT MARYBOROUGH.

On Sunday, 29th July, Waterford met Dublin in the Inter-Command Hurling and Football contest for the Army Championships at Maryborough.

The Waterford teams travelled by a special train from Clonmel, and were played to the venue of the contests by the Waterford Pipers' Band. The Dublin teams travelled by motor, and were accompanied by a number of officers of the Dublin Command Staff.

There was a very large crowd of spectators, and those on the stand included Major-General Prout, G.O.C., Waterford Command; Mrs. Prout, Major-General Hogan, G.O.C., Dublin Command; Colonel J. Ryan, Second in Command, Waterford Command; Mrs. Ryan, Colonel Heaslip, D.A.A.G., Waterford Command; Colonel MacNeill, D.A.A.G., Dublin Command; Colonel Higgins, D.A.Q.M.G., Dublin Command; Rev. Fr. Drea, Waterford Command, Chaplain; Colonel McNulty, V.C., Naas District.

Both matches opened in spirited style, Waterford Command in each case being first to raise the flags, but the big Command stood the strain of the conflict better, and carried away the laurels in both matches. The final scores were :—

	Waterford.	Dublin.
Football	2 goals 2 pts.	5 goals 5 pts.
Hurling	2 ,, 6 ,,	5 ,, 2 ,,

Of the two matches the hurling proved the more exciting. It was a dashing and splendid game throughout. The excitement during the second half of the play was intense, but the Dublin Command eventually got the upper hand, and scored repeatedly towards the end.

THE RECORDS OF P. H. ANDREWS, MILITARY POLICE P.M. STAFF,

(Photo herewith), include the following :—

Dundalk :—One Mile Open Handicap, First ; Five Miles Open Handicap, First.

Jones's Road :—One Mile Open Handicap, Second.

Ballinglen, Co. Wicklow :—Won Three Mile Scratch and Lap Prize for same.

Abbeyleix, July 9th :—Won Three Mile Open Handicap for Perry Solid Silver Challenge Cup, beating such well known wheelmen as Curran (Dublin), Kelly (Naas), and Beare (Dublin).

Shelbourne Park :—Second, Five Mile Open Handicap (won by Fitzgibbon).

Kildare, 16th July :—Won Five Mile Open Handicap for Solid Silver Cup.

Two-Mile-House, July 23rd :—Won Two Mile Championship of Leinster for second time in succession. In this race beat such wonderful wheelmen as Barnes, Berney, Galavan, Byrne, Bennett, and Kelly (Naas).

In the 25 Mile Championship of Ireland over Naas Road (1922) Andrew's time was 1 hour 12 minutes and 23 seconds. Irish Record over same 1 hour 9 minutes. Held by Barnes.

FROM FAR AND NEAR

THE *Meath Chronicle* pays us the compliment of republishing articles from AN tOGLACH in its columns, but it has so far—we are sure, inadvertently—omitted to mention their source.

MICHAEL O'DEA, at present with the Army, has been appointed Home Assistance Officer for Scariff. He is at present in hospital, and a substitute has been appointed to carry on until he is able to take up duties. O'Dea was the former officer.

WHEN a fire broke out in the offices of the Midland Skin and Hide Co., Mullingar, the military fire brigade did excellent work in preventing the blaze spreading to the adjoining buildings.

ON the arrival of President Cosgrave and party in Sligo, on 28th ult., a military party at the station presented arms, and a bugler sounded the salute.

MAJOR-GENERAL McKEON, G.O.C., Athlone, served Mass for Rev. Father Barnabas, O.F.M., Athlone, on the summit of Croagh Patrick during the annual pilgrimage on Sunday, 29th July.

REQUIEM Mass was offered on Saturday, 28th July, in the Church of St. Mary of the Rosary, Nenagh, for the soul of Colonel-Commandant A. E. MacCurtin, killed in action at Raheen a year ago. The 11th Batt., Nenagh, under Captain English, attended.

THE funeral of Vol. James Kendrick, accidentally killed at Fermoy, by a fall from a lorry whilst trying to avoid collision with a horse and cart, took place with full military honours from Ballyahill Parish Church, Co. Limerick.

THE souvenir programme of the recent Command Sports at Clonmel carried a neat little advertisement for AN t OGLACH. A cordial vote of thanks is hereby passed to our friends in the Waterford Command.

SOLDIERS serving outside their own electoral areas can have their votes transferred to the area in which they are serving. Provision has been made for soldiers to vote by post, and ballot papers will be distributed to all those whose names are on the Register.

THE anniversary of the death in action, at Raheen, of Colonel-Commandant Sean Collison was commemorated by solemn Requiem Mass in his native parish of Moneygall. There was a big attendance of military and laity, and after the Mass a service was held at the graveside, at the conclusion of which the general salute was given, and the Last Post sounded.

AFTER the Dublin Command Sports meeting at Croke Park, on Saturday last, a dance was held in the ballroom attached to Messrs. Clery's premises in O'Connell Street, Dublin, under the auspices of the Army Athletic Association, and proved a brilliant success. The music was supplied by Mr. Clarke-Barry's orchestra, and there were upwards of 80 couples present. Amongst those present were :—General Mulcahy, Commander-in-Chief; Lieutenant-General Sean MacMahon, Chief of Staff; Major-General D. Hogan, G.O.C., Dublin Command; Major-General Sweeney, Donegal Command; and Major-General M. Brennan, Limerick Command.

THE only document found upon a man recently arrested by the military in Co. Cork, was a copy of AN t OGLACH. Light in dark places!

THE temporary memorial to the late General Collins and President Griffith will be unveiled at Leinster Lawn, on Monday, 13th inst., at 12.30 p.m.

GENERAL MULCAHY, Commander-in-Chief, is a candidate for election to the next Dáil as one of the representatives of the North side of Dublin.

ON Wednesday at Croke Park the Band of the Special Infantry Corps was awarded the Silver Cup presented by General Eoin O'Duffy in connection with the forthcoming "All Sports Week." The D.M.P. Band secured second place and the Civic Guards Band third.

SINCERE sympathy will be felt with Rev. R. J. Casey, Chaplain to the Forces, Kehoe Barracks, Dublin, in the loss he has sustained by the death, on August 6th, of his father, Mr. Michael J. Casey, Dungarvan, Co. Waterford.

THE anniversary Mass for General Michael Collins and President Arthur Griffith, and the soldiers who lost their lives during the past year's fighting in Ireland, was celebrated in the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Wexford, on Wednesday, 1st inst. Captain O'Shea and Captain O'Rourke marched to the church at the head of upwards of 200 men of the 63rd Battalion; a guard of honour was posted in the sanctuary, and the Last Post was sounded from the organ gallery. Wexford Corporation was officially represented.

ON the 1st inst., in the house of a man named Tracey, at Avoca, a military patrol came upon Tim Breen, an escaped prisoner, asleep. He awoke to find himself again in custody. Tracey and a man named Byrne, who is believed to have acted as guide to Breen, were also arrested.

THE 2nd August, the anniversary of the landing of the Dublin Guards at Fenit, was duly observed by the troops in the Kerry Command yesterday. Church parades were held in the areas in which the various battalion headquarters were situated, including Tralee, Killarney, Kenmare, Cahirciveen and Castleisland, and Requiem Masses were celebrated for the repose of the souls of those who fell during the fight associated with the entry of the troops into Tralee, and also during the ensuing hostilities.

A striking demonstration was witnessed in Tralee on August 2nd, when some 300 troops paraded and marched through the town to St. John's Church, where Requiem High Mass was celebrated at 10 o'clock. The parade was headed by Colonel Bishop, Command Adjutant, and Colonel McGuinness, Second in Command. All available officers of the Command staff attended. Appropriate music was rendered by the Kerry Command Pipers' Band. Military honours were paid at the Elevation, the guard of honour presenting arms. At the conclusion of the Mass the "Last Post" was sounded.

DUBLIN METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Notice Relative to Recruiting.

There will be a large number of vacancies for recruits in the Dublin Metropolitan Police at the end of September, 1923, and up to March, 1924. The Chief Commissioner desires to fill as many appointments as possible by men who are now serving in the National Army, and who may be retiring or be demobilised.

The candidates must be at least 5 feet 10 inches in height (without boots), with a mean chest measurement of at least 36 inches, and more in proportion to height, and not less than 11 stones weight. Candidates must be strong, sober, and of good appearance and physique, and must be recommended by their Commanding Officers. Married men are not eligible for appointment. Candidates must also be between 19 and 27 years of age.

The candidates must be able to take down from dictation an ordinary extract from a newspaper, and in Arithmetic, work sums in the four rules (simple and compound), and be generally intelligent. A knowledge of Irish is an important qualification.

The Rates of Pay are as follows:—

Chief Superintendent, £700 to £800 per annum.
Superintendents, £475 to £650 per annum.
Inspectors, £320 to £360 per annum.
Station Sergeants, £5 15s. to £6 per week.
Sergeants, £5 to £5 12s. 6d. per week.

	£	s.	d.
Constables over 10 years' service, per week, ...	4	10	0
,, ,, 9 ,, ,, ,, ...	4	8	0
,, ,, 8 ,, ,, ,, ...	4	6	0
,, ,, 7 ,, ,, ,, ...	4	4	0
,, ,, 6 ,, ,, ,, ...	4	2	0
,, ,, 5 ,, ,, ,, ...	4	0	0
,, ,, 4 ,, ,, ,, ...	3	18	0
,, ,, 3 ,, ,, ,, ...	3	16	0
,, ,, 2 ,, ,, ,, ...	3	14	0
,, ,, 1 ,, ,, , ...	3	12	0
,, under 1 ,, ,, ,, ...	3	10	0
Constables on joining Depot receive ,, ...	3	10	0

The Chief Commissioner may, in addition, grant a long service increment of 2/6 per week to Constables after 17 years' service, and a further long service increment of 2/6 per week to Constables after 22 years' service.

Rent allowance to men of over 7 years' service, married with permission, may be granted as follows:—Superintendents, £80; Inspectors, £50; Station Sergeants, £36; Sergeants and Constables, £30 per annum.

Allowances to Superintendents and Inspectors for clothing, etc., and 1/6 per week to all ranks for boots and refitting uniform.

All promotions are made from the ranks by examination.

Applications for forms should be made to the Chief Superintendent, Dublin Metropolitan Police, Lower Castle Yard, Dublin.

SHRAPNEL.

August came in with the emphasis on the "gust."

* * * *

The howl of the wind as it tore around G.H.Q., mingled with the shrieking of the wireless, the crash of the falling trees in the Phœnix Park, and the usual altercation with Crown Alley, was like a Jazz band playing the overture to "Tannhauser."

* * * *

While we watched the trees being blown down we could hear people being "blown up" with verbal mines.

* * * *

An unwonted, Sabbath-like calm in a certain office caused inquiries to be made. Whereupon the following effusion was handed to the inquirer:—

"A place is vacant in our home
And the voice that used to yell,
Now sounds in Portobello,
And makes that camp—Oh, well!
There's someone's got a batman,
Who rivals Gungha Din.
Here's wishing luck to that man;
May he survive! Chin, chin!"

Notice the old Gaelic leit-motif in that deathless poem?

A file that had been circulating through several departments reached this office the other day. It contained the rich fruition of much correspondence—a suggestion that we should publish a certain thing in AN t OGLACH. It was quite a good suggestion—so good in fact, that we had published the item in question *six weeks previously*! We lead; others follow!

* * * *

We are thinking of appropriating and hanging on the door of this office that notice so often seen at theatre entrances—"Free list entirely suspended."

* * * *

And when the entire staff (AN t OGLACH staff, not the other one) crowds into the *sancto sanctorum* we might also justifiably display the sign, "House Full."

* * * *

It was an unsophisticated junior officer who, when he heard that our staff photographer had got an enlarging lantern in his dark room, asked permission to try it on his monthly cheque.

CURRAGH COMMAND CHAMPIONSHIPS AT NEWBRIDGE.

The Curragh Command Championships, in connection with the Army Athletic Association, opened at Newbridge on Saturday, and were brought to a close on Sunday evening. There was a huge gathering of military and civilians from different areas. General Mulcahy, General Sean McMahon, Major General P. MacMahon, Coloney Dempsey, Colonel Bennett, and a number of other officers were present. Details:—

100 Yards.—Final—Sergt. Delany, 62nd Batt., 1; Private Quinn, 2; B. Mallon (police), 3.

440 Yards.—Final—S.-M. Delaney, 12th Batt., 1; Vol. Mallon, 2; Corpl. Sunderland, 3.

Long Jump.—Comdt. Kavanagh, Stewart Barracks, 19ft. 10in, 1; Capt. Hennessy, O.T.C., 19ft. 7in., 2; Private Clifford, 19ft. 4in., 3.

Hop, Step and Jump.—Vol. O'Hagan, 29th Batt., 1; Vol. Clifford, 2; Comdt. Kavanagh, 3.

High Jump.—Vol. Manning, 1; C.-S.-M Drewitt, 2; Lieut. Morgan, 62nd Batt., 3.

Mile Flat.—Corpl. Sunderland, Newbridge Barracks, 1; C.-S.-M. McIvor, 62nd Batt., 2.

220 Yards.—Sergt. Delaney, 62nd Batt., 1; Vol. Manning, 2; Corpl. Quinn, 3.

120 Yards Hurdles.—Capt. Hennessy, 1; Vol. Mallon, Stewart Barracks, 2.

Three Miles Flat.—Vol. Walsh, 29th Batt., 1; Capt. Kirwin, Command Staff, 2; Vol. Kidley, Command Staff, 3.

Obstacle Race.—Vol. Delaney, 1; Private P. Teahan, 62nd Batt., 2.

Mile Relay.—29th Batt., 1; Command Headquarters Staff, 2.

Football Place Kick.—Capt. Kneafsey, 1.

880 Yards.—Corporal Sunderland, 57th Batt., 1; Capt. Kirwin, 2; Corpl. O'Connell, 3.

Throwing 28 lbs.—Capt. Driscoll, 33ft. 2in., 1; Vol. Kenneally, 30ft. 2; Lieut. Gallivan, 29ft. 3in., 3.

16lb. Shot.—Capt. Driscoll, 30ft. 1in., 1; Vol. Slattery, 2; Lieut. Gallivan, 3.

On Mile Cycle Race.—Lieut. O'Doherty, 1; Private Armstrong, Q.M.T. Staff, 2.

Five Miles Cycle.—Lieut. O'Doherty, 1; Private Armstrong, 2.

Three Miles Cycle.—Lieut. O'Doherty, 1; Private Armstrong, 2.

Tug of War.—Final—The Curragh Military Police won by two pulls to nil from 54th Batt., Newbridge. Sergt. John Harte was in charge of the winning team as coach; they were:—Privates Walsh, Mulhall, Butler, Molyneaux, Aspill, Lee, O'Hagan, Kennelly, Dunne, S.M. Gorman.

IN OUR NEXT ISSUE.

Irish Army Delegates' Visit to Saint Cyr (Illustrated).

A Day with the Coastal Patrol (Illustrated).

A FEW LINES ABOUT THE SALVAGE CORPS.

ARMY ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

Meeting of Executive Council—Grant of £100 to each Command—Second Round Hurling and Football Championships—Fixtures Arranged.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Executive Council was held at Portobello, Barracks, on Tuesday, the 7th inst., Major General Hogan, presiding. Also present :—Rev. Father O'Callaghan, Vice-Chairman; Rev. Father Pigott, Dublin Command; Colonel Byrne, Comdt. Lawlor, Captain O'Beirne, Curragh Command; Captain McIntyre, Works Corps; Lieut. Tully, G.H.Q.; Capt. Chisholm, Independent Services; Lieut. Cook, Special Infantry Corps; Captain Shore, Waterford Command; Colonel Brennan, Captains Dunleavy and Dillon, Claremorris Command; Captain Keogh, Cork Command; Captain Kiely, Athlone Command; and Colonel Glennon, Donegal Command.

OBJECTIONS.

Objections lodged by the Waterford Command v. Dublin Command, Curragh Command v. Claremorris Command, Hurling; and Claremorris Command v. Curragh, Football, after a lengthy discussion were withdrawn.

DRAW.

The draw for the second round Hurling and Football Championships resulted as follows :—

Hurling.—Cork v. Dublin. Limerick v. Claremorris. Athlone v. G.H.Q. Independent Services a bye.

Football.—G.H.Q. v. Limerick. Athlone v. Curragh. Special Infantry Corps v. Dublin. Cork a bye.

FIXTURES.

The following fixtures were made :—

Hurling.—Cork v. Dublin. At Newbridge, August, 19th.

Football.—G.H.Q. v. Limerick. At Newbridge, August 19th. First match at 2 o'clock.

Referees :—Captain Finlay and Sergt. Major Joyce Conlon.

Hurling.—Limerick v. Claremorris, at Limerick, August 16th. First match at 3 o'clock. Referee :—Comdt. Kearney, Cork.

Football.—Athlone v. Curragh, at Maryborough, August 15th.

Hurling.—Athlone v. G.H.Q., at Maryborough, August 15th. First match at 3 o'clock. Referees :—Comdt. J. Ryan and Lieut. Dunphy.

Football.—Special Infantry Corps v. Dublin, at Croke Park, Monday, the 13th day of August. 6.30 p.m. Referee :—Lieut. Murphy.

£100 EACH.

A grant of £100 was made from the Executive Council to each Command.

Reports were received from each delegate, stating that Command Championships—Hurling, Football and Athletics, are almost completed.

TRAVELLING.

Arrangements are being made with the Irish Railway Companies for the issuing of special travelling vouchers to members of the Army Athletic Association.

6th BATTALION SPORTS AT KILLARNEY.

Splendid weather coupled with a fine attendance, was associated with the 6th Infantry Battalion Sports held in Killarney on July 26th.

Three Miles Steeplechase :—1st, Vol. J. J. Moore; 2nd, Vol. T. Cullen.
Half-mile Flat :—1st, Vol. J. Lavery; 2nd, Vol. J. J. Moore.
100 Yards Flat :—1st, Vol. Murphy; 2nd, Vol. Corrigan.
High Jump :—1st, Sergt. Dempsey; 2nd, Vol. Murphy.
Hop, Step, and Jump :—1st, Capt. Harpur; 2nd, Vol. Murphy.
120 Yards Hurdles :—1st, Vol. Murphy; 2nd, Vol. J. J. Moore.
Tug-of-War :—Won by "P. A."
Football Place Kick :—Volunteer Patrick Redmond.
Long Jump :—1st, Vol. J. J. Moore; 2nd, Vol. J. McCaffrey.
440 Yards :—1st, Vol. J. J. Moore; 2nd, Capt. Harpur.
Raising and Pucking Hurling Ball :—Vol. P. J. Ryan.
220 Yards :—1st, Sergt. Dempsey; 2nd, Vol. C. Burchett.
Sack Race :—1st, Vol. J. McCormack; 2nd, Cpl. Cummins.
Relay Race :—1st, "C" Company.
Officers Race (880) :—1st, Lieut. J. Crean; 2nd, Capt. Hannon.
Mile Flat :—1st, Vol. J. J. Moore; 2nd, Q.M.S. McIvor.
Three Miles Flat :—1st, Vol. J. Savage; 2nd, Vol. McGuire.

DUBLIN COMMAND CHAMPIONSHIPS

(IMPRESSIONS BY "OSCAR.")

A bright August day; a keenly appreciative audience; good music and a certain freshness and wholesomeness of spirit which is always associated with clean, healthy outdoor sport—these were some of the features of the Dublin Command Athletic Championships at Croke Park on Saturday last.

Various attractions of the August Holiday period had carried the populace to the sea and the hills. As a result the civilian spectators were not very numerous, but all present closely followed the competitions, and proof of their appreciation was signalled by the fact that they remained to the very end when General Hogan distributed the prizes.

The successes of Inspector Glynn, of the C.I.D., were the outstanding feature. A native of Galway, this lightly-built athlete first reached prominence in the Leinster Championships, but since his association with the C. J. Kickham Athletic Club, his jumping has improved remarkably. He has beaten 22 feet in the long jump five times this year in actual competition. At the Command Championships he won the long, and hop, step jumps easily; won the hurdles after a fall, and was second in the furlong—truly, a great day's work He is thin and spare, but of very nicely-balanced mould, and runs and jumps in attractive style.

The sprints were won by a strong, dashing finisher—Hennessy—who will improve; Lieutenant O'Connor went right away from his field in the quarter and half mile, and is a finished runner; whilst the old harrier, Heffernan, was another dual winner, capturing the mile and three miles in good style.

But to me the most attractive feature of the afternoon was Corp. Hepenstall's high jumping. He jumps in the only style in which Irish jumpers have achieved any marked success—almost a straight run in with a neat turn in crossing the lath. Americans have discovered a more effective way for great heights in recent years, but what is known as the "Leahy" style has perfect form, and should be cultivated by our Army jumpers. If they practise the style at low altitudes and stick to it assiduously they will be surprised by the height they can attain.

The cycling was excellent. The mile championship was a foregone conclusion with Capt. Donnelly, our best living Irish cyclist, always having the race in hands. The crowd were enthused by J. J. Barnes' great performance in the five mile handicap. From the post of honour (scratch) he made every post a winning post. At first it looked as if he could never catch his field. Opportunity favoured him at half-way, where the long markers dallied to find a pacemaker, and in a flash Barnes was upon them, to ride at ease to a great finish.

The weight throwing was moderate, as might be expected from a young Army, but the tug-of-war provided a great contest. The G.H.Q. were always the steadier and weightier ten, and won all their pulls comfortably.

Now, for a few words of advice. There were too many people on the "field" last Saturday. A limited number of hard-working officials can run a meeting. A schedule of the hour and minute of each event should be hung in every dressing room.

The official at the entrance gate should allow no one through until his event is on, and athletes must be taught to leave the grounds immediately their race is over.

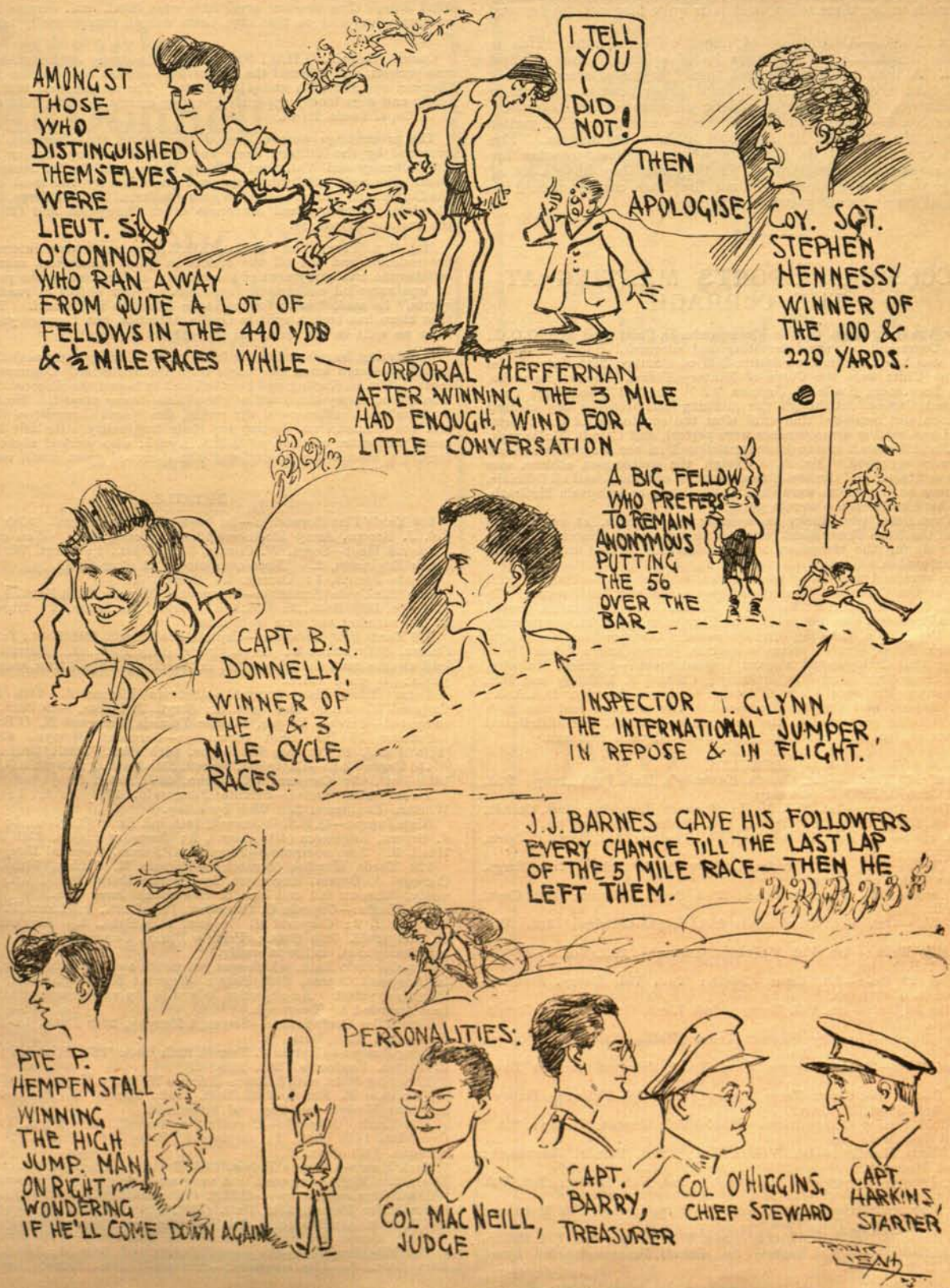
As well as this, every athlete, except those in actual competition, must kneel or lie down. The spectators must be catered for at all times. Otherwise they will not come along again. I would even say that the Field Officer—you must always have one strong-willed man in control—should insist on all officials kneeling or sitting down, except when taking actual measurements or results.

It has always been borne strongly upon me that promoters of athletic meetings study the interests of their supporters outside the ring all too little.

Given a clear vision of each event with good megaphone announcements spectators will enjoy an athletic meet.

Advice No. 2.—Jumps and weight events could be run off

OUR ARTIST'S IMPRESSIONS AT DUBLIN COMMAND SPORTS.



simultaneously with track events. The programme must not drag—better three hours' lively sport than a six hours' long-drawn entertainment. I have run twenty-event programmes very successfully in the south under three hours, and it is quite long enough for any spectator.

Advice No. 3.—A band should play "all" the time. This is easy with the A.A.A., who have a lot of splendid bands at their disposal. A little music "now and then" in the afternoon is not enough. An almost continuous musical programme is the rule in other countries when ambitious athletic programmes are organised.

Advice No. 4.—Army athletes need better coaching. This matter early won the attention of American athletic enthusiasts. The coach is the thing. I do not know whether efficient coaches are already employed in the Army. If they are they have a lot of grinding work before them. If not first-class coaches should be secured at once; second-raters are no use.

"OSCAR."

SUCCESSFUL SPORTS MEETING AT THE CURRAGH.

Under the patronage of the Commander-in-Chief and the G.O.C., Curragh Command, a very interesting and successful Battalion Sports Meeting was held in Beresford Sports-field on Sunday, 29th July. The competing Units were the Corps of Military Police, Stewart Barracks, and the Permanent Staffs of Tintown "A" and "B" and Hare Park Internment Camps. Although the morning was wet the day cleared about noon and remained fine until after the conclusion of the Sports. The field and seating arrangements were perfect, and Comdt. McDonnell, A.P.M., and his staff are to be congratulated on the way in which all details were arranged. Mr. A. J. Nolan, the well-known athlete, was priceless as Starter and General Superintendent of Sports, and all Officials, conspicuous among whom were Comdt. W. Byrne and Captain McGrath, worked hard to keep the events going.

The Committee were lucky in securing the services, at very short notice, of the Naas Brass Band, which rendered a most pleasing selection of music during the afternoon, and considerably helped to make the Sports enjoyable.

A high standard was set by the athletes, and the prize-winners should do well at the Command Championships on 4th and 5th August. To single out individual performances, Vol. Mallin, Stewart Barracks, proved himself a first-class sprinter, while Vol. Steadman, Stewart, consistently won all the middle and long distance races. Commandant Kavanagh, Hare Park Camp, secured prizes in sprints, jumps, and weights.

Among the distinguished visitors present were:—General Mulcahy, Commander-in-Chief, and Mrs. Mulcahy; Colonel P. Mulcahy and Mrs. P. Mulcahy; Professor Liam O'Briain; Colonel Dunphy, D.A.A.G.; Colonel Brasso, and Captain Redmond. The winners had the high honour of being presented to the Commander-in-Chief, who distributed the prizes at the conclusion, and congratulated each recipient.

RESULTS.

Officers' 100 Yards:—1st, Comdt. Kavanagh, Hare Park Camp; 2nd, Capt. O'Connell, Hare Park Camp.

100 Yards Open:—1st, Vol. Mallin, Stewart Barracks; 2nd, Comdt. Kavanagh, Hare Park Camp; 3rd, Vol. Phelan, Tintown "A."

220 Yards:—1st, Vol. Mallin; 2nd, Vol. Phelan; 3rd, Sergt. O'Brien, Harepark.

440 Yards:—1st, Vol. Steadman, Stewart Barracks; 2nd, Sergt. O'Brien; 3rd, Vol. Byrne.

880 Yards:—1st, Vol. Steadman; 2nd, Sergt. O'Brien; 3rd, Capt. O'Connell.

One Mile:—1st, Vol. Steadman; 2nd, Sergt. O'Brien; 3rd, Vol. Barber.

One Mile Walk:—1st, Vol. McErlean, Stewart; 2nd, Vol. P. Byrne, Tintown "B."

Slinging 28 lbs.:—1st, Lieut. Galvin; 2nd, Vol. Darcy, Stewart; 3rd, Comdt. Kavanagh.

Slinging 56 lbs.:—1st, Vol. Darcy; 2nd, Lieut. Galvin; 3rd, Comdt. Kavanagh.

Relay Race:—Won by Stewart Team (Mallin, Steadman, Mullen, Daly).

Tug-of-War:—Final—Stewart Team No. 1 defeated Stewart Team No. 2.

Sack Race:—1st, Sergt. Harte, Stewart; 2nd, Cpl. O'Connor, Tintown "B"; 3rd, Sergt. McElroy.

Blindfold Boxing Competition:—Final—Vol. Hughes, Tintown "A" defeated Vol. McErlean.

120 Yards Hurdles:—1st, Vol. Mallin; 2nd, Comdt. Kavanagh; 3rd, Vol. Manning.

Long Jump:—1st, Comdt. Kavanagh; 2nd, Vol. Mallin; 3rd, Vol. Manning.

Hop, Step, and Jump:—1st, Comdt. Kavanagh; 2nd, Vol. Manning; 3rd, Sergt. McElroy, Hare Park.

High Jump:—1st, Vol. Manning; 2nd, Vol. Nolan; 3rd, Vol. Mallin.

16 lbs. Shot:—1st, Vol. Fayne; 2nd, Comdt. Kavanagh; 3rd, Lieut. Galvin, Tintown "A."

WATERFORD COMMAND SPORTS.

The Waterford Command held its first Command Sports on Sunday, 22nd July. The weather conditions were ideal, and, despite the many counter-attractions on that day, there was an exceptionally large crowd of spectators.

Comdt. Colgain, G.H.Q., Secretary of the Army Athletic Association, was present, and refereed the Tug-of-War contest between the Engineers Clonmel and the 36th and 47th Batts. The former won both contests easily and were loudly applauded as they marched off the field with their O.C. Capt. Louie Ryan.

The proceedings were enlivened throughout the afternoon by music provided by the Military Brass and Reed Band from Collins Barracks, the Kilkenny and Waterford Military Pipers, and the St. Joseph's Boys' Band, Clonmel. Refreshments were provided by the local branch of the Cumann na Saoirse; and the guests included Rev. Fr. Drea, Command Chaplain, Kilkenny, and numerous other Clergymen and Officers from the various Battalions.

Maj.-Gen. Prout, the popular G.O.C., displayed keen interest in the proceedings, and ran off the events in quick succession, much to the satisfaction and enjoyment of the crowd; at the close of the proceedings he was accorded enthusiastic applause. "Our object in running these sports," he said, "is to foster Gaelic Athletics in Ireland. You know that there has been a split in Gaelic Athletics, but I assure you we will have no split in the Army on the subject" (App.).

Continuing, he referred to the forthcoming Hurling and Football contests at Maryborough when the teams from the Waterford Command would meet Dublin in Hurling and Football and he hoped the citizens of Clonmel would accompany them and see how those teams played. He concluded by thanking the donors of the prizes, the Sports Committee, the Guests and the Cumann na Saoirse for their hospitality. He felt he should make particular mention of Q.M.S. Lynch, who worked night and day for the success of the sports, and who deserved great credit indeed.

DETAILS.

100 Yards Flat (Scratch):—1st heat—Capt. Joe Farrell, 25th Batt, 1; Cpl. J. Brown, Army Engineers, 2. Six competed. Won easily.

Second Heat—Sergt. W. Curran, 64th, Batt., 1; Sergt. W. Kennedy, Army Engineers, 2. Three competed. A close finish.

Final—Farrell, 1; Curran, 2; Brown, 3.

One Mile Cycle (Scratch):—Sergeant J. Murphy, 25th Batt., 1; Captain A. Foley, 14th Batt., 2; C.Q.M.S. Whelan, Engineers, 0. Murphy made all the running and won by a wheel.

220 Yards Flat (Scratch)—Captain Joe Farrell, 25th Batt., 1; Sergeant Curran, 64th Batt., 2; Sergt. Crowe, 14th Batt., 3. Farrell took the lead at once and, though pressed in the straight by Curran, won by three yards; a good third.

Three Miles' Flat (Scratch):—Private Fitzgerald, 64th Batt., 1; Corporal Whelahan, 63rd Batt., 2; Sergt,. J. Power, 14th Batt., 3. Also competed—Private Dwyer, Private Daniels, Sergeant N. O'Brien.

Putting 16 lbs. Shot (Scratch):—Sergeant Mostyn, 63rd Batt. (31ft. 10in.), 1; Private M. Kehoe, 64th Batt. (30ft. 10in.), 2.

440 Yards Flat:—Captain J. Farrell, 25th Batt., 1; Captain G. Coughlan 14th Batt., 2; Corporal W. Curran, 64th Batt., 3.

Three Miles Cycle:—Private Fitzgerald, 25th Batt., 1; C.Q.M.S. Whelan, Engineers, 2. Won by a lap.

High Jump:—Q.M.S. O'Connell, 14th Inf. Batt. (5ft. 2in.), 1; Corporal J. Brown, Engineers (4ft. 11ins.), 2; Sergeant Hayes, 25th Batt. (4ft. 7ins.), 3. Also competed—Sergeant O'Keane, Corporal Duggan.

120 Yards Hurdles (Scratch):—Private R. Collins, 14th Batt., 1; Corporal J. Brown, Engineers, 2; Private Fahy, 64th Batt., 3. Won easily. Brown fell and but for this should have won.

880 Yards:—Captain G. Coughlan, 14th Batt., 1; Lieut. P. McGrath, 25th Batt., 2; Corporal M. Duggan, 14th Batt., 3. Also ran—Q.M.S. R. Fitzgerald, 64th Batt.; Private Burke, Command Staff. Coughlan led throughout, and won easily.

The Obstacle Race, which was provocative of much laughter, was won by Sergeant Curran, 64th Batt.; Sergeant Kavanagh, 14th Batt., 2; Three competed. An objection lodged to the winner was upheld and the race awarded to Kavanagh.

Five Miles Cycle Race:—Sergeant Murphy, 25th Batt., 1; Private P. Fitzgerald, 25th Batt., 2.

Long Jump:—Captain J. Farrell, 25th Batt. (18ft. 8½ins.), 1; Corporal J. Brown, Engineers (18ft. 2ins.) 2.

Throwing 56lbs. with follow:—Private W. Perry, Engineers (20ft. 6½ins.), 1; Private M. Kehoe, 64th Batt. (18ft. 11ins.), 2. Also competed—Sergeant Mostyn and Corporal Fitzgerald.

100 Yards (Officers):—Captain Joe Farrell, 25th Batt., 1; Captain Coughlan, 14th Batt., 2; Captain R. Foley, 14th Batt., 3; Lieut. M. Quinlan, 64th Batt., 0.

Sack Race:—Private Kehoe, 64th Batt., 1; Corporal Fitzgerald, 14th Batt., 2. Eight competed. A very amusing race. Won easily.

Hop, Step and Jump:—Q.M.S. O'Connell, 14th Batt. (39ft. 7in.), 1; Captain Joe Farrell, 25th Batt. (36ft. 9½ins.), 2. Four competed.

Tilting at the Bucket:—Another very amusing and keenly-contested event. It was won by the team of the 64th Batt.; 14th Batt., second.

One Mile (Scratch):—Sergeant J. Power, 14th Batt., 1; Lieut. McGrath, 25th Batt., 2 Also competed—Private Whelan, Private Drohan. At

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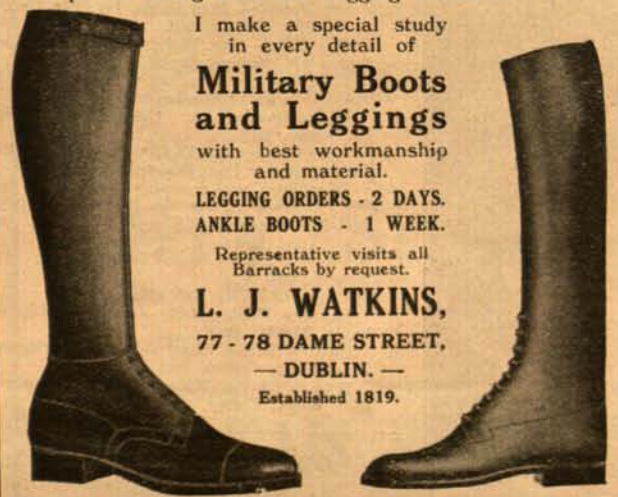

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the hill Power had a good lead from McGrath, and, gradually forcing ahead, won by 20 yards.

Two Mile Steeplechase :—Private Power, 14th Batt., 1 ; Private Keane, 14th Batt., 2 ; Lieut. McGrath, 25th Batt., 3.

Tug-of-War :—Army Engineers beat 36th Infantry by two straight tugs. 25th Batt. and 64th Batt. not fielding teams, the 47th Batt. met the Engineers in the final.

The Engineers again won by two straight pulls.

Engineer's Team :—Anderson (Captain and Trainer), Lafford, Kennedy (2), Brown, Casey, Crotty, Lynch, Mullins, Perry, Sergeant O'Brien (Coach).

Boys' Race :—C. Nolan, 64th Batt., 1 ; C. Boyland, 63rd Batt., 2 ; R. Lukeman, 47th Batt., 3. Five ran.

Ladies' Race :—Miss Delahunty (Command Staff), 1 ; Miss White (C.N.A.S.), 2 ; Miss Kennedy, 3. Won easily. Seven competed.

One Mile Relay Race :—Won by 25th Batt. (Captain J. Farrell, Q.M.S. Maher, Vol. T. Fitzgerald and Corporal Hawkins). 14th Batt., 2nd—(Captain Coughlan, Private Collins, Sergeant Croke, and B.Q.M.S. O'Connell).

Hunting the greasy pig was a screamingly funny event. Eleven joined in the hunt, and the porker was eventually captured by Sergeant W. Curran, 64th Batt.

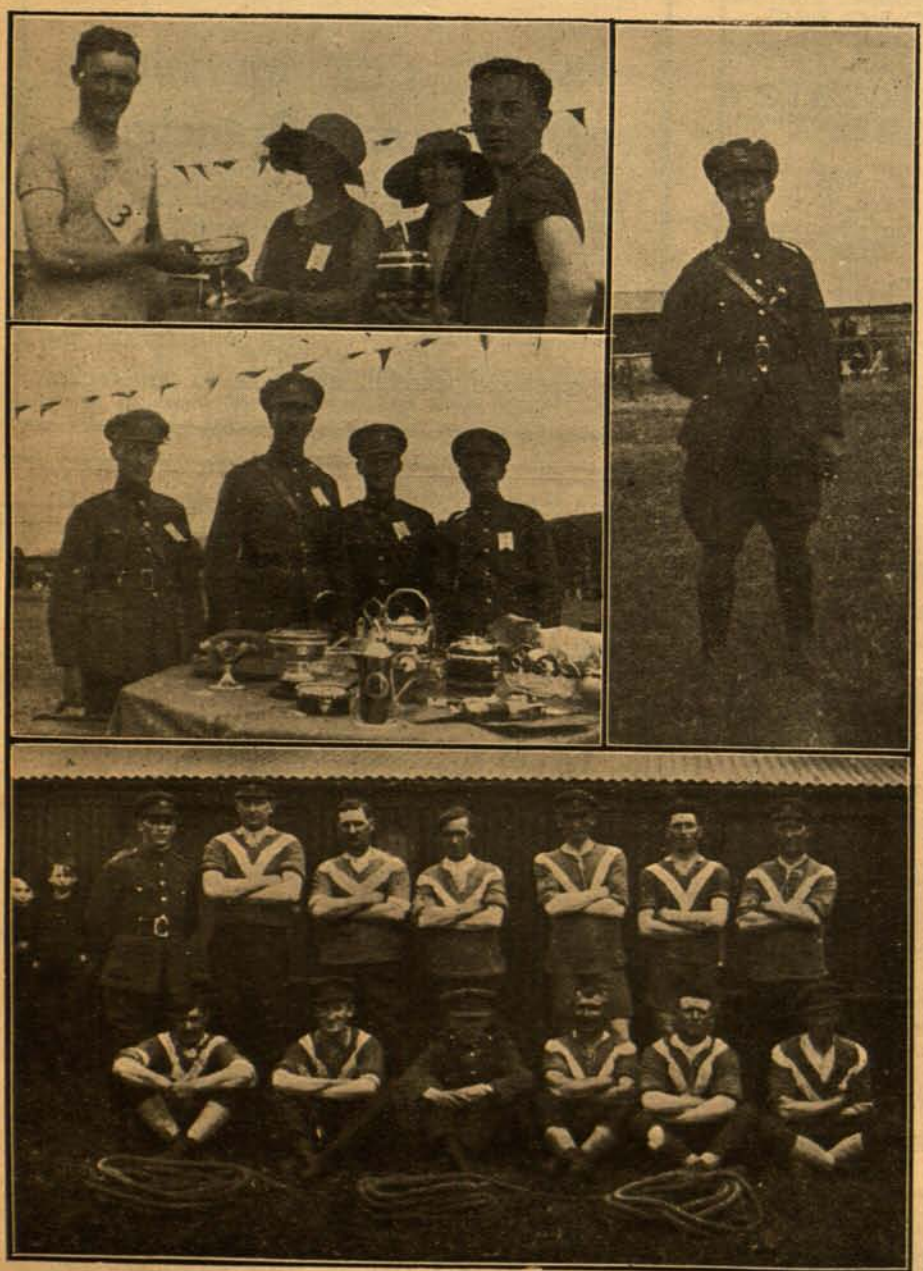
Human Wheelbarrow Race :—14th Batt. (Private Smith and Private Firt), 1 ; 25th Batt. (Sergeant Hayes and Private Halloran), 2. Six teams competed.

Climbing greasy pole proved a very strenuous effort, and the only one to reach the top was Private Smith, 14th Batt.

Musical Race (for bandsmen) :—Richardson (drummer), 1 ; Reynolds (cornet), 2.

Football Place Kick :—Sergeant Kiely, 25th Batt., 1 ; Lieut. Purcell, Command Staff, 2.

The prizes having been distributed by Mrs. Prout, wife of Maj.-Gen. Prout, and Mrs. Ryan, wife of Col. J. Ryan, three hearty cheers were given for the G.O.C., and the enjoyable day was brought to a close by the playing of the " Soldier's Song," whilst the Military stood to attention and the citizens respectfully doffed their hats.



Top (left)—Mrs. Prout and Mrs. Ryan presenting prizes to two successful competitors. Centre—Sports Committee. Left to Right—Captain Gleeson, Major-General Prout, G.O.C.; Captain Coady and Captain Hayes. Top (right)—Q.M.S. Lynch, 25th Batt., who worked night and day to make the Sports a success. Bottom—Engineers, Clonmel, winners of Tug-of-War. The O.C., Capt. Louie Ryan, in centre of front row.

GOUGH BARRACKS' SPORTS.

The 29th Battalion held their Athletic Meeting on Sunday, 22nd July, at the Curragh. The weather was ideal, and each event was keenly contested. The prizes were valuable, and points were awarded to each Company according to their placings in each event these points counting towards their credit for the Battalion Shield, which will be presented to the Company obtaining the most successes in Football, Hurling, Field Events, Boxing, Shooting.

The results at the end of the meeting showed " A " Coy. with a total of 37 points; " C " Coy., 23 points ; " B " Coy., 12 points ; and " D " Coy., 11 points.

The prizes were presented by Col. Dunphy, D.A.A.G., Curragh Command, who warmly commended the Officers, N.C.O.'s and men of the Battalion on the success of the meeting, and said he felt sure they would distinguish themselves in the Command Championships.

The success of the meeting was in no small sense due to the officials, the Commanding Officer, Comdt. M. Stephenson, Capt. Devine, Capt. McNicholl, Capt. McKenna, and Capt. Shanahan, Lieuts. Roche, Leen, and B.S.M. Last, C.S.M. Deery, Sgt. Melville, Sgt. Dunne.

DETAILS.

100 Yards :—Pte. Hagan, 1st ; Pte. Milliken, 2nd ; Pte. Fagan, 3rd.

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880 Yards :—Pte. Walsh, 1st ; Pte. Clarke, 2nd ; Sgt. Boland, 3rd.

One Mile :—Pte. Walsh, 1st ; Pte. Killeen, 2nd ; Sgt. Boland, 3rd.

120 Hurdles :—Sgt. McCusker, 1st ; C.S.M. Martin, 2nd ; Lt. Roche, 3rd.

High Jump :—Lt. Roche, 1st ; Sgt. McCusker, 2nd.

Long Jump :—Sgt. Brogan, 1st ; Pte. Hagan, 2nd ; Pte. Walsh, 3rd.

Hop, Step, and Jump :—Pte. Hagan, 1st ; Sgt. Brogan, 2nd.

Relay Race (One Mile) :—" C " Coy. 1st ; " A " Coy. 2nd.

Novelty Race :—Sgt. Dunne, 1st ; Pte. Hearty, 2nd.

Tug-of-War :—" D " Coy.

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Soldiers are cordially invited to make use of this column. All queries should be addressed to the Editor of "An t-Oglach," G.H.Q., Parkgate Street, Dublin, and must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, which will not be made public unless desired.

Readers should write on one side of the paper only. It is possible that some slight delay may occur in answering certain queries owing to the necessity for making inquiries, but all questions will be answered in the earliest possible issue.

COMMISSIONS WANTED.

"Rory" (Clonmel).—There is no possibility of obtaining a Commission at the present time. Efficiency is the best recommendation for promotion.

"B" Coy. (Limerick).—(1) We do not think so.—See page 10, Issue No. 11. (2) There is no Cadet Corps in the present Army organisation. (3) To G.O.C. Command through O/C Company. (4) There is no Cavalry Corps in existence. For other information we refer you to answer to "Lery—Rathmines" in issue No. 22. (5) Regret we are not in a position to give you this information.

DISCHARGE.

"J. S." (Hibernian Military School).—Your letter is not comprehensive enough. Have you made application for discharge? Write us again, and we will deal with the matter.

Private H. D.—We regret that we cannot reply by post. You are at perfect liberty to apply for your discharge. Your example of patriotism is highly appreciated.

TRANSFER.

"Old Volunteer" (Tuam).—Make enquiries of your O/c. The transfer may have been delayed for some reason or other.

"Eager" (Templemore).—There would be no possibility of joining the force you mention—as a matter of fact, this corps has been reduced to its original strength, and may be disbanded altogether.

OLD VOLUNTEER'S WISH.

"B. B." (Athlone).—We believe exceptions will be made in cases like yours.

FROM HAULBOWLINE.

1997 (Tallaght).—We would advise you to make a second application. Your first one may have gone astray or been overlooked.

WOUNDED EX-OFFICER.

"Palman qui meruit ferat" (Longford).—(1) We could not state definitely that you are. (2) There is no such Corps. (3) We do not know.

OUT-OF-WORK.

J. B. (Foynes).—Bring your case to the notice of Officer i/c Claims at G.H.Q.

ISSUE OF UNIFORM.

"Short Grass" (Curragh).—You should have applied for your uniform when you were promoted. The free issue of uniforms was discontinued, as per G.R.O. 21 (10.2.23). You could not get compensation for articles you never possessed.

WOUNDED DURING B. and T. REGIME.

D. Hegarty (Cahirciveen).—Make application to Officer i/c Claims at G.H.Q.

SEEKS CLERKSHIP.

"John Wallace" (Ennis).—Make application to your O/C, stating qualifications.

WISHES TO REJOIN.

"Worried" (Harold's Cross).—Recruiting has ceased, but we believe you might succeed, in view of your former service, if you applied in writing to the O/C of any of the various Band Units.

MEDICALLY UNFIT.

Corporal M. Duignan (Droichead Nua).—Make application for information on this matter to Officer i/c Claims at G.H.Q.

SEEKS CLERKSHIP.

"Anxious to Join" (Old Kilmainham).—We regret to inform you that for the present recruiting has stopped. You will, however, be afforded an opportunity of joining in the near future.

CARPENTER.

Corporal T. C. (Macroom).—You are entitled to pay according to your rank, i.e., 3s. 9d. per day. If you attested as an Infantry man, you will have to complete your term of service as such. You could request to be taken on the strength of the Battalion Pioneers in the capacity you desire.

ACCOUNT OUTSTANDING.

Thomas Lee (Red City, Fethard).—Enquiries are being made into this matter.

WOULD-BE RECRUIT.

"Corporal Ted" (Curragh).—Recruiting has ceased for the present.

LEAVE.

Pte. P. McM.—There is no definite regulation governing this matter. Under present conditions it is a matter subject to the ruling of the G.O.C. Command.

LEWIS GUN INSTRUCTION.

Vol. M. F. (Kerry).—You can obtain a book of the kind you require from Messrs. Eason & Son, O'Connell Street, Dublin, costing about 1s. 6d.

RE-EMPLOYMENT.

"Orderlies Unit."—Every facility will be afforded you.

ENGINEERING STUDIES.

"Scoláire" (Portobello).—We would advise you to make representations to Officer i/c Claims, Dept. of Adjt.-General, G.H.Q.

PERIOD OF SERVICE.

Private M. K. (Curragh).—The terms under which soldiers attested, since the outbreak of hostilities, stipulated that they could be dismissed before completion of service. You can, however, make application that you be allowed to complete your service. This may or may not be granted.

THAT "CROSS STRAP."

R. F. (Portobello).—Regulations governing these matters will be issued soon. For the present the order of the Barrack O/C will hold. Watch chains are considered decorations, and should not be worn.

Tom Mullaly.—Refer the matter again to your O/C, and let us know the result.

INSIGNIA.

"Brasso" (Curragh).—The insignia for a C.Q.M.S. is three ¾-in. by 3-in. green bars on sleeve, midway between shoulder and elbow.

ARREARS OF PAY.

3rd Batt. Special Infantry Corps (F. C.).—This matter, we are informed, has now been adjusted through the local Pay Officer. The confusion arose through the men not being attested and issued with numbers before being drafted away.

PROFICIENCY PAY.

"Steady" (Curragh).—Area Intelligence Officers are not entitled to proficiency pay.

"S. S. S." (Blackrock).—You are not entitled to proficiency pay. The answer to your second question is also in the negative.

"Mary Ann" (Kehoe Barracks).—You are not entitled to the pay you mention.

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ANONYMOUS LETTERS.

"Curiosity P. A." (Curragh).—Please note lines 4, 5 and 6 in the instructions to correspondents under the heading "Information Bureau."

"Noel" (G.H.Q.).—Above remark also replies to you.

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE EXAM.

Vol. M. McEvoy.—Full details were given in previous issues of "An t-Oglach." It is now too late to apply for an entrance form.

PAY ON DISCHARGE.

"Greatly Disappointed" (Belfast).—The Pay Officer has only got authority to pay to the official date of discharge, as entered in the book by the Officer i/c Records.

RATION ALLOWANCE.

Bugler Fay.—Orders are quite correct, and 16/7/'23 is the date on and from which the new rate of Ration Allowance is granted.

DEPENDANTS' ALLOWANCE.

All letters relating to Dependants' Allowance are forwarded direct to the Dependants' Allowance Branch of the Army Pay Corps, Portobello Barracks, Dublin.

Only in very exceptional cases are such letters replied to in these columns.

Mrs. K. Doyle (Bagnalstown).—The claim for P. Doyle has been rejected on the Investigator's report, as the claimant was idle for a year prior to enlistment. The other two claims are receiving attention.

Mrs. B. M. (Dublin).—This claim was overpaid by the allowance of thirty shillings per week, and has now been assesed at seven shillings per week. Payments will be renewed when the overpayment has been cleared off, which will not be for another month.

"Sequence" (Dublin).—The mother's claim is clear to the 21st July, 1923. Notification of marriage was not previously received. Payments are withheld from the mother, and payment will now be made to the wife from the date of the marriage, less any overpayment made to the mother.

"Anxious" (Curragh).—The cheques were returned from the old address, and were held pending receipt of the new address. This has now been noted, and payments will be continued.

Volunteer J. W. (Co. Cork).—This case is under investigation.

Volunteer J. W. (Co. Waterford).—This has been assessed at fourteen shillings per week. The total payments to 4/8/'23, amounted to £41 2s., regular fortnightly payments of 28s. being made.

"Reduction" (Dublin).—You should send your certificate of discharge to Dependants' Allowance Branch, Army Pay Corps, Portobello Barracks, and claim arrears, quoting RSM 6661.

Mrs. Catherine Carty (Kinsale).—This claim was rejected as your son's earnings amounted to ten shillings per week, of which he gave eight to the home. His board at home is estimated to have cost ten shillings, so that there is no financial loss.

"Drumcondra."—Your son is shown as having been discharged on 19/2/'23. The claim was passed for payment at 28s. per week, and overpaid to the extent of £3 8s. at the date of discharge. No notification has been received officially of his re-enlistment. Application has been made for same to the Records Office, and when the necessary information is received, payments will be renewed.

"Black Jack" (Curragh).—The investigations are not completed in this case. If assessment is admissible on report, payment will be made without delay, retrospective from the date of attestation.

Driver J. MacM.—If you do not wish your name published, you should use a pen-name. You should apply to Dependants' Allowance Branch, Army Pay Corps, Portobello Barracks, Dublin, for a form to fill in. The Army Authorities, as such, can only deal with your case since you attested in March last. With regard to previous service, you should communicate with the officer whose name you mention.

M. Hennessy (Fethard).—Your attention is directed to the panel in this section headed "Essential Detail Omitted."

"Parney" (Gormanston).—This matter is receiving attention.

"Anxious" (Youghal).—We have sent forward your letter, but would point out that if the allowance was 7s. per week the payments would not be very much in arrears on your own showing.

Vol. J. W. (Co. Cork).—Your letter has been forwarded, as requested.

Maria Deignan (Wesport).—We regret that we cannot do anything in this case. If you want to pursue the matter further, you should write to the Dependants' Allowance Branch, Army Pay Corps, Portobello Barracks, Dublin.

Vol. R. Leonard.—Your letter has been forwarded to the proper quarter.

Volunteer B. Kelly.—According to your letter, the shortage of fourteen shillings was made good the following week. We do not understand what you mean by "and no other Dependants' Allowance whatever." If you care to write to the Dependants' Allowance Branch, Army Pay Corps, Portobello Barracks, you will have to state the position very much more clearly than in your letter to "An t-Oglach."

T. M. B. (Killarney).—We understand that this claim is being investigated.

"Constant Reader."—Your letter has been forwarded to the proper quarter.

"Billy" (Kehoe Barracks), "Diehards Never" (Bray).—Your letters have been forwarded to the proper quarter.

"Regular Soldier."—This question should have been raised before your discharge. The amount of Dependants' Allowance varies according to the circumstances of the case.

DISABLED SOLDIER.

G. M. C. (Dublin).—A soldier discharged from the Army as medically unfit cannot be re-attested. You do not state if the hurt which has brought about your incapacitation was received while on service. You should, however, make a claim for compensation before the Government Committee dealing with claims of soldiers who served during the Anglo-Irish war, when your case will be investigated.

RE-ATTESTATION LEAVE.

"Northern Light."—A definite order on the matter of re-attestation leave is being issued at an early date.

ALLEGED VIOLATION OF AGREEMENT.

Vol. W. G.—The agreement entered does not appear to have had army official sanction, and is therefore not binding. Many good soldiers were reduced in rank in the course of Army reorganisation. You will, no doubt, reach your previous rank as the result of good service.

UNDER ARREST.

"Orders."—You cannot be tried by the Military authorities for an offence of which you were already convicted by a civil court. See General Regulations as to Discipline, para. 90 and 91.

DISCHARGE.

Seven Soldiers (Kerry).—Your cases are being attended to.

"Webley" (Portobello).—Enquiries are being made into this case.

P. A. "WALKING OUT."

John C.—You may, of course, go out in civilian clothes—provided you get a permit from your O/C.

A SEXTETTE.

Pte. Martin Cullen (Carrick-on-Shannon).—(1) This cane is not regulation, and the purchase is, therefore, not obligatory. (2) If the Warrant issued on 9th June was given on the grounds that the circumstances "appear to deserve special consideration," this being the opinion of the G.O.C., you would be entitled to a leave Warrant. (3) This is a matter for your Company Q.M. (4) No. (5) We do not think the conditions are quite as you state. (6) This matter is being referred to Dependants' Allowance Branch.

AREA OF SERVICE, ETC.

"Reservist" (Curragh).—Due mainly to the circumstances obtaining, it was not possible to convenience individual soldiers in the matter of transfers. An attested soldier is liable for service in any area to which he is drafted. The question of your pension is one which cannot be dealt with here. Regarding Dependent's Allowance, this is being brought under the notice of the Department responsible.

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Pte. F. O'C.—Bring the matter before your Battalion O.C., who should make the recommendation. Write us further, and let us know the result.

TRANSFER.

Vol. L. G. (Curragh).—You have not yet supplied the name of the Unit in which you are at present serving.

PAYMENTS ON DISCHARGE.

"Ashtown" (Castletownbere).—Your statement is not quite correct. All soldiers being discharged from the Army on the expiration of their term of service, will receive 28 days' pay, with Dependent's Allowance for the same period, provided they have been receiving this allowance previously.

MOTOR DRIVER'S GRIEVANCES.

J. M. (Mullingar).—Your case is being referred to the proper authority for investigation.

HOUSING PROBLEM.

Pte. B. McG. (Transport).—We sympathise with you. The housing problem is a difficult one to deal with. However, we are taking up your case with a view of having your transfer effected.

CAPTAIN'S QUERIES.

Capt. D. C.—(1) Certainly not. You are in the service of the nation. (2) By all means. (3) Leave depends on the exigencies of the military situation.

UNEMPLOYMENT.

Vol. Hugh W. (Mullingar).—Get into communication with the Re-Settlement Section, Employment Exchange, Lord Edward Street, giving full particulars of your case, when the matter will be investigated.

"Hard Up" (Dublin).—Make immediate application in person to the Re-Settlement Section, Employment Exchange, Lord Edward Street, Dublin.

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Baile uí Fhiacáin, Mullach Raithnigh.	Bwoll lee vee kawn, Mullock Rahnee.	Newport, Mulranny.
Tuaim, Dún Mór, Baile Átha an Rígh.	Thoom, Doonmore, Bwoll lawhn Ree	Tuam, Dunmore, Athenry.
Béal Átha Fluinín, Creachmaoil.	Beeil lawha gloonneen, Krockweel.	Ballyglunin, Craughwell.
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Mag Cuilinn, Uachtar Árd.	Maw killin, ookthur aurdh.	Moycullen, Oughterard.
Chor Bótar Mháma, an Clochán.	Kruss vochur wauma, a kluckawn.	Maam Cross Clifden.
An Ruiséalach, An Spidéal.	A Rish ailuck, a spid dale.	Recess, Spidal.
Carla, Lionán, Cinn Mhara.	Kossla, leenaun, kin worrow.	Costella, Leenane, Kinvara.
Cómhrá Beirte.	Koar Raw berta.	Dialogue.
(1) Séamar agus (2) Tomás.	(1) Shaymuss ogguss (2) Thum mauss.	(1) James and (2) Thomas.
(1) Dé beatha, a Thomáis, fáilte Róimat.	Day vahasu, a hum mawish, faulta Roath.	(1) Welcome Thomas.
(2) Go mairfir, a Shéamais. Cionnas tá agaibh libh go léir ó foin ?	Gum mwarrir a haymish, kunnuss Thaw a guy ree liv gal lair oh hin,	(2) May you live James ! How are ye all progressing since ?
(1) Ó mhaise níl aon chúis gearáin againn.	Oh wisha, neel lain koosh grawna gun.	(1) Oh, wisha, we have no reason to complain.
(2) Agus, beag an mhaith beith ag gearán.	Ogguss byugga wah veha grawn.	(2) And little good to be complaining.
(1) Ní bhfaghtar puinn dá bharr.	Nee wiethur pween daw waur.	(1) There isn't much got by it.
(2) Cár ghabair chugainn ? (1) Ó Bhaile Átha Cliath.	Kaur gowish koon ? Oh vlaa kleeh.	(2) Where did you come from ? (1) From Dublin
(2) An bhfuilir ag cur fút 'sa chathair anois ?	Willir a kur footh suk kohira nish ?	(2) Are you staying in the city now ?
(1) Táim, le tamall anois. Thángar d'fhonn deirse na seachtaine do chaitheamh lem mhuintir sa sean áit.	Thawm, lit thommulla nish. Hawnuss down derra nuss shockthinna duk kohiv lim weentur suss shan naut.	(1) I am, for some time. I came to spend the week end with my people in the old place.

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An t-Óglác

SEPTEMBER 1, 1923.

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"Fáinne na nOglach," in undertaking the task of spreading a knowledge of the Irish language in the Army, proposes to confine itself to such teaching and texts as will be suitable for the everyday requirements of the soldier. This is a wise decision. If the Irish language is to become a living force it must be taken out of its glass case, and utilised to serve the purpose of the everyday life of the nation.

* * * *

In the past students of the language representing different sections of the community assembled together two or three times a week to study the language. They mastered its rudiments, learnt to read a text book, perhaps committed numerous dialogues and rhymes to memory. But, for the greater part of the week they were individually swallowed up, so to speak, in the language of their environment, unable to apply a single rhyme or single phrase to express the most ordinary ideas of their daily avocations. So far as the ordinary routine of their daily lives was concerned, they were as much restricted to the use of English as if they had never heard of "is" and "tá," except, perhaps now and again, and an odd "lá breagh," or "cionnas tá tú?" So we have to-day many, many tradesmen, say, who, twenty years ago, could discourse on land and crops, fairs and markets in idiomatic Irish, yet who are to-day still discussing the affairs of their workshops in Béarla, and it is the same with many professional men and others.

* * * *

Yes, Fáinne na nOglach is wise in its decision. It has a decided advantage over other organisations in this respect. It consists of a highly organised body of men whose lives are more or less uniform. Words and phrases suitable to one are more or less suitable to all. Fáinne na nOglach is giving a lead in the proper direction. If the other organised bodies in the State—teachers, clerks, professional bodies, etc., would follow suit in this respect and, in addition to the common factors of the language, have special attention paid to their own peculiar requirements, the language would, in a short time become a real living force.

* * * *

The ceremony in connection with the unveiling of the Cenotaph to the memory of Arthur Griffith and General Michael Collins was as simple as it was impressive. One felt throughout that he was participating in a great national act of Faith and Hope. It is only fitting that tributes of this kind on the part of the nation to its mighty dead should be of a military character, and should be entrusted to and carried out by the Army of the nation. The Army to-day typifies the living reality of the ideals for which our bravest sacrificed themselves. It is the first Irish Army the nation has had since the disaster of Kinsale. It is in every sense the Army of the people, composed of and led by the sons of the people. It is maintained by the nation for the avowed purposes of defending its right to shape its own destiny according to its own ideals. It is accepted as such the world over. The existence of the Army to-day is the nation's surest guarantee of the recognition of that right. The participation of the Army in these memorial ceremonies is the pledge of the living to the dead that this right shall be maintained by the full strength of and all the resources of the nation.

* * * *

It is pleasing to note that the memory of our humbler heroes is not neglected by their old comrades. Scarcely a day passes without some tribute being paid by members of the Army to some dead comrade. In this connection could not some particular day be set aside on which the entire Army could take part in a universal memorial service to all those who sacrificed themselves in the nation's struggle. The Feast of All Souls, for instance, a feast that was ever dear to the Irish people, would be a very appropriate day for such a ceremony.

* * * *

The long nights are already heralding their approach, and in a very short time winter will be on us. Steps should at once be taken to ensure that the barrack room life of the soldier be made as inviting and cheering as possible. Between the various organisations—Army Athletics, Fáinne na nOglach, Cumann Sugraidh an Airm, and Cumann na Saoirse there should be no lack of healthy amusements for our soldiers. Representatives of these different bodies could easily arrange to prevent clashing and overlapping. While not necessarily excluding any form of healthy enjoyment our entertainments should, as far as possible, be organised on Irish lines and should be conducted in a manner that would redound to the credit of the Army. The library should certainly be a feature of every barrack. Our troops should at least have the same facilities for improving themselves in this respect as afforded to even prisoners.

The popularising of Irish music is one of the objects of Fáinne na nOglach. Would it be contrary to the rules to have the English words of well-known Irish airs taught and sung in our barracks?

OUR FRONT PAGE PORTRAIT.

Major-General Peadar MacMahon, G.O.C. Curragh Command.

Major-General Peadar MacMahon, G.O.C. Curragh Command, is a native of County Monaghan and was born in 1893. He was early attracted to the Language movement and for years was a member of the Ard Craobh.

His connection with the Volunteers dates from the night of their inception at the meeting in the Rotunda, Dublin, in 1913, and for some time he was a member of "C" Company, 2nd Battalion, Dublin Brigade.

Easter Week, 1916, found him, as Section Commander, in the thick of the fighting. In the early part of the week he was in Stephen's Green, subsequently with the little force in the College of Surgeons, and, finally, in Jacob's Factory.

After Easter Week the subject of this brief biographical sketch was imprisoned, first in Knutsford and, later, in Frongoch. He was released towards the end of that year and went to Limerick, where he organised several Battalions—one in the city itself and two or three in the outlying districts.

In 1919 the man who had proved himself of such value as an organiser was transferred to the Organising Staff of G.H.Q., with the rank of Commandant. Thereafter he devoted his energies to the organising of Leitrim, Mayo, Kilkenny, part of Kildare and Cavan with conspicuous success.

A few days after Christmas, 1920, he was arrested in Dublin and was confined in Exchange Court for about a week, being transferred thence to Arbour Hill, and later on to the Rath Camp, Curragh. From the time of his arrival at the latter place until his release towards the end of December, 1921, he occupied the position of Internee Commandant, and did whatever was humanly possible to alleviate the lot of the prisoners.

After release he resumed his duties on the organising staff, and when the Army was formed retained the same position. Later he was promoted Colonel Commandant, and in July, 1922, Commandant General, when he took over Command of the Curragh. Upon the reorganisation of the Army in January last he was promoted to the rank of Major-General.

Major-General Peadar MacMahon was one of the officers who accompanied his namesake, the Chief of Staff, on the recent visit to France at the special invitation of the French Ministry of War.

A VISIT TO SAINT CYR

Description of the Famous French Military School

General Tanant reviewing the Officer Cadets.

The famous School of Saint Cyr, situated near Versailles, rightly claims no small share in the victory of 1918, for within its walls many of France's most brilliant Generals and Officers received their first instructions in the Art of the Conduct of War.

The building now occupied by the Ecole Spéciale Militaire was formerly a school founded by Madame de Maintenon for the education of the daughters of the French Nobility. Time in its course wrought changes, and by a decree dated 24th March, 1808, Napoleon ordered the transfer to there of the "Imperial School of Fontainebleau," commanded by General Bellavène, which later developed in a Special Military School. This was suppressed by a Royal decree after Waterloo. Between that time and 1817, succeeding changes took place, but on 31st December, 1817, a decree was published authorising the establishment of the "Ecole Speciale Militaire de Saint Cyr." Since 1818, 107 "promotions" have passed through the School, and the main characteristics of the original of 1818 are preserved almost unchanged in the school of to-day.

Objects of St. Cyr.

The purpose of the school is to prepare for entry into the ranks of the French Army as Officers young men desirous of following a military career.

The school is under the military authorities, and is commanded by a Général de Brigade, assisted by a Lieutenant-Colonel as Second in Command. Entrance into the School is by competitive examination, and candidates must be between 18 and 21 years of age at the time of entry.

The Staff is composed of a cadre of Officer Instructors assisted by a certain number of N.C.O's.

The pupils receive a course of general and moral culture, as well as a "military education" in the strict sense, the curriculum comprising the following subjects:—

> Military History, Tactics, Geography, Topography, Administration, Political Science, Common Law, Political Economy, Ethics, Education, Aeronautics, Applied Sciences, Fortification, Artillery, Physiology, Hygiene, English, German, Arabic, Panoramic Drawing.

Arabic is now a compulsory language, and either English or German must also be taken.

The pupils are divided according to the year of study into "promotions"—1st year and 2nd year—and 1st and 2nd year students receive an entirely separate course of instruction.

Serve as Ordinary Soldiers.

During the first year the pupils, irrespective of which arm they intend to serve in subsequently, are trained as Infantry and serve as ordinary soldiers, rising to Sergeant at the end of the year.

At the end of the first year, those desirous of going in for the Cavalry must pass a special test. During the 2nd year pupils receive Infantry or Cavalry training, as the case may be, the Infantry instruction being supervised by a "Chef de bataillon," and that of the Cavalry by a "Chef d'escadron." There is also an Artillery section for instructional purposes.

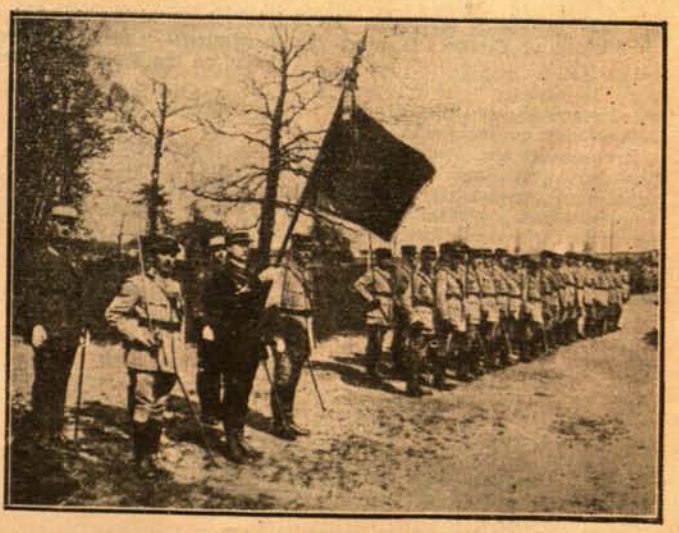
In May each year the whole School goes into Camp for a month; and at the end of each year the pupils are conducted over some section of the Frontier, the sector chosen being different each year.

The Reason for It.

The justification of making the boys go "through the mill" as "poilius" in the first year is that Officers must understand and be in sympathy with their men if they are to get the maximum out of them at all times; and this sympathetic understanding can best be acquired from the experience gained from living for a period the life that the men live, with its joys and sorrows, its cares and duties.

> Every Officer in the French Army must serve a period in the ranks, and it is interesting to recall, en passant, that in the first O.T.C. established in the Irish Army, however great its deficiencies, this principle was recognised, and it was insisted that the Officers in all cases should, during their training period, follow the daily routine of the ordinary Volunteer.

The pupils have their hair cropped, and wear, except on special occasions, the field dress of the ordinary soldier. Descendants of the old nobility, sons of France's Ministers and Marshals, peasant lads from Normandy or the sunny South, all are subject to the same discipline, and merit alone serves to raise one above the other.



The Colours of the School.

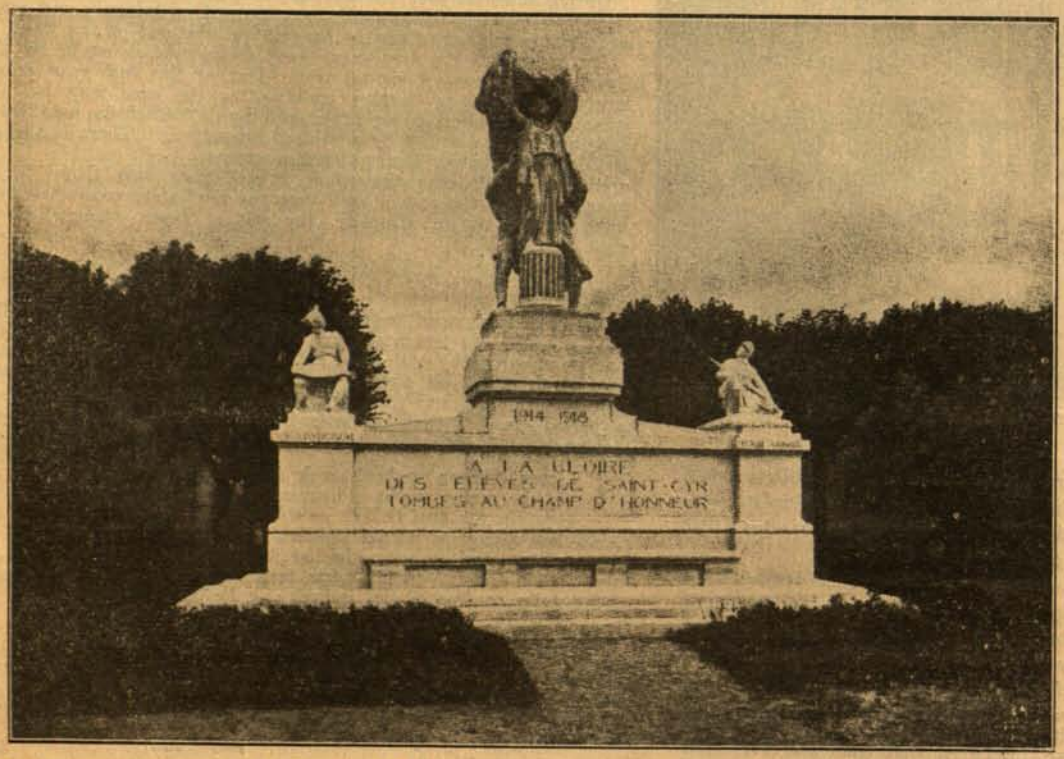
The Daily Routine.

The daily routine is as follows:—

5 a.m.—Reveille. Then to study or some sort of drill or exercise.
8.15 a.m.—Cleaning up. Beds are made, and clothes, boots, arms, etc., are cleaned.
9.15 a.m.—Instruction.
11.30 a.m.—Déjeuner in the two refectories, "Canrobert" and "MacMahon."
1.30-4.30 p.m.—Various exercises according to weekly programme.
4.30.—Goûter.
5.15-7.30 p.m.—Study.
7.30 p.m.—Dîner and Recreation.

The studios are six in number, lit by arc lamps, reflecting on to the ceiling, and the Students are grouped eight to a desk, sitting four on each side.

Lectures by the Professors are given to the "promotions" in the two great amphitheatres, Vauban and "Guibert," each capable of accommodating 500 Students. There are four smaller amphitheatres, each seating about 200, where Company Officers assemble their pupils for instruction.



This monument represents the Saint-Cyriens raising the dark veil which for 45 years had covered the Victory of France. It bears the inscription:—"1914-1918: To the Glory of the Cadets of Saint-Cyr killed on the Field of Honour."

The Menu.

Cooking is done by a Chef, assisted by a sous-Chef and five Assistants, and meals are served by waiters belonging to the civil establishment of the School.

There are four regular daily meals as follows:—

Morning, after Reveille—Bread, black coffee.
Dejeuner, 11.30 a.m.—Soup, meat, vegetables, dessert.
Gouter, 4.30—Bread, water and wine, replaced in winter by hot tea, with an addition of rum.
Diner, 7.30—Meat, vegetables, salad or dessert. The ration of wine allowed is a litre per four men.

Course of Instruction.

The Course of Instruction imparted at Saint Cyr aims only at laying the foundations of learning. The pupils are taught to regard their education, general as well as military, as only begun when they leave, not completed. They are exhorted to increase their knowledge by constant study, and towards this end are taught methods of self-instruction. On leaving the school, on the completion of the course, each Student is presented with a small library to start him on the right path.

One more point must needs be mentioned before concluding, as being of special interest to members of this Army, namely, the foreign Students at Saint Cyr. At various times no less than twenty-two foreign nations have sent their Officers to Saint Cyr. During their visit there in July, the Irish Army Mission were introduced to Officer Students of the Finnish and Czecho-Slovakian Armies. With the singular exception of Italy (and, of course, Germany), all the European nations have been represented at some time at Saint Cyr.

Foreign Students.

Foreign pupils at Saint Cyr are of two kinds:—

(1) Young men destined to be Officers in foreign Armies. The only test which these are required to pass before admission is to have sufficient French to enable them to follow the lectures, etc. These Students follow exactly the same course as the French pupils, wear the same uniform, and follow the same routine.

(2) The second category is composed of Officer Students, i.e., Officers of varying rank belonging to foreign Armies. These are not treated like the other Students, as soldiers, but always as Officers. Though they attend the same lectures and exercises, they live outside the School and are quite free to do what they please outside, though they may, if they desire, mess in the Ecole.

Nara fáda uainn an lá go mbeidh Ogláigh na h-Eireann ann n'a dteannta.

The Inspection by the Officer of the Week.

THE MARSEILLAISE.

James Clarence Mangan's Translation of Famous Anthem.

Among the world's great patriotic songs the famous French anthem *La Marseillaise* stands in the foremost place, and, on account of its writer, must always be a first favourite with those who follow the profession of arms.

In the mid-winter of 1792, there was a young artillery officer in the garrison at Strasburg. His name was Rouget de Lisle. Famine reigned in Strasburg during that terrible winter, and townspeople and soldiers shared privation alike. De Lisle, who frequently livened the life of the dull little town by music and song, was an honoured guest in the house of one Alsatian patriot named Dietrich. Being pressed by the daughters of the household to compose a song for the forthcoming fete in the town the young artillery officer returned one night to his lodgings, and seating himself at the harpsichord began the composition of what was destined to be the greatest patriotic song of the century. Overcome at length by fatigue, the young soldier-poet fell into a deep sleep, and did not wake until the next morning. He then remembered the words and music of the song he had worked at the night before, and setting these down he took them to his host of the previous evening. The patriotic Dietrich was delighted with the words of the song, and when the eldest daughter played the music on the harpsichord everyone present was delighted beyond bounds. Soon the new song became the rage of Strasburg, and so rapidly did its fame spread that within a week it was sung in almost every village and town in France.

The following is James Clarence Mangan's translation. It is one of the best, but does not appear in his published works. It was first printed in No. 6 of John Mitchel's "United Irishman."

Sons of France, awake, arise,
Your day of triumph dawns at length,
Though Tyranny rampant in brute strength
Rears its red standard to the skies,
Uprears its bloody standard in the skies.
Hark to those thousand thunderous guns!
Mark those ferocious hireling bands,
They come to slay your friends, your sons—
To slay your sons, to devastate your lands.
To arms, then, citizens; all woes,
All curses on the coward that yields;
The impure blood of our tyrant foes
Shall flow like rain upon our fields.

Those dastard hordes of butchering slaves
We loathe, we scorn them all. In vain
They menace us with axe or chain;
In vain they forge their gyves and glaives.
'Tis us, Oh Frenchmen; yes, 'tis us
Whom they have dared to threaten thus.
To Arms, etc.

Quake, tyrants and base wretches, you
Who have pawned and sold your souls from greed
Of damning lucre. Oh, Parricidal crew,
You have richly earned your coming meed.
We tread the land our fathers trod—
We dare to emulate their old renown;
And, by the living, reigning God,
We yet will strike you down.
To Arms, etc.

Oh holy zeal for Fatherland,
Nerve our arms, if ever, now;
And mighty Goddess, Freedom, thou
Maintain, sustain thine own, thy chosen band;
Let thine expiring foes behold
Our triumph and their black disgrace;
Let victory's flag, our own of old,
Still wave above the Gallic race.
To Arms, etc.

Fraternity and Fatherland!
Be those your torchlike watchwords twain,
To enkindle Freedom's living brand,
And burn out slavery's damning stain.
Unite: All things are possible through union;
Unite, and our fierce foes shall fall,
And Frenchmen banded in one union
Shall cease to chant, shall cease to call
To Arms, etc.

EMPLOYMENT UPON DISCHARGE.

Advice to Men in Search of Work in Civil Life.

Some letters have reached this office recently from men who have been or are about to be discharged from the Army, seeking information as to employment in civil life. In reply, we would like to state that every assistance possible in the circumstances will be given to such men.

We understand that a Civil Employment Form (A.F. 173) has been issued in duplicate to every officer and man in the Army with a view to facilitating them in obtaining work upon discharge. Any soldiers who left the Army before this form was issued can obtain the necessary copies on application to the **nearest** Employment Exchange, on production of the Army Discharge, and at the same time can register for employment. Immediate steps should be taken to register after leaving the Army.

A special section of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce has been set aside to look after the interests of officers and men who may be for the moment disemployed. This is called the Re-settlement Section, and, to ensure that the ex-soldiers' affairs shall be looked after with the utmost knowledge and sympathy, this section has been placed in charge of Major-General Price. This section will deal not only with the applications of ex-soldiers of the Irish Army, but also with the cases of all Volunteers and ex-members of the C.I.D.

Applicants for employment should bear in mind that, in the circumstances which obtain at present, it may not be possible to secure exactly the sort of work that they might prefer or for which they are best fitted. We would advise them, in such cases, to accept the best position offering at the moment. Every effort, however, will be made to suit the applicants as far as possible.

The NEAREST Employment Exchange is the one to which application should be made. The hours to apply are between 10 and 12 a.m. or 2 and 4 p.m.

MAJOR-GENERAL SEAMUS HOGAN.

Well-known Army Figure Retires into Civil Life.

Considerable regret will be felt in Army circles at the announcement that Major-General Seumas Hogan, Director of Intelligence, is retiring into civil life. He wished to retire in June last year, but when the crisis arose he put his own wishes in the background, as usual, and remained with the Army, in which he has now completed over four years' active service.

After the Four Courts surrender he proceeded on active service to the Southern area, and did duty in the counties of Cork, Limerick, Clare, and Kerry. This territory was by no means strange ground to him, as he served with the East Clare Column during the Anglo-Irish war, operating over a wide area.

A native of the Clare-Galway border, he was one of the earliest members of the Volunteer movement, and prior to joining the Army was Professor of History in University College, Cork, being an M.A. (Honours) of the National University.

The early part of 1921 found him, after his work with the Army in Clare, organising in Galway and taking part in the operations there. He was one of the Staff of the First Western Division, and after the Four Courts fight was on the Staff of the South-Western Command with General O'Duffy.

When the Army took over Beggars' Bush Barracks, Dublin, last year he was appointed Assistant Adjutant General, and did great work in building up the new Army administration. On the reorganisation of the Army in January last he came to General Headquarters, where he has rendered splendid service ever since.

Major-General Hogan is a brother of the Minister for Agriculture and another brother is G.O.C., Claremorris Command.

LOST.

During Military Parade in Dublin, on 22nd ult., Silver Wristlet Watch. Finder please return to Lieut. A. Murphy, Adjutant-General's Department, G.H.Q.

FROM FAR AND NEAR

"THERE is one thing in the country securing life and property and that is our National Army (loud cheers), and only for them there would be no property left in the country to secure " (renewed cheering).—Professor M. Hayes, at an election meeting in Dolphin's Barn, Dublin.

CAPTAIN SEAN QUINLAN, O.C. " A " Company, 64th Infantry Battalion, Kickham Barracks, Clonmel, has been presented with a gold watch by the men of his Company and a cheque by the officers of the Battalion on his departure to take up a cadetship in the Civic Guards.

THE military post in the Fever Hospital at Cashel was sniped at on the night of the 24th August, but no person was injured. The troops replied to the fire, and turning out searched the town but made no arrests.

TWO escaped prisoners from the Curragh were re-arrested by troops in the Rathkeale area on the 23rd August.

THE funeral of Sergeant-Major C. Butler (27), who died in Cork, took place with military honours at Rathcooney. The band of the 10th Infantry Battalion, with a firing party and 100 men attended under Commandant Scott and Captain F. McCarthy.

THE band of the 10th Infantry Battalion played an excellent selection of music at Youghal Regatta on the 23rd August.

ON September 10th a " Mounted Military Gymkhana " and Sports will be held in Athlone.

THE " Westmeath Independent " records the rescue from drowning in the Shannon of a boy, named John Caulfield, by a soldier. The name of the latter, however, is not given.

ON the night of Saturday, 25th August, a very successful dance, organised by the Sergeants of the troops stationed on Haulbowline, was held in the gunnery building, which was specially decorated for the occasion.

THE " Meath Chronicle " says:—" Articles on historical personages published in recent issues of this paper were taken from ' An t-Oglach.' Most of these were duly credited to that paper, but by an oversight which we regret, such acknowledgment was omitted on the last few occasions." Go raibh mile maith agat, " Chronicle."

DURING the McCormack concert at the Theatre Royal, Dublin, for the Nuns of Kylemore, the flag carried by the Irish Brigade at the Battle of Fontenoy was exhibited on the stage. It was given to the Irish nuns at Ypres by one of the Officers of the Brigade.

AT Mass in St. Joseph's Church, Limerick, in the presence of the garrison troops, Rev. Father Dwane, Adm., congratulated the Army on the steadiness and good behaviour of the men—in sharp contrast to other armies—and said if they developed on the present lines there was no reason why they should not be the admiration of the whole world.

IN the election for Dublin City, North, General Mulcahy, Minister for Defence, was returned at the top of the poll by the enormous total of 22,243 First Preference votes—a record for the election.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

[Note.—The views expressed by Correspondents are not necessarily those of the Editor.]

LIBRARIES AND DEBATING SOCIETIES.

To the Editor of " An t-Oglach."

A Chara,—After casually glancing through some back numbers of " An t-Oglach," and making myself generally acquainted with the literary works of your journal, I take the liberty of writing in reference to a comment published in the issue dated 24th February, 1923. It is as follows:—

" In this connection might ' An t-Oglach ' suggest that the officers in each barrack should form Irish Classes for the men. . . . More initiative might be shown in this and similar directions. Why not Debating Societies, Reading Rooms, and Reading Circles."

Undoubtedly I do not object to such a beneficial suggestion, but one cannot overlook the fact that much remains to be done before suggestions of such a nature are set afoot. The rank and file are always willing to co-operate, and that being so, why should not some efficient officer or officers take the organising of such in hands? We have got our reading rooms, such as they are, but from a general observation one cannot help but remark that " Libraries are few."

Comment is not necessary, but I submit my humble suggestion for what it is worth, and leave the rest to work. Let us begin small and rise to fame. What is to hinder a cheap library from being installed in every barrack? If there be an obstacle, get rid of it, and other things will follow, viz.:—Debating Classes, Irish Classes, etc.

Ahead lies the cold, wet winter nights; how appreciative would it be to have a nice library to rest and read in, or a debating class to attend, and even to attend an Irish class to study the native language? Much more could be said, but I leave the rest to the reader, and trust that someone more skilled in the use of the pen will wield it in the furtherance of these ideas.—Mise,

PADRUIG MacBROINN.

TRAVELLING PRIVILEGES.

To the Editor of " An t-Oglach."

A Chara,—When the British were in occupation, they had several privileges which are, so far, denied to our soldiers. A British soldier was entitled to one free travelling warrant in six months, but if he had occasion to proceed to his home a second or third time during that period, his Commanding Officer issued to him a Voucher, which when presented at a railway booking office entitled him to a return ticket for the single fare.

Members of Oglaigh na h-Eireann are granted one free warrant in six months, but for every other journey performed inside that period they are mulcted for the full fare. Surely we are entitled to the same privileges as the old enemy?

Who is to blame? It would be time the Chief Railway Transport Officer moved in this matter.—Is mise, LEIX.

ALL-ARMY ATHLETIC WEEK.

Huge and Varied Programme Attracts Widespread Attention—Many Entries and First-rate Sport.

August the 25th heralded the Army Athletic Association Championship contests. They extend from that date to September 2nd, and never in the history of athletics in Ireland has such a programme been offered to the public.

When the A.A.A. was formed four months ago the small band of workers who set themselves to the task of organising athletics within the Army realised that the possibilities were great, but the most sanguine never hoped to see their work so swiftly become such a driving force in the Athletic world.

Looking back over the work of the past four months, one wonders how, with all the difficulties encountered, such progress was made. The A.A.A. has over 20,000 men to draw upon, and by now each battalion and command has carried out its championships, with the result that the pick of the commands are competing in these Championships at Croke Park. On the concluding day, 2nd September, the pick of the Army's hurlers and footballers meet to decide which command shall have the honour of styling themselves Champions of the Army.

The entries for the athletic events were numerous. 1,100 of the Army's best athletes are striving with might and main to have the distinction of being greeted as Army Champions.

Lest anybody should imagine that Army athletes are mediocre, the names of some of the entrants taken at random from the programme will prove of interest:

In the cycling events, the Irish champion, Donnelly represented the Dublin Command; Kelly and Beare, the well-known Kildare men; Baker, O'Doherty and Benson also representing their different commands.

In the sprints, Hennessy, Prior, Kelly, Carson, McNeill and O'Farrell were to be seen, and in the jumps Glynn, Hempenstall, Horgan, Cotter and Enright. The weights afforded displays by Heneghan, McGrath, Lohan, and Galvin.

Amongst the Handball champions are Bowles, Whelan, Aldridge, Hunt (the Connaught champion), McInerney, the Brothers Robinson, Rev. Fr. Cotter Cork; and F. X. Coughlan, the famous Dublin Champion, whilst the Tennis brings forth Davitt, Feely, Rev. T. J. O'Callaghan. Golf—Carroll, O'Daly, Stapleton, Balfe, O'Brien and Tuohig.

In Boxing contests the participants include:—Lynch, Donnelly, Loreny, Delaney, Keogh, Barton, McCann, Timoney, Darragh, Brogan, Fogarty. Cork—the best organised boxing centre—is sending forward a most formidable team, amongst whom one notices the names of Boy Murphy, Coote, Doyle and Kirkpatrick.

The Field events took place on 25th and 26th August, at Croke Park, admission, 2s. and 1s.; boys' gate, 6d.; the Golf Championships on the 27th at Hermitage Golf Links, Lucan; the Boxing Championships on the 28th and 30th August and 2nd September (for all weights and classes), at the Round Room, Rotunda, admission 5s. 3s., 2s., and 1s. 6d.; the Handball Championships on the 29th and 30th; singles and doubles (hard and soft ball) at "The Boot" Ball Court, Ballymun, admission 1s.; the Swimming and Diving Championships on the 1st September, at the Zoological Gardens, admission 1s. 6d.; and the Tennis Championships on the 29th and 30th August, at the University College Grounds, Terenure; admission 2s.

OFFICIALS. The following are the officials:—President, Major General D. Hogan; Vice-Presidents, Rev. Father O'Callaghan and Major General T. Ennis; Treasurer, Colonel F. Cronin; Organiser, Captain F. O'Doherty; Secretary, Commandant. P. O'Colgain; Musical Director, Dr. Larchet.

JUDGES. Judges of Athletics and Cycling:—Major-General Brennan, Comdt. Mason, Comdt. Lalor, Colonel Liam Hayes.

Jumps:—Colonel McGrath, Major General MacSweeney, Colonel McNeill.

Weights:—Major General Prout, Colonel A. Brennan, Colonel Byrne.

Boxing:—Referee, Major General Morrin; M.C., Capt. Kiely; Timekeepers, Colonel Hunt and Comdt. Corrigan; Judges, Col. S. Cusack, Comdt. Ryan, Comdts. Marie, Lawlor, Captain Philips, Sergt. P. J. Barrington.

Tug-of-War:—Comdt. T. McKinney, Sergt. Major Kelly, Colonel Higgins.

Golf:—Major General Russell, Rev. Father O'Callaghan, Comdt. Carey.

Tennis:—Lieut. Tuke, Captain Gray, Colonel Higgins.

Handball:—Colonel Woods, Captain McIntyre and Rev. Fr. Pigott.

Swimming:—Captain O'Brien, Major General Sean Quinn, Lieut. Kennedy, Lieut. McInerney, Lieut. Cork.

Field Officials:—Starter, Captain Harkins.

Timekeepers:—Colonel Smith, Comdt. Travers.

Stewards:—Colonel McDonnell, Comdt. Newport, Comdt. Kennedy.

Call Stewards:—Comdt. King, Captains Thompson, Chisholm, Sullivan (Collins).

Track Umpires:—Captain Kiely, Captain Keogh, Captain Whelan, Captain Wilson.

BANDS.—Special Infantry Corps, Dublin Command and Cork Command Brass and Reed Bands.

Dublin Command and Engineers Fife and Drum Bands.

Donegal, Athlone and Dublin Pipers' Bands.

ATHLETIC RESULTS.

The All-Army Athletic Meeting was held at Croke Park on Saturday and Monday, and, though not favoured by the weather, it proved very successful. The attendance on the Saturday was very poor, but there was quite a good crowd at Monday's gathering. A splendid aerial display by seven planes took place about 3 o'clock, and was enjoyed by the large crowd. The best performances of the two days was the jumping of Captain Horgan and Inspector Glynn. A splendid musical programme was provided, and at the finish General McMahon presented the cups and medals. Details:—

Hop, Step, and Jump.—Capt. Horgan (S.I.C.), 43 ft. 10 ins., 1; Lt. Cotter (Limerick), 38 ft. 5 ins., 2. Twelve competed.

Throwing the Discus.—Capt. F. O'Doherty (G.H.Q.), 96 ft., 1; Comdt. Lohan (Claremorris), 82 ft., 2. Four competed.

Half-Mile.—The following qualified for final:—Lt. Rea (Limerick), Lt. O'Connor (Dublin), Lt. Griffin (Cork), Capt. Powell (Athlone), Pte. Roche (S.I.C.), Sergt. Ayres (Limerick). Final—O'Connor, 1; Powell, 2; Rea, 3. Won by six yards; eight yards between second and third. Time—2 mins. 8 secs.

Throwing 56lb. Weight (with follow).—Lt. G. O'Riordan (Kerry), 24 ft. 11⅞ ins., 1; Lt. Enright (Limerick), 24 ft. 9½ ins., 2; Comdt. O'Driscoll (Curragh), 24 ft. 3½ ins., 3. Nine competed.

One Mile Relay (220, 220, 440, and 880).—The following teams qualified for final:—Dublin, Curragh, Cork, G.H.Q., and Waterford. Ten teams competed in two heats. Final—Dublin (Col. McNeill, L. Keegan, Sgt.-Maj. Hennessy, and Lt. O'Connor), 1; Curragh, 2. Won easily.

Long Jump.—Inspector Glynn (Dublin), 21 ft. 11 ins., 1; Capt. J. Horgan (S.I.C.), 20 ft. 11 ins., 2. Eleven competed.

Putting 16lb. Shot.—Pte. Martin (Donegal), 34 ft. 9½ ins., 1; Pte. Corkerry (Works), 34 ft. 5 ins., 2; Comdt. O'Driscoll (Curragh), 33 ft. 3½ ins., 3. Seventeen competed.

(Continued on page 16.)

DUBLIN COMMAND FIFE AND DRUM BAND, COLLINS BARRACKS.

Left to Right—Back Row—D. Byrne, R. Byrne, C. Fitzpatrick, R. Salmon, J. Foran, Cpl. J. Hogan, P. Banks, T. Johnston, J. O'Connor, P. Ryan, J. Kelly. Third Row—E. Price, J. Lyons, M. Slevin, A. Myles, J. Regan, J. Whitehead, N. Walsh, E. Mahady, M. Hayes, E. O'Connor, P. Keirnan, T. McDonald, T. Treacy. Second Row—Cpl. T. Kearns, J. Carrack, J. Derham, P. Ennis, T. Breslin, Sgt. S. Murphy, J. Maguire, Sgt. J. Murphy, M. Nugent, T. Fallon, H. Slocket, E. Draper, G. Richardson, P. Roche. Front Row—P. McInearney, W. Allen, J. Dempsey, Captain T. O'Doherty (O.C. Bands), Comdt. Wedick (O.C. 13th Infantry Battn.), Capt. Grey, Capt. Barry, J. O'Flaherty, E. Dobson, P. Kelly.

The first bugle call sounded by the Army after the taking over of Beggars Bush Barracks was sounded on the square of that barracks by Sergeant-Major Tom O'Doherty, Tom Kearns and "Ginger" Healy about the second week in February last year. Later Sergeant-Major O'Doherty was able to form a bugle band at Marlborough Hall—the first in the Army. The band marched with the troops to the taking over of Wellington (now Griffith) Barracks, and after about three months in these quarters a fife and drum band was formed under the aegis of Sergeant, now Lieutenant, O'Doherty.

Then came the Four Courts episode and all the turmoil that followed, necessitating the laying aside for the time being of all attempts at musical development. The "drums" became fighting men scattered all over the country, and one of the most prominent in the fighting zone was the young officer who had gathered the band together.

When the fighting died down and the opportunity came, Captain Tom O'Doherty reverted to his efforts in the musical line, and did not rest content until he had secured for the Army a brass and reed band, which included some of the best musicians from the North of Ireland. Since its establishment in Collins Barracks this musical combination has earned high praise on every occasion on which it has made its appearance in public.

Army and Civic Guard on the Hurling Field.

By "OSCAR."

The announcement of the meeting of a representative Army hurling team with the Civic Guards attracted many enthusiasts to Croke Park. The teams took the field at the scheduled time, and a most entertaining hour's hurling resulted. The game was clean, though spirited, friendly, though strenuous. Mr. Willie Walsh—Ireland's best hurling referee—held the whistle, but had the smoothest time he ever had. His whistle-calls were infrequent—indeed, his breath was only requisitioned to notify minor accidents. When he did whistle-up for a venial infringement his ruling was promptly obeyed.

The Army team were first into their stride. They hurled great "stuff" for the first ten minutes, and rather surprised the Guards by their aggressiveness. Lieut. Ryan was very busy in attack and in the initial stages the Army pierced the Guards' seasoned defence on two occasions, registering a goal and a point from smart movements.

Guards were better in the second quarter of an hour. Their captain, P. Barry, was weaving in and out, worrying the Army backs, and Conroy (a stylish overhead hurler) was lobbing long-range balls into the area.

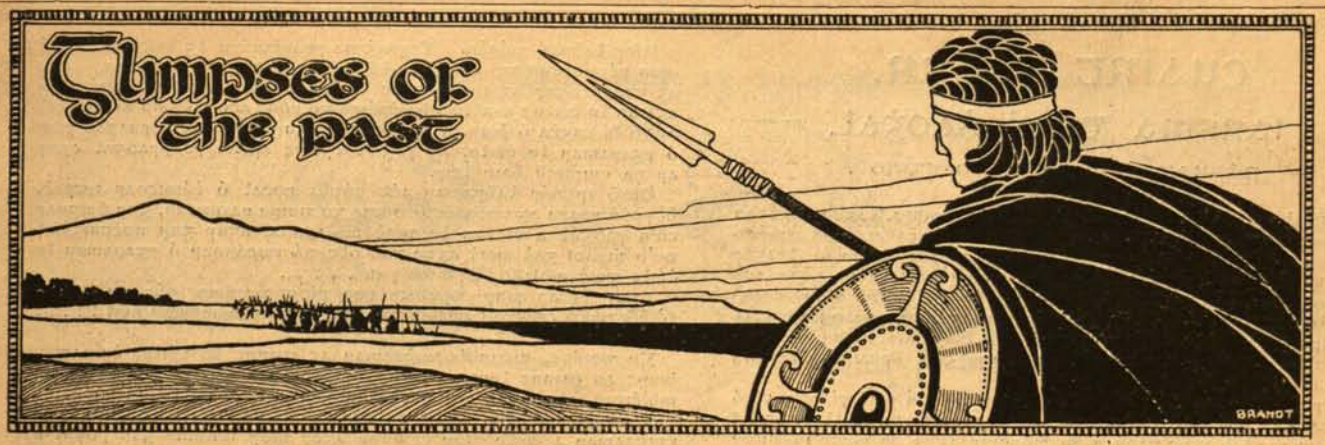
From two successive frees Conroy scored two unerring goals with accurate shots giving Guards the lead.

We were treated to some delightful hurling by the Army team after the half-hour. They had not played together previously, but showed greater pace and individual skill than their opponents. For fifteen minutes they were beating the Guards all over the field, and only the powerful defence of Martin Hayes and McCormack kept the Army men out. Ryan again was the prolific attacker, and at this period the Army looked like winning the game.

Barry's brilliancy in the Guards' attack turned the tide when his team were hurling loosely and without cohesion. His first goal after the interval was the result of clever play between the Limerick Inter-county wingers, Garrett Howard and Conroy. Then Barry slipped through, and repeated the performance a minute later, leaving the Guards well ahead.

Nearing the end, the Army team recovered. Some grand individual hurling resulted, and with more practice together this newly organised Army group will be capable of great things. They launched attack after attack on Guards' lines in vain, but never lost heart to the final whistle.

Without being thrilling, the game was very enjoyable, and occasional passages of brilliant hurling roused the spectators. I learn that a more representative Army team will be got together after this week, and then we shall see a real test of strength between these friendly and enthusiastic rivals who are doing so much for the nation's athletic, economic and social life.



John and Henry Sheares were executed outside Newgate Gaol on July 14th, 1798.

Charles Stewart Parnell died on October 10th, 1891.

Kerry House, now the Shelbourne Hotel, was used as a military barrack in 1798.

A mint was set up in Capel Street in the year 1688. It was here that the famous brass and pewter money was coined.

During the Insurrection of 1798 sixty-five Catholic chapels were burned in Leinster.

Seven thousand soldiers defended Derry in the interest of William III., and after the raising of the siege only 4,300 survived.

At the battle of Benburb, June 5th, 1646, 5,000 infantry and 500 cavalry, under Eoghan Ruadh O'Neill, defeated a force nearly double their number, commanded by one Monro, a Scotch adventurer, who had joined the Parliamentarians.

Dathi, the nephew of Niall, was the last pagan king of Ireland. He was struck dead by a flash of lightning at the foot of the Alps.

According to the Annals of Ulster, about 7,000 soldiers fell on the Danish side and 4,000 on the Irish at the Battle of Clontarf.

By a law passed in a Parliament held at Kilkenny in 1367, intermarriage, fosterage, or close relations of any kind between the native Irish and the English settlers was forbidden as high treason, and the punishment was death.

The same law, known as the Statute of Kilkenny, ordained that the Irish living among the English should speak only the English language.

Art Mac Murrogh Kavanagh, King of Leinster, swept down on the walled town of New Ross in 1394, and having destroyed the property of the English settlers therein, he marched off with a considerable amount of booty.

Hugh O'Neill left Ireland for the last time on the night of September 14th, 1607.

Sir Cahir O'Doherty's insurrection lasted from May until July, 1608, when its leader was shot dead in a skirmish near Kilmacrennan.

Conn of the Hundred Battles was King of Leinster in A.D. 177. His chief rival was Owen More, King of Munster.

Cormac Mac Art was the most illustrious of all the Pagan Kings of Ireland. He founded three colleges at Tara, one for the teaching of law, one for literature, and one for military science.

According to a contemporary account, the Irish Gallowglasses were a formidable body of soldiers. They were, in the words of the annalist, "men of great strength and mighty courage. They neither asked quarter or gave it to their enemies. When it comes to handy blows, they either win the field or are quickly slain."

During the Elizabethan wars the Irish soldier was famous for his valour, was active and strong, swift of foot, and a "very great scorner of death."

Aodh O'Neill was born in 1545, and was made Earl of Tyrone in 1585. About eight years later he began his preparations for the great Ulster insurrection which shook the power of Elizabeth in Ireland.

Before the Battle of the Yellow Ford Aodh O'Neill ordered deep holes and trenches to be dug, these he covered with felled trees and brushwood. When the Elizabethan cavalry attempted to cross the country in the wake of O'Neill's army, they found themselves hopelessly engulfed in the trap which had been set for them.

The Plantation of Ulster, which began in 1608, consisted in the division of more than three-quarters of a million of English acres. The old Irish proprietors received only one-ninth of the escheated lands.

It is recorded that the violation of the Treaty of Limerick greatly displeased William III., who declared that he had come "to deliver the Protestants, but not to persecute the Catholics."

By an Act of Parliament, passed in 1704, it was ordained that if the eldest son of a Catholic with landed property became a Protestant he became at once the owner of his father's land.

At the same time the Presbyterians were expelled from Belfast and Derry. Their marriages were declared void, and the grant given to their clergy by William III. was withdrawn.

Owing to the iniquitous Acts passed by the servile Irish Parliament during the concluding years of the seventeenth century the whole country was reduced to an appalling state of misery.

During the eighteenth century the peasantry of Ireland were the most miserable in Europe, and in the frequent famines the people suffered greatly.

It was apropos of the famine of 1847 that the London "Times" newspaper said that the Celt was "going with a vengeance."

By an Act passed in 1771 an Irish Catholic was permitted to reclaim fifty acres of bog, and if it were too deep or marshy he was given half an acre of solid land on which to build a house.

It was, however, stipulated that the bog should be at least four feet deep, and that a house should not be erected by a Catholic within one mile of a market town.

The "Tithe War," in 1830, was the result of calling upon the Catholic peasantry to contribute to the support of the Protestant Church.

Father Mathew began his temperance crusades in the year 1838.

O'Connell's first "monster" meeting was held in 1843.

CUAIRT ŚEÁRR.

IARSMA DEM' ŚAOŚAL.

PÁDRAIC Ó CONAIRE DO SGRIOB.

Ó tárla dom beit i gCill Aodáin le goirid, agus gan an iomarca le déanamh agam, ceapar cuairt a tabairt ar Sinéad Ní——. D'imtiġ deic mbliadna anróiteacha tharm ó leagar súil uirri ceana, agus bíodh ir nac raib innti an uair sin ach girreac ré bliadna déag, bíomar mór le céile, bíomar anmór le céile. Ach ó bíor péin ar rán agus ar puairneam tall ir i bfur agus gan fonn orm rśníobad cuig aon duine ar fead cuid maith de'n acar a tárġ ná a tuairirġ ní bfuaireas ach an céad bliadain amain.

Ní raib ġíor agam cé 'n bail a bí uirri. An raib rí pórta nó nac raib? An raib rí com tacamail śleóite ir ġeall rí beit? Ar bain raoġal agus raochar an mónċúir agus an eirġe-in-airde airtí mar baineann ar a lán? Nach é bíodh ceannúdna borb uaibreach nuair a bí aitne againn ar a céile i dtorach: Nach maith ir cuimneach liom an laratr d' eirġeadh n-a rúilib agus n-a ġruaid dá gcuirtí n-a h-agaid: A toil péin i gcomnaide bíodh uaiti—fead, agus an fmacht, an bog-fmacht airteac bí aici orm péin, bíodh ir go raib mé, ní abrócad cé méid bliadain níor rine ná í, an bogfmacht rin do comhuiġ mo ċroide i dtorach rílim. Da ġa ġréine ar maidin í le croideamlacht.

* * * *

Ag dul faoi déin a tiġe comnaide dom bíor ag iarraid déanamh amach cé 'n coramaileacht béad uirri: ré bliadna picead—an aoir ir banamla bean . . . . . rúile ġlara meidheacha, ní béad aon aitid ar na rúile rin ar ċaoi ar bit, mar ní múcfad aimrir ná fiorairdeacht an meidin bí rna beó-rúilib rin. Folt fionnruad uirri, beagán beag ró-ruad fílear, ach ní raib ré de mirneac agam é rin a rád léiti ach aon uair amain. Ceannaca fada leiġe a bí ró-bán—ach an cnear caoin cumarta rin. Ir cuimneach liom maidin ġur fáiteap m' éadan irteac i mblácaib uball i ngáirdín, níor ċumarta na bláca rin ná a cnear!

* * * *

Táimic aitmeala orm agus mé ag dul an bóthar nár rśníobar cuici leir na bliadantaib fada. Rinneap gáirid rúm péin nuair fuaireap amach go raib easla ag teacht orm go mbéad rí pórta . . . . . An reanġneim bí aici orm, bí ré śá aitbeócaint de réir mar bíor ag dhuideal le n-a teac.

A máthair a bí ra mbaile róham agus í ag féacaint go caitte imnideac. Ċuireap tuairirġ Sinéid gan mórán acair.

"Tá rí beagán níor fearr indiu," arr an máthair, "d'ól rí cupán bainne ar maidin, agus tá rí tar éir ub úr a caiteam anoir díreac."

Céard a bí uirri? Bíor rśannruiġte an ċeirt a ċur. Ach an imnide bí orm! Ní ċneidead ach ċom rśannruiġte ir bíor, ċom comruiġte ir bíor go raib an bean óg rin nac bracar le deic mbliadna bheóite. Ir deacair a rád cé'n fád bí leir—níor ċeapar amiach, nó ní leiġrinn orm péin amiach go raib aon ġneim mar rin aici orm. Ach bí.

* * * *

Seólad irteac ra reómra mé, áit a raib rí n-a luiġe ar an leabaid. Dainead ġeit aram péin nuair do déarcar anuar uirri annrin agus coramalacht an éaġbáir uirri. Bí a dá súil dúnta aici agus na fabhaí fada car anuar ar a dá ġruad. Ní raib aon dad le feiceál n-a ceannacaib ach dad fneachta aon oide. Bí lám léiti taob amuiġ de'n ċuilt, lám ċaol fada bán agus cuirleaca móra ġorma le feiceál ag duine ċnúd an ġcnear bán céimeac.

Leiġear orna . . . . .

Arb í reo an bean a raib an croide éadrom agus an ceannúdnacht innti deic mbliadna ó foin? Arb í reo an bean a coinniġ ġneim ar mo ċroide ar fead an acair rin pé ar bit áit n-a fabar?

D'orġail rí na rúile. Ġeit rí ar mire feiceál di. An féacaint táimic n-a rúilib agus an féacaint táimic 'mo rúilib féin—ċuireamar an dá féacaint rin . . . . .

An oiread ir bí le rád againn le céile! Agus gan ġíor againn cá dtornócaide! Eólar ag an mbeirt againn cé'n fnaom bí eadrainn ra dteanaimrir agus eólar uainn an raib an fnaom rin ann go fóil i n-aimdeóin an traoġail . . . . . Ach gan mórán acair, do ċuiġ an beirt againn nár eirġ leir an aimrir ná leir an drioċ flácnte, ná a ndeárnar péin d' olc an fnaom rin a rgaoilead. . . . . .

Níor labrad mórán. Doruiġ na reancuimní ag brúġad irteac orm féin, agus mé i ngneim láime innte coir na leapcan. Iad ag teacht agus ag imteacht le luar larrac. An reanraoġal bí againn le céile i n-allód ba ċnéire go fóil, ach go raib an raoġal nuad bí tagta ó foin, a bheóiteacht agus mo ġaoġal ruarac féin ó rgaramar le céile, ag fáġáil cnéire ar an reanraoġal agus ar na cuimnib bain leir.

Bíod ir nár labramar ach cúpla focal ó táinicear irteac, bí ruit beara ag imteacht ó duine go duine eadrainn, gur cuigear cé'n raoġal a bí aici le deic mbliadna, agus gur nocturġead de'n mnaoi ġac maid agus ġac olc dá ndeárnar ó rgaramar le céile deic mbliadna roime rin. . . . . .

Agus bí an rior diamair reo níor doimne ná aon eólar d' féadrad ceacar againn tabairt uaid le bhiadhaib béil . . . . .

* * * *

Go deimin, nuair ċoruiġeamar ag cainnt le céile, ċumamar beirt an cainnt leir an bfior diamair reo ceilt ar a céile dá mb'éidir, ach níorb éidir: ba ċumactaiġe go mór linn féacaint rúl ná focal béil, agus do tagad cineál náire oiannn ġur ċuigeamar a céile níor ċruinne agus níor doimne gan focal a rád ná ar aon dóiġ eile. . . . . .

Cuig rire ġur minic agus ġur ró-minic binn ag mactnam uirri agus mé i bfad uaiti, ach nac leiġrinn orm péin go mbíod: ċuigear péin ġurab é an rud ir mó bíod ag cur imnide uirri easla go bruiġead rí péin bár gan mire feiceál, ach ní leiġread rí uirri féin é rin liomra ná léiti péin. . . . . .

Bí rí ag féacaint amach róimpi ar fead i bfad, agus a reanraoġal n-a rúilib.

Labair rí ór íread, agus ġneim láime aici orm péin:

"Bí tú lá," ar rire, "agus bí tú ar tí peacad náireac a déanam. An lá rin. . . . . "

Níor ċnídeanaiġ rí an rád ach ċuimniġear péin ar an lá rin go rabar ar tí m' anam a díol, agus an ċaoi nac ndeárnar é nuair a ċuimniġear ar Sinéad. . . . . .

Ach ní innreócad aon cainnt eile bí eadrainn an lá rin. Tá rudaí ar an raoġal nac cóir labairt orra. Ní abrócad ach go bfuil a corp faoi 'n gcreapóiġ le dá lá, agus a hanam rna bflaitib. Má o'eirġ léiti mire fábáil ó peacad náireac agus í beó ar an raoġal reo, nac peárr ir péidir léiti é déanam anoir agus í ar neam?

Ní carrar a leiceid eile liom aríf i ngleann na ndeór.

[A Chríoc].

AS OTHERS SEE US.

American Judge's Tribute to the Army.

After an absence of 53 years in America, Mr. Constantine J. Smyth, Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals, District of Columbia, Washington, D.C., has revisited the home in Ireland which he left when a boy of ten. He is a native of the parish of Lavey, about ten miles from the town of Cavan.

Some interesting impressions of Ireland as revisited after 53 years were given by Chief Justice Smyth to a reporter in Dublin on Saturday. He said that he had been pleasantly surprised by the evidence of orderliness and progress which he had met with, and by the efficiency of the Government institutions and the newly-created forces in the country. He was especially impressed by the appearance of the Civic Guard.

"The military parade in Dublin the other day was an eye-opener to me. We do not equip our American soldiers nearly so well as yours are equipped. The men looked very business-like. A couple of days ago I watched a company go through some manœuvres, and I stopped in astonishment and remarked to my wife, 'These men equal our West Point cadets, whom we think the finest in the world.' I was a little surprised at the low stature of most of the soldiers I have seen. We in America think of Irishmen as big fellows of the type to be seen in the ranks of the Civic Guard."

ON Sunday, 19th August, President Cosgrave flew from Ennis to Carlow in an aeroplane piloted by Major-General MacSweeney. Captain Cranley piloted another machine in which Judge Cohalan, U.S.A., travelled, and a third machine was piloted by Colonel O'Reilly. A fourth machine made the journey as escort. The distance—over a hundred miles—was covered in an hour and five minutes.

WHAT OUR ARTIST SAW AT BALDONNEL AERODROME.

A GENERAL VIEW OF THE GREAT PARADE

Monday, August 13th.

Leinster Lawn ablaze with sunshine and a glory of flowers; a great crowd standing silent before a cenotaph just unveiled; high in the blue sky four aeroplanes circling sombrely; buglers sounding the " Last Post."

" In the name of the Irish Nation and by the Irish Nation commissioned and empowered, we offer here a symbol of Ireland's reverence and sorrow, of Ireland's pride and gratitude to the memory of two heroic men," the President had said a few moments earlier.

" Scornful alike of glorification and of obloquy, Arthur Griffith and Michael Collins, following the path of duty, led forth their people from the land of bondage. With a judgment that was clear, because it was free from selfishness and vain glory, they recognised and grasped an opportunity so rare in time and circumstance that it stands out among the designs of Providence, and by an act of courageous decision they endowed this nation at once with liberty and with power to sustain it."

In quiet even tones, without any straining for oratorical effect, that great gathering of representative Irish men and Irish women was told the story of those two lives devoted to the cause of Ireland and so tragically ended a brief twelvemonth ago. It was a brief and simple recital such as Collins and Griffith would have wished, yet touched with eloquence.

Then came the unveiling, the General Salute for the gallant dead, and, finally, that bugle call so sadly familiar in Ireland during the past year—the " Last Post."

As the long-drawn-out notes died away one heard their echo, as it seemed, from the far distance. It was the buglers in the different city barracks also paying tribute, and one realised with a thrill that, through the length and breadth of the country, wherever the soldiers of Ireland held a post, the same sad, yet proud ceremony was taking place.

In the Phœnix Park the guns of the Artillery added their voice.

Ten Days' Commemoration.

And for ten days the country sorrowed for the two great Irishmen who were taken from us with barely that interval between the tragedies.

In city and country, in town and village, Masses were offered up for their eternal repose. Their fellow-Irishmen who differed from them in religion also remembered—services were held in many non-Catholic churches—even in the Synagogue.

IN THE PHŒNIX PARK ON 22nd AUGUST.

At General Headquarters officers and men paraded every day at mid-day for the General Salute in memory of the dead.

In the quiet harbour of the dead at Glasnevin the wreaths freshly laid upon the two graves daily added their silent testimony of remembrance.

Wednesday, August 22nd.

Irish troops on the "Fifteen Acres"—Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery, Special Services—serried masses of men in green uniform drawn up in Review formation—bayonets flashing and accoutrements glinting in the brilliant sunshine between showers reminiscent of an April day.

The time of mourning is past and the Army has mustered from the four corners of the country for the first Bothar Buadha parade—in proud memory of those twain who first set their feet upon the Road to Victory.

The blare of the bands, the tumult of the pipes, the shouted orders, die into silence. Follows then the roar of aeroplane engines as a squadron arrives from Baldonnel and alights on the parade ground.

The bugles announce the arrival of the President and a little later signal the commencement of the ceremony of blessing the Flag of the Irish Army.

As Major-General MacMahon, Chief of Staff, takes the unfurled flag from the hands of the Chaplain, Rev. Dominick Ryan, after the Blessing, the freshening breeze takes the green, white and gold and flutters the colours in the sunlight.

A salvo of artillery and a flourish of bugles greet the spectacle, the Colour Party takes its place at the head of the troops and, in a little while, the great gathering of soldiers swings off on its long march through the Irish Capital, to be greeted everywhere along the route by enthusiastic crowds.

* * * * *

In Cork and elsewhere there are also great military displays to mark the day.

And, at the side of a lonely road in West Cork, officers and men from the city lay many wreaths beside the plain wooden cross which marks where Michael Collins, Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Ireland, was killed in ambush a year agone.

Father Clavin, of Gormanston Camp, blesses the spot, and General Beaslai having delivered an address in Irish and English, three volleys are fired over the spot.

The Commemoration is at an end, but "They shall be remembered for ever!"

MORE LINES ABOUT THE SALVAGE CORPS.

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ALL-ARMY ATHLETIC WEEK

(Continued from page 7.)

100 Yards (Boys).—Heat Winners—Pte. P. Doyle, Cpl. P. Lawler, Pte. M'Kenna, Cpl. P. Lennon, Pte. E. Byrne, Pte. P. Dunne. Final—M'Kenna, 1; Lawler, 2. Won by a foot. Time—13 2-5 secs.

Football Place Kick.—Comdt. Lohan (Claremorris), 146 ft. 6 ins., 1; Sergt. Friary (Athlone), 2; Capt. T. Collins (Athlone), 3.

100 Yards.—Heat Winners—Capt. L. Prior (G.H.Q.), Vol. Cassin (Ind. Services), Lt. J. Hogan (Cork), Sergt. Delany (Curragh), Capt. J. O'Farrell (Waterford), Cpl. M'Phillips (Cork), Vol. W. M'Veagh (Donegal). Final—Prior, 1; Hogan, 2; Cassin, 3. Won by a yard; same. Time—11 1-5 secs.

High Jump—Pte. Hempenstall (Dublin), 5 ft. 6 ins., 1; Lt. Cotter (Limerick), 5 ft. 5 ins., 2; Lt. Enright (Limerick), 5 ft. 4 ins., 3. Fifteen competed.

Slinging 56lb. (without follow).—Lt. Enright (Limerick), 22 ft. 9 ins., 1; Capt. Collins (Cork), 22 ft. 7½ ins., 2; Comdt. O'Driscoll (Curragh), 22 ft. 4 ins., 3. Twenty-one competed.

Tug of War.—First Round—Athlone beat Curragh 2 pulls to nil; Dublin w.o., Claremorris scratched; Independent Services beat G.H.Q. 2 pulls to nil; Cork w.o., Donegal scratched; Works Corps beat Special Infantry Corps 2 pulls to nil; Kerry a bye. Second Round—Cork beat Dublin 2 pulls to nil; Kerry beat Athlone 2 pulls to nil; Works Corps and Independent Services byes. Semi-finals—Kerry beat Works Corps 2 pulls to nil; Cork beat Independent Services 2 pulls to 1. Final—Cork beat Kerry 2 pulls to nil.

440 Yards.—The following qualified for final:—Vol. R. Cassin (Ind. Services), B.S.M. Kelly (G.H.Q.), Capt. O'Farrell (Waterford), Lt. O'Connor (Dublin), Lt. Rea (Limerick). Final—Farrell, 1; Kelly, 2. Won by two yards. Time—59 secs.

Raise and Strike Hurley Ball.—Capt. S. Nelligan (Ind. Services), 80 yds. 1½ ft., 1; Lt. O'Neill (Dublin), 80 yds. 1 ft., 2. Fourteen competed.

220 Yards (Boys).—Qualified for final:—Pte. J. McKenna, Cpl. T. Cawley, Pte. E. Byrne, Pte. John O'Leary, Pte. P. Power, Pte. P. Dunne, Pte. P. Doyle, Cpt. Lawlor. Final—Lawlor, 1; Byrne, 2; McKenna, 3. Time—30 secs.

220 Yards.—The following qualified for final:—Sgt. Hennessy (Dublin), Vol. R. Cassin (Ind. Services), Cpl. Quinn (Curragh), Cpl. Culleton (Waterford), Capt. L. Prior (G.H.G.). Final—Hennessy, 1; Prior, 2. Won by two yards. Time—24 3-5 secs.

One Mile Flat—Lt. Rea (Limerick), 1; Lt. Griffin (Cork), 2; Capt. F. Ahearne (Athlone), 3. Won by a yard; six yards between second and third. Eighteen ran. Time—4 mins. 49 secs.

One Mile Bicycle.—Capt. B. J. Donnelly (Dublin), 1; Lt. Kelly (Dublin), 2; Sgt. Beare (Ind. Services), 3. Won by a length; same. Eight rode. Time—2 mins. 36 4-5 secs.

Three Miles Bicycle.—Capt. B. J. Donnelly (Dublin), 1; Lt. Kelly (Dublin), 2; Sgt. Beare (Ind. Services), 3. Six rode. Won by eight lengths; five lengths between second and third. Time—8 mins. 5 3-5 secs.

120 Yards Hurdles Final.—Capt. J. Horgan (S.I.C.), 1; Inspector T. Glynn (Dublin), 2; Sgt.-Maj. Drewett (Curragh), 3. Won by a yard; two yards between second and third. Time—20 secs.

Five Miles Bicycle.—Capt. B. J. Donnelly (Dublin), 1; Lt. Kelly (Dublin), 2; Sgt. Beare (Ind Services), 3. Won by a length and a half; half a length between second and third. Seven rode. Time—14 mins. 35 3-5 secs.

Sack Race.—Pte. Wylie (Ind. Services), 1; Pte. Duffy, 2. Fourteen competed.

Obstacle Race.—Sgt. Collis, 1; Pte. Delany, 2. Fourteen competed.

Three Miles Flat.—Sgt. Houlihan (Claremorris), 1; Sgt. Power (Waterford), 2; Pte. Malone, 3. Won by 25 yards; 50 yards between second and third. Time—17 mins. 1-5 sec.

Throwing 56lb. Over Bar.—Lt. Enright (Limerick), 12 ft. 3 ins., 1; Sgt.-Maj. McGrath (Limerick), 12 ft., 2. Ten competed.

Three Miles Steeplechase.—Pte. Moore (Kerry), 1; Cpl. Hegarty (Kerry), 2; Pte. Power (Waterford), 3; Sgt. McGuire (Claremorris), 4. Won easily. Nine competed.

BOXING.

The boxing championships were inaugurated on Tuesday night at the Rotunda, where a large crowd witnessed the preliminary bouts of the various weights. The competitions were productive of some good boxing. Referee—Major-General Morrin. Colonel Cusack, Commandant Marie and Colonel Hunt acted as judges. The time-keeper was Commandant Corrigan, and M.C., Captain Kiely. Details:—

Bantamweights (three rounds)—Pte. D. Kavanagh (Athlone) beat Pte. McCann (G.H.Q.) on points, after a smart set-to. Corporal Traynor (Kerry) knocked out Pte. Stephenson (Air Force) in the first round. Pte. Shelley (Waterford) beat Pte. Flood (Athlone) in first round.

Flyweights (three rounds)—Pte. Joynt (Cork) beat Sgt. Brogan (Curragh) on points, after a hard fight.

Lightweights (three rounds)—Bugler Keogh (Special Infantry) beat Pte. McCarthy (Curragh) on points. Pte. Doherty (Donegal) beat Pte. William Donnelly (Limerick) on points.

Featherweight (three rounds)—Pte. Doyle (Cork) beat Pte. McCann (Gormanstown) on points. Pte. J. Burke (G.H.Q.) knocked out Pte. Carleton (Curragh) in the second round.

Welterweights (three rounds)—Sgt. Dwyer (Independent Services) beat Pte. Darragh (Curragh) on points, after an extra round. Pte. Chase (Athlone) beat Pte. Clements (Special Infantry) on points.

Middleweights (three rounds)—Sgt. Stack (Curragh) beat Pte. McCartney (Special Infantry) on points. Pte. Duggan (Waterford) beat Pte. Wilson (Kerry) on points.

Heavyweights (three rounds)—Cpl. Fogarty (Athlone) beat Sgt. Cole (Donegal) on points.

HURLING AND FOOTBALL.

The first semi-finals in hurling and football were played on Tuesday afternoon at Croke Park, and close finishes resulted in both games. Dublin Command met Independent Services in hurling. The Dublin Command team included Major-General Hogan, Rev. Father Pigott, and Frank O'Dea (of University College). Independents had a strong representation, including Murphy (of Tipperary) and Finlay (Leix) both All-Ireland medal holders.

Dublin won the hurling game after a stout struggle, the final score being:—

Dublin Command—4 goals 3 points.
Independent Services—2 goals 2 points.

The football game was played in a high wind. G.H.Q. were matched against Curragh Command. Considering their recent form against Dublin, the Kildare combination were expected to win, but G.H.Q. were in front all the way, and won a good game comfortably on the score:—

G.H.Q.—2 goals 2 points.
Curragh Command—2 points.

A bumper attendance is expected next Sunday, when the finals in both codes will be played off as a wind-up to the All-Army Athletic Week.

ARMY GOLF CHAMPION.

On Tuesday Colonel Carroll, of the Medical Services, maintained his position at the top of the aggregates at The Hermitage, Lucan, and became the first golf champion of the Irish Army.

Such a result was foreshadowed overnight, for at the close of Monday's play Colonel Carroll was leading Sergeant-Major Dearl by seven strokes, while Commandant Byrne and Captain Dartnell were each thirteen strokes behind. But when the third round had concluded on Tuesday there were only three strokes between the leader and Dearl, Colonel Carroll having taken 85 to the Sergeant-Major's 81. Then, for the first time during the tournament, Colonel Carroll got on to his game, and, with an excellent 75 for the last round, he played himself into an impregnable position. In the forenoon Captain Dartnell, who, by the way, stated that he was never connected with the staff of the Royal Liverpool Club, but was always an amateur golfer, returned the best card (79), and, playing a fine all-round game, he had a concluding round of 75, which tied with Colonel Carroll's score for the best gross, and brought him into second place, S.-M. Dearl requiring 83.

The command team championship was won by General Headquarters with an aggregate of 1,412, Curragh Command being second with 1,473, and Dublin Command third with 1,488. The handicap sweepstakes was won by Lieutenant Carroll, of the Air Force.

The morning play on Tuesday was uneventful except for a noticeable falling away by Colonel Carroll, who took 44 to the turn and 41 home. On the way out he had 6's at the 2nd and 3rd, and a 7 at the 6th, and, coming home, the River hole cost him 6, while he required two more at the 17th, being in trouble all the way. Dearl went all right on to the outward half, and reached the turn in 37

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(4 4 5 3 4 5 4 4 4); but he had lapses at the 12th, 14th, 15th and 16th, and could do no better than 44 home. Captain Dartnell, on the other hand, played steadily for a round of 79. The best golf of the two days was played by Colonel Carroll and Captain Dartnell in the evening, and incidentally it may be remarked that Captain Stapleton, with 78, knocked twelve strokes off his morning round. Colonel Carroll was out in 37, and he finished in 75, his figures reading—Out—3 4 5 3 5 4 4 5 4. In—3 5 4 5 4 4 4 4 5. Captain Dartnell's card was as follows:—Out—3 3 6 3 3 6 4 4 4=36. In—5 7 3 4 5 3 4 4 4=39.

The meeting was in every respect an unqualified success. The institution of the championship is certain to have far-reaching effects on Irish golf, and when the Army Golfing Society has been established an additional stimulus will be given to the game in the Army. The aggregates were:—

	1st & 2nd Rds.	3rd Rd.	4th Rd.	Aggt.
Col. Carroll (G.H.Q.) ...	159	85	75	319
Capt. Dartnell (Curragh)...	172	79	75	326
S.-M. Dearl (Kerry) ...	166	81	83	330
Comdt. Byrne (Curragh) ...	172	82	83	337
Capt. Stapleton (G.H.Q.)...	177	90	78	345
Lt. Whelan (Limerick) ...	177	86	87	350
Capt. Martin (Dublin) ...	175	89	93	357
Cpl. Byrne (Cork) ...	180	88	96	364
Comdt. Feeley (G.H.Q.) ...	188	95	83	366
Col. M'Carthy (Curragh)...	191	85	94	370
Lt. Hyland (Dublin ...	181	95	97	373
Capt. Kelly (Dublin) ...	191	93	91	375
Maj.-Gen. Davitt (G.H.Q.)	191	100	91	382
Comdt. Kenny (Dublin) ...	188	102	93	383
Capt. Balfe (G.H.Q.) ...	196	96	95	387
Lt. Walters (G.H.Q.) ...	202	91	100	393
Capt. McCarthy (Dublin)...	198	104	92	394
Capt. O'Sullivan (Curragh)	296	105	94	405
Capt. McCarthy (Curragh)	208	96	101	405
Capt. Boland (Curragh) ...	200	103	103	406
Capt. Delamere (Air Force)	193	95	—	—
Vol. Verling (Cork) ...	227	111	—	—
Lt. Hardy (Air Force) ...	206	—	—	—
Col. Sheehy (Dublin) ...	203	—	—	—

INTER-COMMAND CHAMPIONSHIP.—General Headquarters, 1,412; Curragh Command, 1,473; Dublin Command, 1,488.

36 HOLES SWEEPSTAKES (Tuesday).—Lt. Carroll (Air Force), 188, 36, 152; Comdt. Byrne (Curragh), 165, 10, 155; Sergt-Major Dearl (Kerry), 164, 8, 156.

IN OUR NEXT ISSUE.

Two pages of humorous sketches at the All-Army Athletic Tournament.

Special critical review of the week's performances by "Oscar."

G.H.Q. COMMAND LEAGUE.

RESULTS.

Gormanstown (A)	...	2	10	Army Ordnance Corps ...	1	1
Portobello Staff ...	...	3	1	Portobello Transport ...	1	1
Chief of Staff's (A)	...	w.o.		Gormanstown (B) ...	scr.	
Army Pay Corps	...	3	1	Chief of Staff's (B) ...	0	4
Mountjoy (P.A.)	...	2	2	Portobello Transport ...	2	1
Chief of Staff's (A)	...	1	4	Adjutant-General's Dpt. ...	0	2
Gormanstown (A)	...	4	2	Portobello Staff ...	1	0

LEAGUE TABLE.

Team.	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
Gormanstown (A) ...	2	2	0	0	4
Chief of Staff's (A) ...	2	2	0	0	4
Portobello Staff	2	1	1	0	2
Army Pay Corps ...	1	1	0	0	2
Mountjoy Police ...	1	1	0	0	2
Transport (Portobello) ...	2	0	2	0	0
Adjutant-General's Dept....	1	0	1	0	0
Army Ordnance Corps ...	1	0	1	0	0
Chief of Staff's (B) ...	1	0	1	0	0
Gormanstown (B) ...	1	0	1	0	0
Army Supply Corps ...	0	0	0	0	0
Army Medical Corps ...	0	..	0	0	0

KERRY COMMAND SPORTS.

Cahirciveen's Great Display.

The Kerry Command Sports were held in the Sports Field, Tralee, on the 8th Aug., but were not favoured with pleasant weather. Heavy downpours of rain spoiled what promised to be a most successful tournament, and militated against a really good attendance. However, all things considered, the sports proved most interesting and enjoyable, and great credit redounds to the Sports' Committee who worked indefatigably under trying conditions, and never allowed the unsportsmanlike attitude of the elements to damp their ardour.

Rarely did interest flag during the entire proceedings, and several exciting finishes made up for the soaking the spectators received.

The 9th Infantry Battalion, Cahirciveen, carried all before them, and their representatives proved themselves most versatile and accomplished athletes. No fewer than ten events out of nineteen were annexed by the Cahirciveen lads, who should give a fine account of themselves at the Army Championships.

The antics of Volunteer Winters, 27th Battalion, Kenmare, who won the prize for the best clown, were a distinct asset to the day's sport. He is a born comedian, and in several respects was the life and soul of the proceedings.

The Christian Brothers kindly gave the services of the Saint Joseph's Industrial School Band, Tralee, and the young musicians rendered a fine selection of Irish airs. The Kerry Command Pipers' Band was also in attendance.

Major-General O'Daly, G.O.C.; Colonel McGuinness, Second in Command; Colonel Bishop, Command Adjutant, and Colonel Brophy, Command Quartermaster, were amongst the many officers present.

The prizes were presented by Mrs. McGuinness, wife of Colonel McGuinness, who congratulated the different winners on their success.

DETAILS.

100 YARDS (Flat).—1, Lieut. Keating, 9th Batt., Cahirciveen; 2, Vol. Murphy, 6th Batt., Killarney; 3, Vol. Bowman, 9th Batt., Cahirciveen.

220 YARDS (Flat).—1, Lieut. O'Connor, 17th Batt., Tralee; 2, Lieut. J. Lyons, 27th Batt., Kenmare; 3, Vol. J. Bowman, 9th Batt,, Cahirciveen.

440 YARDS (Flat).—1, Lieut. J. Lyons, 27th Batt., Kenmare; 2, Vol. Bowman, 9th Batt., Cahirciveen; 3, Lieut. Keating, 9th Batt., Cahirciveen.

HALF MILE (Flat).—1, Capt. W. Foley, 9th Batt., Cahirciveen; 2, Corpl. O'Connor, 9th Batt., Cahirciveen; 3, Vol. Moore, 6th Batt., Killarney.

ONE MILE (Flat).—1, Capt. W. Foley, 9th Batt., Cahirciveen; 2, Vol. J. Moore, 6th Batt., Killarney; 3, Vol. A. Byrne, Pipers' Band.

MARATHON, 6 MILES. (Silver Cup presented by Major-Gen. O'Daly) 1, Corpl. W. Hegarty, 9th Batt., Cahirciveen; 2, Vol. Savage, 6th Batt., Killarney; 3, Vol. Healy, Armoured Car Corps. (Race run from Fenit to Tralee).

120 YARDS HURDLES.—1, Vol. J. Dore, 9th Batt., Cahirciveen; 2, Vol. J. Moore, 6th Batt., Killarney.

HIGH JUMP (Open).—1, Capt. E. Goggins, 27th Batt., Kenmare (5 feet); 2, Sergt. McCarthy, 9th Batt., Cahirciveen (4 ft., 11 in.)

LONG JUMP.—Won by Vol. Kennedy, 19th Batt., Castleisland (16 feet 9½ inches).

HOP, STEP AND JUMP.—1, Sergt. Bachelor, 9th Batt., Cahirciveen (37ft. 2 in); 2, Vol. Kennedy, 19th Batt., Castleisland (35 ft., 6 in).

SACK RACE.—1, Vol. J. O'Donnell, 9th Batt., Cahirciveen; 2, Capt. W. McLernon, M.T.C., Tralee; 3, Vol. Duffy, 17th Batt., Tralee.

ONE MILE RELAY RACE.—1, 9th Batt., Cahirciveen (Capt. W. Foley, Lieut. Keating, Corpl. O'Connor, Vol. Bowman); 2, 27th Infantry Batt. Kenmare (Capt. Goggin, Lieut. Lyons, Vol. Tuomey, Vol. McCarthy); 3, 17th Batt., Tralee (Vol. Duggan, Lieut. O'Connor, Vol. Murphy, Vol. Logue).

ONE MILE CYCLE.—1, Vol. Kavanagh, 27th Batt., Kenmare; 2, Sergt. Flood, 17th Batt., Tralee; 3, Capt. Hegarty, 9th Batt., Cahirciveen.

THREE MILE CYCLE (Open).—1, Vol. Kavanagh, 27th Batt., Kenmare.; 2, Lieut. Louth, 17th Batt., Tralee; Capt. Hegarty, 9th Batt., Cahirciveen.

PUTTING 16lb. SHOT.—1, Vol. P. Conroy, 9th Batt., Cahirciveen (24 ft. 7½ in); 2, Lieut. G. O'Riordan, M.O., 27th Batt., Kenmare (33 ft. 9½ in.); 3, Vol. Connell, 9th Batt., Cahirciveen (30 ft. 5½ in.).

THROWING 56 lbs. (with follow).—1, Lieut. G. O'Riordan, M.O., 27th Batt., Kenmare (24 ft. 7 in.); 2, Vol. Connell, 9th Batt., Cahirciveen (21 ft. 9 in.); 3, Sergt. Bachelor, 9th Batt., Cahirciveen (20 ft. 4 in.).

THROWING 56 lbs. (without follow).—1, Lieut. G. O'Riordan M.O., 27th Batt., Kenmare (22 ft. 8 in.); 2, Sergt. Bachelor, 9th Batt., Cahirciveen (19 ft.).

TUG-OF-WAR.—9th Inf. Batt., Cahirciveen beat 6th Inf. Batt., Killarney, in the final. (The Cahirciveen team beat all opponents to a frazzle).

LADIES' RACE (Open).—1, Miss Kinnarney; 2, Miss McGuinness; 3, Miss McInerney.

BOYS' RACE.—(Open to Members of Band of St. Jseoph's Industrial School, Tralee). 1, Flavey; 2, Fitzpatrick; 3, Drury.

Several beautiful Prizes were presented to the Sports Committee by the traders and others in Tralee.

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WORKS CORPS ATHLETIC CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The Works Corps Athletic Championships were held in the Sports Field, Kildare Barracks on the 8th inst., before a good attendance and in splendid weather. Music was rendered by the Brass and Reed Band of the Dublin Command, and the Fife and Drum Band of the Army Corps of Engineers. Such items as Tilting the Bucket, Blind Boxing, and Pillow Fighting, afforded much amusement.

100 Yards.—Vol. Ryan, 1st; Vol. Byrne, 2nd; Sergt. Doyle, 3rd.
220 Yards.—Vol. Byrne, 1st; Sergt. Doyle, 2nd; Lieut. Scott, 3rd.
440 Yards.—Lieut. Scott, 1st; Lieut. Prendergast, 2nd.
880 Yards.—Lieut. Smithers, 1st; Vol. Lakes, 2nd.
One Mile Flat.—Lieut. Smithers, 1st; Vol. Dunne, 2nd; Vol. Lakes, 3rd.
16 lbs. Shot.—Vol. Corkery, 1st; Capt. Kelly, 2nd.
120 Yards Hurdles.—Corpl. Browne, 1st; Vol. Byrne, 2nd.
Throwing 56 lbs. (without follow).—C.S.M. McGrath, 1st; Vol. Perry, 2nd.
Throwing 56 lbs. (with follow.)—C.S.M. McGrath, 1st; Vol. Perry, 2nd.
Throwing 56 lbs. over the Bar.—Capt. Kelly, 1st; C.S.M. McGrath, 2nd.
Long Jump.—Cpl. Browne, 1st; Sergt. Ryan, 2nd.
High Jump.—Cpl. Browne, 1st.
Hop, Step and Jump.—Cpl. Browne, 1st; Sergt. Ryan, 2nd.
Tug-of-War.—Won by Waterford Battalion.
Sack Race.—Vol. O'Brien, 1st; Lieut. Scott, 2nd; Vol. Roche, 3rd.
Obstacle Race.—Vol. Hand, 1st; Vol. Roche, 2nd; Vol. Clifford, 3rd.
One Mile Cycling.—Vol. Malone, 1st.; Lieut. Murphy, 2nd.
Three Miles Cycling.—Vol. Stowe, 1st; Vol. Malone, 2nd.
Relay Race.—Won by Dublin Battalion.

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SEE OUR NEXT ISSUE.

DEPENDANTS' ALLOWANCE.

The Ministry of Defence has sent the following letter to Mr. Sean Lyons:—

A Chara,—With reference to the reply given by the Minister for Defence to the question asked by you in the Dáil on the 26th ultimo, regarding the claim of Mr. Patrick Harte, Joanstown, Rathowen, Westmeath, for Dependants' Allowances in respect of the son of Corporal Patrick Harte, I am directed to inform you that the claim for allowances has been disallowed, after due investigation, on the ground that the extent of dependance ascertained, namely, about 9s. per week, was less than the minimum required by the regulations (12s. per week) before an allowance may be issued.

I am to explain that the extent of dependance, in the case of an unmarried soldier is taken to be the amount nominally contributed by the soldier to his home over and above the cost of his own maintenance therein for a reasonable period prior to enlistment, the allowance admissible in the case of an unmarried N.C.O. or men being as follows:—

Extent of Dependance.	Allowance Admissible.
Under 12s. per week ...	Nil.
12s. to 18s. per week ...	7s. per week.
19s. to 25s. per week ...	14s. per week.
26s. and over ...	21s. per week.

The regulations governing the matter are based on the recognition of an obligation on the part of an unmarried soldier to contribute to the support of his dependants a reasonable portion of his army pay, this portion being calculated as 8s. per week in the case of an N.C.O. or private receiving ordinary rates of pay.

Back numbers of the New Series of "An t-Oglach" can be obtained on application to this Office.

Photo by] **G.H.Q. COMMAND HURLING TEAM.** *[W. D. Hogan.*

The members of the G.H.Q. Command Hurling Team, which defeated the Kerry Command Hurling Team at Limerick on the 18th of July by three goals to one. Left to right (back row)—Pte. Shea, Pte. Snee, Captain M. Lennon (Captain), Capt. Chisholm, Pte. Keogh, Pte. Morrison. Centre—Comdt. M. Kennedy, Pte. T. Barry, Sgt. F. Gill, Capt. J. Brennan, Sgt. M. Gaughran, Capt. M. Doyle. Front—Capt. J. Kearns and Lieut. Holland.

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When in Doubt write to "An t-Oglach."

Soldiers are cordially invited to make use of this column. All queries should be addressed to the Editor of "An t-Oglach," G.H.Q., Parkgate Street, Dublin, and must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, which will not be made public unless desired.

Readers should write on one side of the paper only. It is possible that some slight delay may occur in answering certain queries owing to the necessity for making inquiries, but all questions will be answered in the earliest possible issue.

ACCOUNT OUTSTANDING.

T. L. (Red City, Fethard).—Your account has been forwarded, certified correct, to the Chief Accounts Officer, and will be paid in due course.

B. S. M.'s PAY.

"Anxious" (Clonmel).—(1) By applying to the Command Q.M. through the Batt. Q.M. (2) No.

BACK PAY, ETC.

"Paddy, the Next Best Thing" (Galway).—(1) We are not aware that such an arrangement ever existed. (2) No. (3) None.

SEEKS SADDLERY POST.

"Saddler" (Dublin).—There are no vacancies in this line at present. You will have an opportunity of securing a position in this capacity in the near future.

AMOUNT OUTSTANDING.

"Anxious One" (Templemore).—Furnish us with a detailed statement, showing how and by whom this debt was incurred, and we hope to be able to deal with the matter.

RE-ATTESTATION.

Driver M. W. (Limerick).—You may have your discharge if you wish. Write and inform us if this is what you desire.

PROMOTION AND PAY.

"Garryowen" (Dublin).—We do not understand why you are not receiving pay according to your rank if, as you state, you have appeared in camp orders. Bring the matter to the notice of the Camp Commandant, who should authorise payment.

DEPENDANTS' ALLOWANCE.

"I. R. B." (Islandbridge).—You should have forwarded your home address. Have the forms completed and returned. **No month need be stated.**

Martin Keane (Ballymote).—This claim is being investigated.

Mrs. J. Lonergan (Killusty).—This claim has been rejected, as your son's earnings were only ten shillings per week with board prior to enlistment.

Vol. C. K. (Cork City).—No application has been made in this case. A form has now been sent.

Sergeant J. Sullivan (Clonmel).—A cheque for the amount of the arrears in this case was despatched on the 21st August.

Volunteer J. Magee (Tralee).—This was paid on a duplicate claim, payments on which have now been transferred. £5 8s. was despatched on August 4th, and a paying order, value £2 16s., was sent on the 18th August.

Mrs. T. M. (Kilkee).—Payments were made in this case as follows:—31/3/'23, £7; 14/4/'23, £7; and 11/5/'23, £3 14s. This last was the concluding payment. There will, we are informed, be no further payments, your son being now an officer on G.R.O.

Private Wm. McGroarty (Drogheda).—Your dependants could not be traced owing to an incorrect address having been given on the Application Form. Thanks to your letter to this office the correct address has now been noted, and the claim is in the hands of the Inspector i/c Investigation Department.

Vol. W. W. (Co. Galway).—This claim has been rejected. The amount per week contributed at home prior to enlistment (8s.) does not justify an allowance being made.

"Constant Reader" (Carrickmacross).—This claim is at present in the hands of the Inspector i/c Claims Investigation Department.

"Disappointed" (Cahirciveen).—Special enquiries are being made in your case, and when the necessary information is received, payments will be resumed.

Vol. M. O'Brien (Castlebar), Private F. Farrell (Gormanston), Corporal G. Brown (Kehoe Barracks), and Volunteer H. McNulty (Curragh).—No applications have been received in any of these cases. Forms have now been despatched for completion.

BATTALION STOREMAN.

R. G. W.—A Quartermaster Sergeant is the only one entitled to grade pay.

DEMOBILISATION.

"Thomas Sharpe" (Curragh).—Medically unfit discharged men receive the 28 days' pay, etc., unless their unfitness is brought about by their own wilful acts.

INSURANCE.

"J. C." (Curragh).—The insurance company must be at fault. If not you must have been out of benefit before joining the Army. We know of a case in which a man who joined the Army in August of last year received maternity benefit for a child born in June of this year.

RATION ALLOWANCE.

"One Much Interested" Ennis.—It must be certified that you cannot be accommodated in barracks before ration allowance of 2s. per day can be given.

PROFICIENCY PAY.

"J. F. C." (Tallaght).—This is a matter for your O.C. The Pay Officer is dependant upon the O.C's recommendation that the claimant is a proficient worker and is engaged whole time at his trade.

Corporal G. B.—We are informed that as you are not on the organisation of the Machine Gun Company, Proficiency Pay cannot be sanctioned. With regard to your second question, you should apply to the Claims Branch, Q.M.G.'s Department, Portobello Barracks, Dublin, giving full particulars.

DIFFICULTY IN PROCURING "AN T-OGLACH."

Serious complaints have been reaching this office of difficulties experienced in obtaining copies of the Army Journal, "An t-Oglach." Readers will greatly oblige by immediately reporting same to the Circulating Manager at G.H.Q., Parkgate, Dublin.

A patrol of military, passing the Mall at the time, was called by residents to a fire which broke out in the Sinn Fein Club, Colbeck Street, Waterford, at 2 a.m. on Tuesday, and rendered good service before the arrival of the Fire Brigade. Portion of a staircase and the floor of a back room suffered destruction, but the damage would have been far more serious but for the prompt efforts of the soldiers.

HELD OVER.

The Article on "A Day With the Coast Patrol" is unavoidably held over until our next issue.

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BARRAIC MHÍCHÍL.

Beanntraighe, Gleann Garbh.
Druim Dá Liag, Dún Mónmhuighe.
Baile Cairleáin Béarra, an Ráth mór.
Mag Cromtha, Sráid an Mhuilinn.
Béal Átha Dá Chab, Áth an Chóirthe.
Baile Múirne, Inse Geimhleach.
Mainistir Fear Muighe, Cill Uinn.
Lior Mór, an Tulach, Conaithe.
Ceapach Cuinn, Mainistir na Corann

Comhrá Beirte (an leanúint).
(1) Séamar agus (2) Tomár.
(2) Cogair, bhfuil aon tuairisg agat an Liaimín Dairg an Gleanna ?
(1) Go deimhin tá. Ná fuil ré 'ra bharrach céadna liom ? (2) Bhfuil anoir ? Díor ag caint le na athair tar éis an Aifrinn Dé Domhnaigh seo chaimh. Dubairt ré liom go raibh Liaimín ag dul an agaidh go hiongantach. Tá ré i 'na oifigeach anoir, adeir ré. An fíor dan ? (1) Is fíor i bhfigh. Tá ré 'na chorporál, agus ní fada Go mbeidh céim eile aige do réir Dealbhaim. Is maith an faighidhir é
(2) Dail, is aith an daoghal é. Lag a ceapar cúpla bliain ó shin go bhfeicfinn mac do Dairg an Gleanna 'na oifigeach. Bhfuil ré níor aoibhe ná Tomáirín na habann ? (1) Ach, níl. Tá ré fin 'na chaptaen.

PHONETIC PRONUNCIATION.

ANNUMUCKA AUTUNNA.
ID DHEESHUCKTH KUR KEE.
BORRICK VEE HEEL.

Bounthree, Gloun Gorruv.
Dreem ghaw leeg, Doon moanwee.
Bwalla kishlawn veeorra, a raw moor.
Maw kroumha, Srauda willin.
Bail awha ghaw kobb, awha koashta.
Bwalla woorna, eensha geeluck.
Monishtur far mwee, Keel oord.
Liss moor, a Tull lock, Kunaha.
Kap pock keen, Mwonishtur nuck kurrun.
Koar Raw Berta (err lan noont).
Shaymuss ogguss Thum mauss.
Kuggur. Will lain thoorishga guth err Leem meen thoig a ylanna.
Good dine thaw. Naw fwill shay suv vorrick
Keeonna lyum. Willa nish
Veessa koint
Lin nahir trayisha naffrun
Day downig shu hurrin
Doort
Shay lyum gur rev Lee meen a dull
Err eyeg guh hoonthuck. Thaw shay
Nuffiguck a nish, a derr shay
Un feer sun Iss feera shlee.
Thaw shay nuh kurpurawl ogguss nee foddha gum meg kaim ella ge drayer douruv. Iss mwah a sigh dure ray
Wull, iss satta sail lay. Logga happuss koopla bleen oh hin gu vick hin mock du Hoyg a glanna naffiguck. Will shay neess seerda naw
Thum mawisheen nuh houn ? ock neel.
Thaw shay shin na kopptain.

ENGLISH TRANSLATION.

PLACE NAMES.
CORK COMMAND.
MICEAL BARRACKS.

Bantry, Glengarriff.
Drimoleague, Dunmanway.
Castletownbere, Rathmore.
Macroom, Millstreet.
Ballydehob, Coachford.
Ballyvourney, Inchegeela.
Fermoy, Kilworth.
Lismore, Tullow, Conna.
Cappoquin, Middleton.

Conversation (Dialogue)—continued.
(1) James and (2) Thomas.
(2) Whisper, have you any news of Tim of the Glen's Billy
(1) Indeed, I have. Isn't he in the same barrack with me. (2) Is he now? I was speaking to his father after Mass last Sunday. He told me Billy was getting on extraordinary well. He is an officer now, says he.
Is that true ? (1) Tis in a way.

He is a corporal ; and it won't be long until he is promoted another step according to appearances, he is a good soldier.

Well, tis a queer world, little I thought a couple of years ago that I would see Tim of the Glen's son an officer. Is he higher up than Tommy at the River ? Oh ! no, *he* is a captain.

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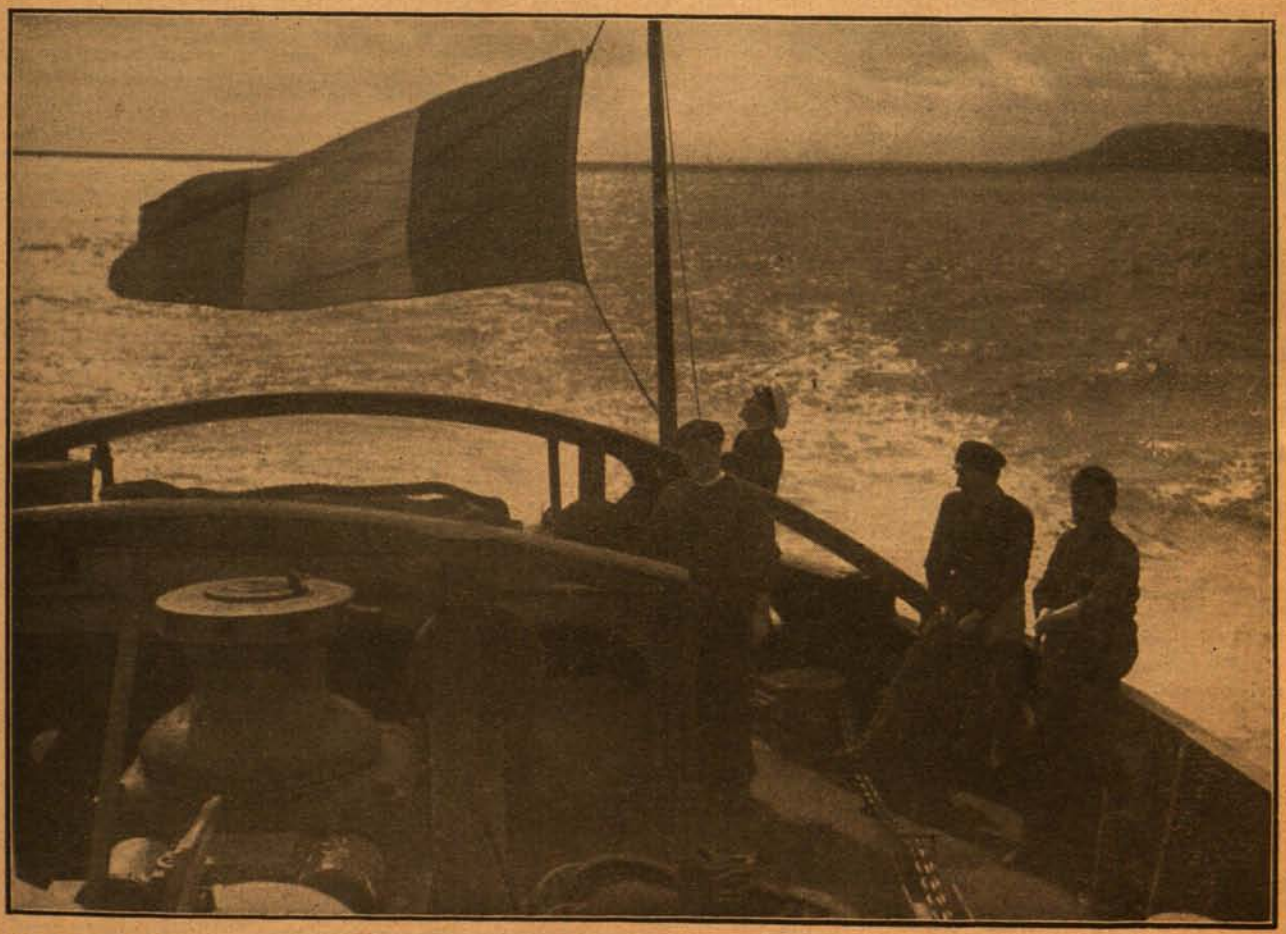
An t-Óglách

Vol. I. No. 15 (New Series). [Registered as a Newspaper.] OCTOBER 6, 1923. Price TWOPENCE.

ON BOARD THE COAST PATROL SLOOP "DAINTY."



"An t-Oglách"] [*Exclusive Photo.*

First Officer O'Callaghan hoisting the Tricolour on board the s.s. "Dainty," as the vessel enters Dublin Bay, shortly after sunrise. (*See Article on page 3 and following pages.*)

THE COASTAL AND MARINE SERVICE.

Since the disbandment of the Coastal Infantry, announced elsewhere in this issue, the Coastal and Marine Service of Saorstát Eireann consists of the Coast Patrol Boats and the Marine Investigation Department. The last-named section comprises over two hundred men who watch the coast from Narrow Water, in Carlingford Lough, round by the East, South, and West coasts, to Moville in the North, on Lough Swilly.

Major-General Vize is in charge of the entire Service, with Captain O'Connor, a master-mariner of wide experience, as Superintendent of the Coastal Patrol. The Patrol possesses four marine bases—Dun Laoghaire, Haulbowline, Galway, and Killybegs.

There are 13 patrol vessels in addition to the s.s. "Dainty." They are 148 feet 2 inches in length, are engined up to 600 horse power, and steam up to 14 knots. Each of the patrol vessels carries a 12-pounder gun, and the smaller craft are manned with machine guns on the fore-deck.

There are five river patrols—2 on the Shannon, 1 in Waterford, 1 on the Lee, and another.

There are two drifters of 90 feet, with 270 h.p. engines, giving a speed of about 10 knots, and three motor launches, petrol driven, and capable of great speed.

An t-Óglác

OCTOBER 6, 1923.

THE ARMY JOURNAL.

With the coming reorganisation and development of the Army, it is felt that "An t-Oglach," the Army Journal, should play a useful and influential part.

Up to the beginning of the present month, the publication expenses of the Journal were partially borne from public funds, but the grant in aid has now ceased and the Journal will be dependent in the future on the support it receives from officers and men, to grow and flourish as a publication worthy of the Army.

This change in the circumstances of the paper is availed of to review Army policy as affecting the Journal, and steps are now being taken to bring the Journal more directly into line with the life of the Army, and all matters affecting the welfare of the troops. From every officer and man, therefore, who have the interests of the Army at heart, cordial co-operation and assistance is desired. The columns of the paper will be open for reference to all matters directly affecting the troops.

Hitherto, the paper was distributed through the Battalion Quartermasters. Since the paper will now become the medium of all progressive movement in the Army, in the domain of training, education and general military information, the Officer Commanding the Battalion will now be charged with the responsibility of seeing that the Army Journal reaches all the officers and men in his Unit. Men of outstanding ability and facility in writing should be encouraged to keep their Unit before the notice of the Army through "An t-Oglach." The paper will be to each Battalion and each other Unit, what the Officers and men of that Unit desire to make it. All matters of interest relating to the training and development of a Unit should be communicated to the Army Journal, and the paper made in this way one of universal interest.

On the educative and purely military side, the Journal will now receive special attention, and its general outlook will be closely allied with the Military Schools and training establishments of the future.

With this issue of the Journal, on a self-supporting basis, it is desired that all ranks will lend that willing and generous support to make their own paper an unqualified success.

The Journal is a semi-official publication and is under the control and direction of the Department of the Chief of General Staff.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Remittances for each issue's sales should be forwarded to reach this office not later than the second Tuesday after date of publication. Returns (unsold copies) should be forwarded within the same period.

The Journal is now issed to the Army at 2d., net per copy, NO DISCOUNT BEING ALLOWED.

Remittances and returns up to and including No. 14 should be sent to Capt. Balfe, Stationery Office, Portobello Barracks, Dublin.

All accounts from No. 15 inclusive will be dealt with by the Circulation Manager, "An t-Oglach," Office, G.H.Q., Parkgate.

THE SWORD SONG OF KÖRNER.

An 18th Century Soldier-Poet of Germany.

Karl Theodor Körner, the soldier-poet of Germany, was born in the quaint and beautiful city of Dresden in the year 1791. He was intended for the legal profession, but the lure of the theatre proved too powerful for the young student, and ere he had attained his nineteenth birthday he was established as song-writer to the Hof Theatre, in Vienna.

In 1813, the newly-awakened sense of patriotism in young Germany made itself apparent, and the trumpet call to arms which resounded throughout the Fatherland bid defiance to the great Corsican whose iron heel had pressed so hard upon the German people. Young Körner abandoned the desk and hurried home to offer his services to his country. Joining Lutzow's famous "Night-Riders," he soon proved his worth as a soldier, and in the short space of three months he rose to the rank of lieutenant. The stirring incidents of the campaign afforded Körner inspiration for many patriotic songs, and to the soldier-poet's rousing verses much of the consequent success of German arms may be fairly attributed. He distinguished himself at several minor engagements, and then, while leading a dashing charge at Gadebusch, in August, 1813, a fatal bullet pierced his heart.

Körner is remembered by his inspired song, "Das Schwertlied,' which was written the evening before his last battle; the concluding stanza was hastily jotted down just before the signal was given for Lutzow's Brigade to enter the conflict. Needless to say, it loses in translation, but the following gives some idea of the spirit of the verse:—

THE SWORD SONG.

Sword at my left side gleaming,
Why is thy keen glance beaming?
So fondly bent on mine,
I love that smile of thine.
Hurrah!

Borne by a trooper daring,
My looks his fire glance wearing,
I arm a free man's hand,
This well delights thy brand.
Hurrah!

Ay, good sword, free I wear thee
And. true heart's love, I bear thee
Betrothed one, at my side,
As my dear chosen bride.
Hurrah!

Come from thy sheath, then, treasure,
Thou trooper's true-eye pleasure,
Come forth my good sword, come,
Enter thy father's home.
Hurrah!

Ha! in the free air glancing,
How brave this bridal dancing,
How in the sun's glad beams,
Bride-like thy bright steel gleams.
Hurrah!

Come on, ye German horsemen,
Come on, ye valiant Norsemen,
Swells not your heart's warm tide,
Clasp each in hand his bride.
Hurrah!

FAINNE NA n-OGLACH.

A general meeting of the officers and men of the 28th Inf. Batt., was held at Gort, with a view of the organisation of the Irish language in the Battalion. There was a very large attendance.

After some discussion a Committee was formed who will make immediate arrangements for the revival of the native tongue in the Battalion.

The following are the members of the Committee:—Comdt. T. O'Donnell, President; Capt. P. Duggan, Vice-President; Lieut. Sean Clancy, Hon. Sec.; Lieut. Aodh O'Goill, Delegate to Command Convention; Sergt. M. Lydon, Cpl. J. McDonagh, Pte. J. Naughton, Pte. M. Faherty.

A DAY WITH THE COAST PATROL.

A Dash on the M.L.1—When a Land Mine is a Sea Mine—The Voyage of the "Dainty."

If you hugged the wheel-house of Motor Launch No. 1 (property of Saorstát Eireann) you could avail of a little shelter, and conversation was possible despite the rush of the craft into the teeth of the rain storm.

"Some day," said the Scribe, "I will go down to Cork in a normal fashion and return from Ireland's premier city—I am only quoting the natives thereof—in an equally humdrum manner."

"But," expostulated his Accomplice, "you went down by the ordinary train on this trip."

"How can you call it an ordinary train which ended its Southern career at Mallow, where one had to tranship in a whirl of crazy Fords to a very much inferior train about three miles at the other side of the river, and then spend about two hours being shunted aimlessly about in the vicinity of a temporary station, finally arriving in Cork seven hours after leaving Dublin?"

The Accessory-Before-the-Fact remained silent and the Scribe rumbled on with his reminiscences.

It appeared that the last time he had visited the Southern city he had left Dublin on a goods train on a Saturday night. The goods train had been held up in the small hours of the morning near Enniscorthy and the mails robbed by armed men, with dirty handkerchiefs tied over their faces. They had ignored the passenger in the Guard's van.

"It is sometimes a good thing," declared the Scribe, "to look as if you were not worth robbing."

"I suppose that is why you have escaped so long," remarked his companion.

The Scribe stared at him frigidly for a moment.

"At five o'clock in the morning," he continued, with dignity, "that blamed goods train evacuated me, aching in every bone, on the platform in Wexford, and I crawled to White's. I spent one of the longest Sundays I ever met, in a town where I didn't know a soul. In the evening I struck up with a Welsh miner on holiday, but as his language consisted in equal parts of Welsh Gaelic and English Bass, the evening wasn't what you might call a success as an example of social intercourse. I was rather glad to catch a train at about seven o'clock on Monday morning. The train got as far as Campile, and there it stopped because the railway bridge had been blown up during the night, for the third time in a fortnight. I got a lift into Waterford on a motor lorry laden with fowl, humorous-eyed ducks trying to make a meal off the legs of my trousers en route. That evening I got a motor car as far as Dungarvan, and another from that town to Youghal. I travelled in the odour of sanctity, having two nuns and a priest with me on the first half of the journey, and an elderly nun as a fellow-traveller for the second part. On Tuesday, I coaxed and bribed a man who hired motors, to chance his car as far as Cork, and reached the Southern capital at 1.30 p.m. that day."

"Sounds like Paul Revere's ride,' commented the Accomplice. "Did you ever try having it set to music?"

The Scribe glared at him, and the young man hastened to add: "But how did you get back?"

"On the deck of a boat called the 'Fastnet,' a week later. Little craft somewhat bigger than one of Guinness's barges, but with an uninteresting cargo. Took us about twenty-four hours from port to port, and it was damn cold on that deck during the night.

"And now," he concluded, "here I am going back more or less the same way."

The Shore Captain of Haulbowline, who had been listening, laughed as he spun the wheel of the M.L.1.

"I think," he said, "you will find your second voyage home a distinct improvement on your first."

And it was even so.

* * * * * * *

The M.L.1. sped from Haulbowline to Cork in a storm of driving rain. Even a Corkman might admit that the mouth of the River Lee is not very attractive in such circumstances. The Scribe abandoned a polite attempt to admire the scenery and began to poke round.

Second Engineer R. Heffernan received his descent into the engine room without outward perturbation, and the Scribe, having found enough room in a corner to sit down without being in the way, inspected the surroundings.

At first he had room for no impression save a hot, damp atmosphere smelling to heaven of petrol and variegated oils. The smell and the heat dominated everything else.

Having become acclimatised, as it were, he began to wonder how the deuce he had managed to get down the absolutely perpendicular ladder without breaking his neck. He was in a little cave measuring (as he ascertained afterwards) no more than 8 feet by 12 feet, which was taxed to its utmost capacity by the presence of two American Standard engines, a tall figure in brown dongarees, and his noble self.

The figure in dongarees was Heffernan. He pottered about those big brown engines in a marvellous way, turning taps here, administering homœpathic doses of oil there, wriggling in and out between them in a manner that had to be seen to be believed. One

"An t-Oglách"] [*Exclusive Photo.*

On board the M.L. 1 during a dash at top speed in a rainstorm from Haulbowline to Cork. Left to right:—Captain Francis O'Connor, Captain 'Liam O'Connor (Shore Captain, Haulbowline), 2nd Engineer R. Heffernan, and the First Officer, M. Bradley.

of his pets was behaving as good as gold, but the other was sulky and had to be coaxed. When he finally conquered its reluctance, the M.L.1. fairly flew through the water.

"She was an American submarine chaser," explained the Engineer, emulating Stentor, amidst the din of the petrol genii. "Once did 22 knots an hour."

The Scribe began to wonder if they would catch a glimpse of Cork as they whizzed by.

There were six little port-holes in the sides of the engine room. As far as the Scribe could make out they were very useful for letting you know whether it was daylight or dark outside, but that was about all. Weird-looking tools, some of them distantly resembling spanners, adorned the walls. The Engineer indicated an auxiliary engine for pumping out bilge. The two principal engines, he said, were 440 h.p.

"I see," said the Scribe, brilliantly, "and that was the h.p. sauce you were putting on them out of that feeder."

It shall be accounted to Heffernan for righteousness that he overlooked the offence.

The Accomplice came half-way down the ladder until the atmosphere met him in one solid chunk. He then re-ascended hurriedly.

"220 h.p. each," said the Engineer. "Do 18 knots easy, in favourable weather. That white launch you saw at Haulbowline: she has a Thorneycroft aeroplane engine. Can do 25 to 27 knots. The . . . ."

He discoursed engines lovingly.

In a tiny cabin, rather like a large cupboard furnished with amazing ingenuity, the skipper, Captain Francis O'Connor, further enlightened the seeker after information.

The M.L.1. it appeared, was 80 feet long, 12 feet beam, and 6 feet draught. Her engines had been built in New York city, and she had had an adventurous career. She was still having it, as one of the river patrol boats of Saorstát Eireann. The little cabin bristled with suggestions of adventure, from the .45 Webley in the cupboard, to the rifle on the wall over the bunk.

There was, for instance, that mine at the Fisherman's Harbour, Helvick Head, near Dungarvan. It was a home-made affair, crude, and unbeautiful, but calculated to be damnably effective, and it lay at the bottom of the little harbour awaiting its prey. The idea was, presumably, that a Government vessel would put in there with troops or for some other reason: when the tide ebbed the craft would settle down upon the hidden death, and in a flash would cease to exist, together with all on board.

This mine, which was cylindrical in form, was about two feet in diameter. It was discovered towards the end of June, this year and was brought into Cobh, where Captain O'Connor, the Shore Captain, at Haulbowline, promptly put it out of action.

Then, too, there was a veritable plague of sharks off the South coast a couple of months ago, and the fishermen's voices were raised in lamentation and obloquy. So the Coast Patrol went gunning for sharks—and got a large bag. Later, the Gulf Stream shifted back with the ageing year to its old position, and the remnant of the Big Fins went with it.

Captain Francis O'Connor has been a generation afloat, and knows the Seven Seas. Slow to talk, like most seasoned sailormen, he was a mine of sea stories still untapped—much to the disgust of the Scribe—when the M.L.1. nosed her way into her berth at Haulbowline.

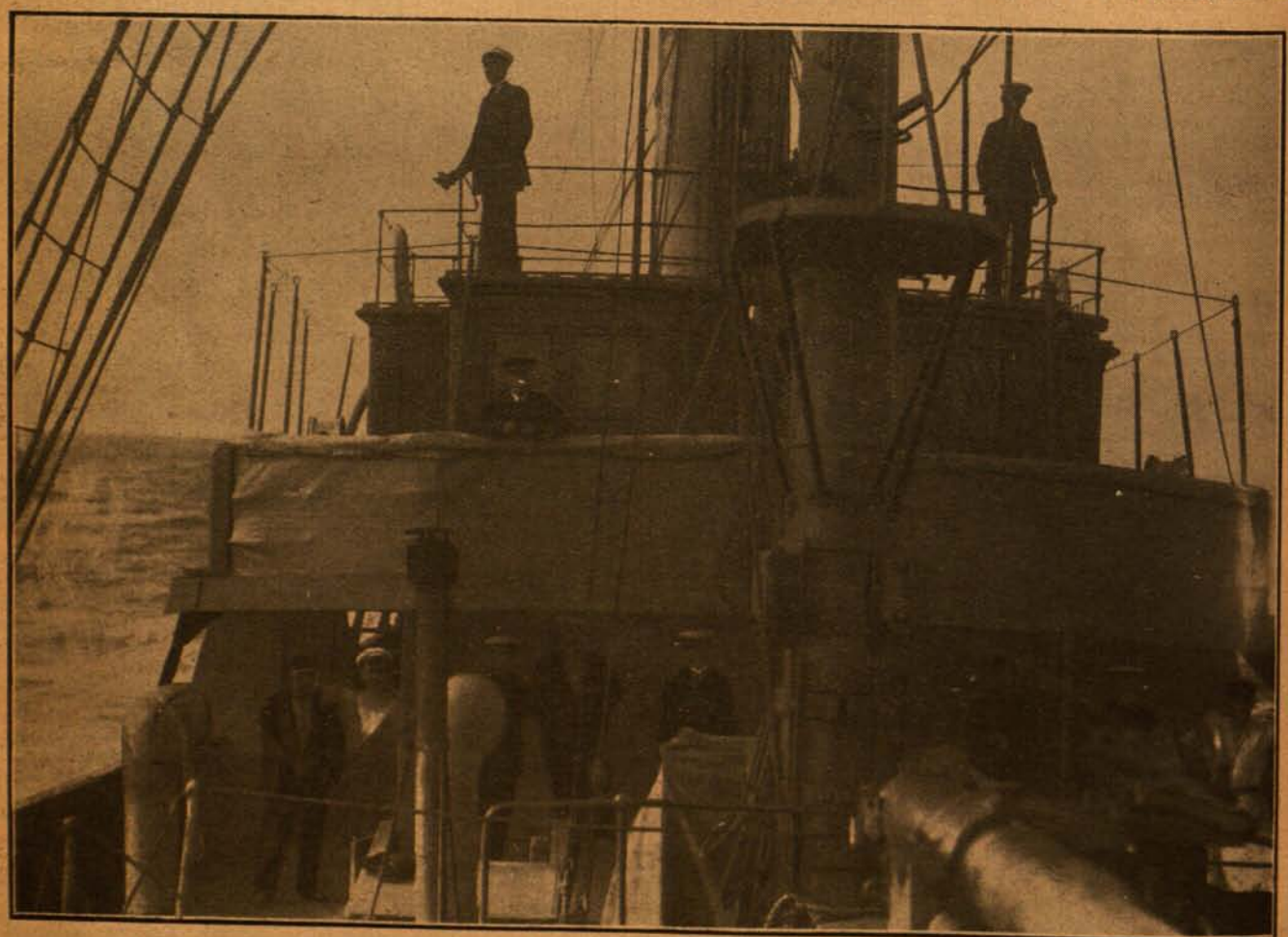
* * * * * * *

The Scribe and his companion had been pottering about Cork, Cobh, and Haulbowline all day in driving sheets of rain, so it was in the ironical nature of things that the weather should have cleared up beautifully, just as the hour came for the s.s. "Dainty," to sail for Dublin.

There was to be a Sergeants' dance in the gunnery shed that night, at one time it looked as though it might be graced with the presence of at least two distinguished visitors, but peremptory orders came from Headquarters in the Capital, and it was decreed that the "Dainty" should cast off at 7.30 p.m. sharp.

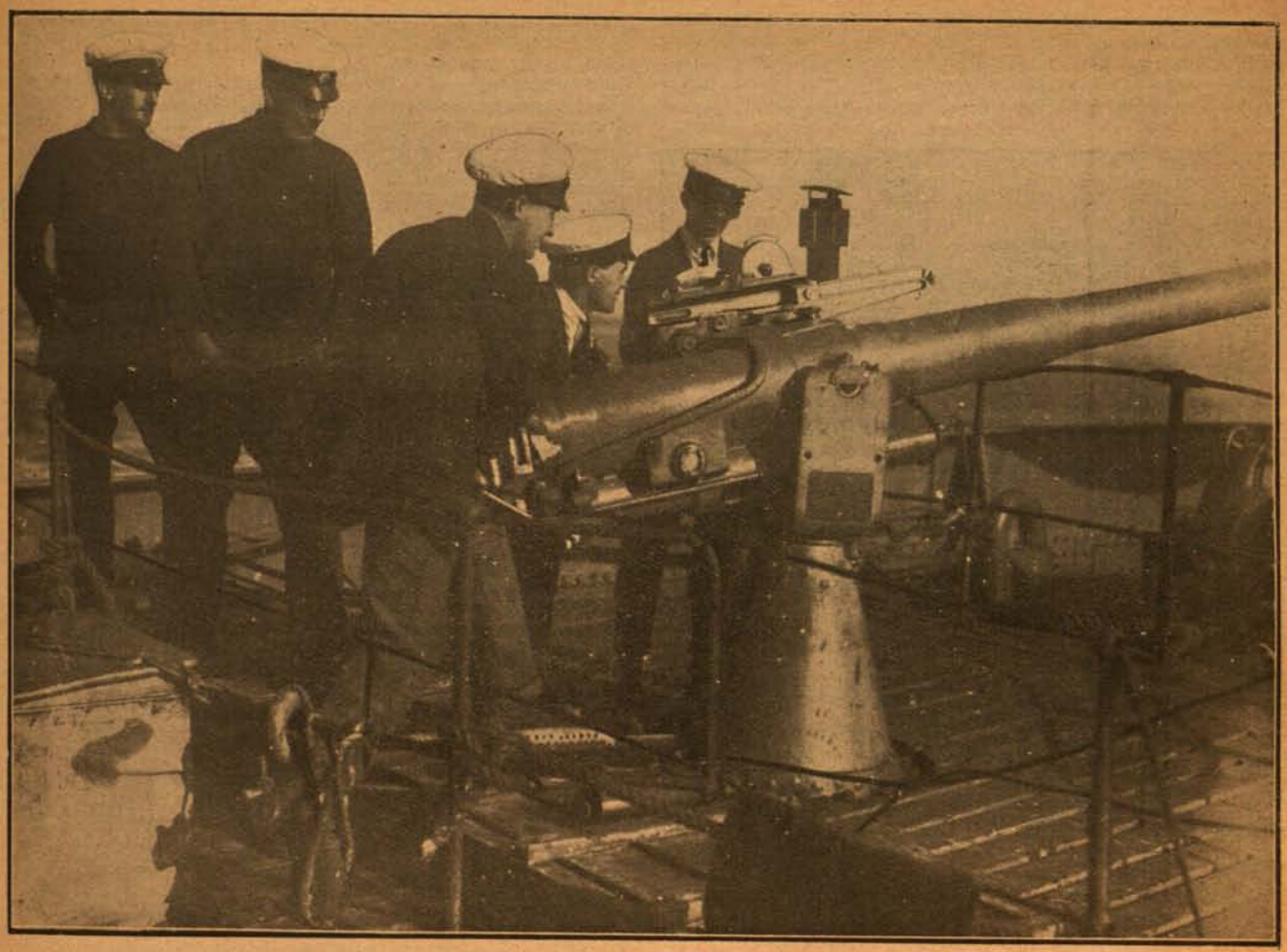
And, for the sake of the good example, let it be mentioned that the "Dainty" picked up her heels and glided away from her berth near the Colleen hulk just as the Cathedral clock over Cobh struck the half-hour.

Thanks to the efforts of Shore Captain Liam O'Connor, the two



"An t-Oglách"] [*Exclusive photo*

A general view of the ss. "Dainty," with the majority of the crew (Captain Gill on the bridge) taken off the Irish coast at early morning, looking aft.



"*An t-Oglách*"] [*Exclusive Photo.*

It's looking bad for somebody when the crew of the ss. "Dainty" get really busy with the 12-pounder which that plucky little vessel carries for'ard. Photo taken during practice off the South coast.

visitors had spent a very pleasant and instructive day, despite the weather.

"Damme," said the Scribe, as the island faded away astern, "he did everything save bring the band down to play us off."

* * * * * * *

Although the rain had ceased, there was a stiff and increasingly pugnacious wind, and the sea appeared to be growing momentarily more aggressive. The Scribe eyed it askance.

"Going to be a bit choppy outside?" he remarked to Captain Thomas Gill, with as much nonchalance as a man may muster when he is trying to keep his feet by clinging desperately to the doorway of the chart house.

"Ah, no," replied the Captain, "maybe a bit fresh, but that's all."

Discovering traces of a sardonic smile on the features of his young Accomplice, the Scribe did not pursue the subject further, but made his way, with as much dignity as the acrobatic antics of the "Dainty" would permit, to the side, and set himself determinedly to admire the scenery.

A sailorman drew his attention to the fine lines of a four-masted barque, the "Gustav of Hamburg," lying idle with a cargo of grain, off the Spit Light for weeks, owing to the dockers' strike.

The Scribe gazed at the craft without much interest.

He was equally uninterested in a Swedish steamer, held up for the same reason, with timber from Norway. Premonitions troubled his soul.

For a time he rallied under the spell of Captain Gill, who has been thirty years at sea, and roundly declared that Cobh Harbour was the finest in the world.

"If it was properly looked after," declared the Captain, "there would be facilities for any class of ship. It is absolutely absurd to say that the big Atlantic liners cannot come in here. There is splendid anchorage either at the Inner or Outer Man-o'-War Harbour. Why a section of the British Fleet came three miles inside Roche's Point, and during the European War big German vessels were tied up at Cobh."

The passenger ventured a timid query about depths, and the Captain immediately referred him to the outspread chart.

"Six, seven, eight, and nine fathoms in the Outer Man-o'-War," he announced.

Amid the swing and hiss of the mounting seas he talked of harbours with the ease and certain knowledge of a savant in a good, solid, unmovable library. To his amazement, the Scribe learned that Belfast was not as good a harbour as Waterford. There are, it seems, great facilities at Passage East—room enough for any amount of ships to anchor—accommodation for any ordinary vessel off Duncannon Fort and Credden Head. If Waterford Harbour was well dredged a lot of lives could be saved, because vessels would not have to remain outside, but could run for shelter to Waterford Harbour.

Other Harbours were passed in review and appraised or dispraised, critically and impartially. Even the Scribe's companion grew interested.

But the "Dainty" was now out beyond Roche's Point, and the big waves were shouldering her very roughly.

The Scribe managed to stick it until after sunset, and then retired as unobtrusively as possible.

The outrageous episode was fortunately brief and, half-an-hour later the Scribe was lying in his bunk, warm and comfortable, watching the seas dashing furiously over the port-hole, and trying to read a lurid American magazine—that is to say, he was trying to read it—the waves cannot read.

"An t-Oglách"] [Exclusive Photo.

Captain Gill receives a wireless message bringing us cheerful tidings of a drifting mine . . . several hundred miles away!

At intervals he suffered visits from his youthful assistant, who invariably reported that the height of human bliss was to be on deck in the glamour of the full moon, watching the coastwise lights of Ireland. He seemed rather disappointed to find that the Scribe had made such a quick recovery; seemed to feel that the old man was not playing the game somehow.

"We've just passed some fishing vessels," was his last report. "It was great to see the moonlight glinting on the fish as they hauled in the nets."

The Convalescent threw the American magazine at him and he retreated.

* * * * * * *

Lulled to somnolence by a sweetly soothing story about a cowboy detective who was making inquiries, with two large guns, into the murders of about fifteen people and the favourite steer of 2-to-1-Bar-One Ranch, the Scribe was just dropping off when the door of the cabin opened, and the Youth again appeared. He was in deshabille—most distinctly in deshabille—and a wan expression overshadowed his features.

"What's up now?" growled the Scribe.

"Awf'lly funny thing after happening," said the visitor. "I've been very ill."

The Scribe looked at the pallid countenance and noticed the eyes closing languidly. Then he jumped up and gently, but firmly, pushed the intruder out of the cabin, closing the door after him.

"I don't like unfinished stories," he said through the crack.

* * * * * * *

Sunday morning at sea held a promise of a summer glory. The passengers had found their sea legs, and were able to do as much damage as the Captain at the breakfast table. After which came the business of taking photographs—some of which you will see beautifying this article.

"Bit rough last night, Captain," ventured the Scribe.

"Rough!" laughed Captain Gill. "Not a bit of it. We have had a very good passage."

Other members of the crew corroborated. One even went so far as to say that he hadn't experienced such a smooth voyage for twenty years. The Scribe began to realise that there was another meaning to the phrase "sea of romance."

But he plucked up and proceeded to explore the vessel in his usual way.

The "Dainty," which is the leader of the Coast Patrol boats, has a gross tonnage of 468; a length of 141 feet 8 inches (he wondered a lot about that 8 inches); beam 66 feet, and draught 14 feet.

It had just come out of dry dock at Haulbowline after a thorough overhauling and, shortly before sailing, had been duly inspected and passed No. 1. on Lloyd's Survey. It is a very useful craft, specially fitted for salvage, towing, and patrol duties, and possesses a complete set of salvage pumps and other apparatus.

A 12-pounder gun is mounted, as you may see by a photograph herewith, and all the crew go armed on occasion.

It also carries wireless. Several messages were received on the way to Dun Laoghaire. Including this:—

> "Received at 09.10. s.s. 'Dainty,' 26/8/'23. Radio Land's End to all Stations:—Drifting mine reported Lat. 49°, 06 mins., N. Long. 04°, 09 mins. W., at 06.00, August 24th."

The Scribe was not satisfied until he had received the Captain's earnest assurance that the "Dainty" was not butting into those latitudes, and longitudes, and not likely to encounter the floating mine—not more likely than to encounter a floating music hall.

* * * * * * *

At 2 p.m. the "Dainty," proudly flying a bright, new Tricolour, steamed into Dun Laoghaire, to the intense excitement of the people on the piers, who were apparently under the impression that the Scribe, being in civilian clothes, was a desperate character, and the young gentleman in uniform his gallant captor.

Thus does true greatness pass unrecognised by the common herd.

LE POER.

"An t-Oglách"] [Exclusive photograph.

The s.s. "Dainty."

Back numbers of the New Series of "An t-Oglach" can be obtained on application to this Office.

THE OFFICERS' BUREAU.

This page will in future be devoted to topics of special interest to Officers. Correspondence is invited on all problems affecting the professional, educational, and special status of Officers.

Correspondents should write on one side of the paper only; and state their full name, appointment, and address—not necessarily for publication. All such communications to be addressed to the Editor, "Officers' Bureau," An t-Oglach, G.H.Q., Parkgate Street.

TRADITION.

One of the most treasured and jealously-guarded possessions of an Army is its tradition of military achievement, bravery, chivalry, and faithfulness in the service of its country. Many generations have gone to the building-up of the tradition of most of the great armies of the world. The army of the people of Ireland, however, has in the short space of a few years—from the adolescence to the adultship of a single generation—built up a military tradition that bears comparison with that of the proudest army in the world.

This achievement of the Irish Army is in no way singular. Founded on the noblest and holiest of principles, namely, to guard and protect the rights and liberties common to all the people of Ireland: constituted of the youthful cream of the race, it gave splendid and ungrudging sacrifice of its bravest and best in the discharge of its noble work.

Rightly conceived and honourably executed, the profession of arms is one of the oldest and noblest of the professions. The arms of the Crusaders rescued Christianity and civilisation from the heathen and the barbarian. The arms of the Irish Army have delivered its country from the bonds of slavery, and rescued it from impoverishment and ruin. It was in the achievement of these great ends that the young Irish Army has built up its proud tradition of service.

The guarding of that tradition is the peculiar province of the Officer. He is the personification of the military tradition of his race; just as the flag of his country is its symbol. Just as one is blessed, encased, and enshrined, so also should be the other. The very exigencies of modern military science demand that the Officers of an Army shall be the cream of their race. They should look upon its tradition as a sacred and holy thing, begotten of noble sentiments and high ideals; baptised by the blood of its first martyrs, and sanctified by the tears and sufferings of its people.

Soon shall we be constituting our Standing Army. What a great and glorious tradition shall be entrusted to the honour of its officers. God grant that they, too, shall guard it with reverence and devotion.

IRISH.

A practical knowledge of the Irish language must be regarded as a *sine qua non* by Officers. A regrettably large number of Officers are lacking in this very desirable qualification. There is also a disposition on the part of many Officers to regard this question as not of pressing importance. That is a grave mistake. There is also a tendency to await the production of an official scheme in this respect. There is little doubt but that arrangements for the acquirement of a practical knowledge of the Irish language will form a part of the new scheme of organisation for the standing Army. But to await the production of such a scheme is to approach the subject in an entirely wrong manner and to lose much valuable time. Normally, winter sessions begin early in October, and of necessity the production of an official scheme will take some time yet. It therefore behoves Battalion Commanders and others who have the professional interests of their Officers at heart, to set about the formation of classes at once.

DESCRIBING LOCATION ON THE MAP.

It is apparent from very many reports that come to hand from time to time that quite a large number of officers have very hazy ideas of how to describe the exact position of a town or village on a map. The exact location on the map of a particular point, is a matter of primary importance. A moment's reflection will prove this. Suppose you want to locate the village of Ballyglass in your report. Well, as a matter of fact, there are no less than 39 localities in Ireland all bearing the name of Ballyglass, and it is essential that there should be absolutely no doubt as to the exact location you are dealing with.

There are several methods of exact location.

The first, and most vivid, is what is known as the grill system. Spread out your map. Look at its margins. You see that the lines terminating there are, on the top and bottom, numbered 1, 2, 3, and so on, from left to right; and on the side the lines are lettered A, B, C, and so on, from top to bottom. The effect of this is to sub-divide the face of the map into a number of small sections or squares. Thus the face of your map assumes the appearance of this rough diagram:—

	1	2	3	4	5	6	
A			CO	K			
B		.M	ALLO	W			
C					.MO	NEE	

The location is then defined quite simply by naming the section within which the specific point lies. That is to say: MALLOW—Map Ref. B. 2. MONEE—Map Ref. C. 5.

A second method is that of locating by points of the compass. That is to say: "Wood, 600 yds. south-east of CASTLE-WARREN"; or, when no points of reference are available by actual compass bearings, as follows: Hill, 2,000 yds. true bearing 272° from KILRANE CHURCH.

A third method is that of description, such as: "Cross roads, ½ mile S.W. of the second N in ENNISCORTHY," the letter indicated being underlined.

The first method, however, is the quickest, surest, and best.

A road is best located by the names of places on it, care being taken to name sufficient places to ensure that the road intended is followed. A position is best described from right to left looking in the direction of the enemy. The terms "right" and "left" are used in describing river banks, it being assumed that the writer is looking down stream.

If these simple and easily-remembered rules are kept in mind reports will be clear and definite.

NEXT ISSUE:

EXCLUSIVE PICTURES OF HAULBOWLINE.

THE FLAG OF THE IRISH BRIGADE.

To the Editor of "An t-Oglach."

A Chara,—Permit me to correct the statement in your last issue, that the above flag was that carried by the Irish Brigade at the battle of Fontenoy. The flag, which is in possession of the Irish Benedictine Nuns of Ypres, is the remnants of the colours captured by the Irish Brigade at the battle of Ramillies, 1706. The captured colours were deposited in the Abbey of the Irish Nuns at Ypres by the officers of the Brigade.—Mise,

T. RYAN, Comdt.

G.H.Q., 4/9/'23.

QUEEN MAEVE'S DEATH SONG FOR CUCORB.

(Translated from the Irish by Lieut Sean O Conchubhair.)

The poem taken from the Book of Leinster was translated by O'Curry and published in his manuscript "Materials." The poem is introduced by the following prose sketch of the Queen :—

"The strength and power of this Meadhbh was great over the men of Erin, for it was she that would not permit any King in Teamhair (Tara) without his having herself as wife, and it was by her was erected the royal Rath by the side of Tara, namely Raith Meidhbhe (1) (Maeve's Rath), and she built a choice house within that Raith in which Kings and Ollamhs of every art used to assemble. It was this Maeve who composed the Death Song of Cucorb when he was killed.

"At setting up the stone which is upon the grave of Cucorb, it was that Maeve composed the admirable Death Song. Cucorb was the son of Mogh Corb, son of Conchobhar Abradhruadh, Monarch of Erin, who was slain the year before the birth of Christ. Cucorb was killed by the father of Con of the Hundred Battles. Maeve was present at his interment, and pronounced this elegy of eight quatrains over him."

I.

Moghcoib's son lies here; how great the fall;
A cold stone speaks the valour and renown
Of him who swept like tempest o'er Cliu Mail; (2)
Confined in earth our caoins cannot recall
The vanished strength that bore the stoutest down.

II.

And his bright spears that hushed in dying groan
The wild, exultant shout of fighting foe,
Are lying rusting on their rack, mo bhron,
And there must idle lie, alas; since none
Can wield them since the giant is stricken low.

III.

His was a tongue by falsehood ne'er defiled;
His was a brow that rivalled raven's wing;
Softer his skin than that of infant child;
No oar that plies the waves and waters wild
O'er-reached the arm of him whose dirge I sing.

IV.

Sharper than sickle's edge was his bright steel;
High o'er the tallest towered his blazing shield;
The wild wolves when they heard his slogan peal
From wild woods sallied to the human meal,
His slaughtering sleaghs (3) to them would surely yield.

V.

Seven battles for his land he fought,
Victory ever on his banner shone,
Dire and sad the havoc his sword wrought,
A hundred spears in vain to wound him sought—
I weep Moghcoib's son for ever gone.

VI.

Aye, let his foes remember Ath Finn Fail (4)
And fierce-fought Fossud proved his puissance great.
Blood flowed knee-deep at gore-dyed Ath an Scail; (5)
But he who shed it lies beneath a pall,
Nor steel, nor strength could stay my hero's fate.

VII.

At Bearnas, and again at Glaise Crice (6)
His was the claidheamh (7) that stood the battle shock,
And carved a gory path to victory.
Alas! alas! that I should live to see
Cold stone and clay his might prowess mock.

VIII.

Yes; he the chief that humbled Galian's pride,
That swept this land of Eire like tidal wave;
Who mighty kings with mighty hosts defied,
Who thought not Mileadh's land a home too wide,
King Death confines within this narrow grave.

NOTES.

(1) This old Rath or fort remains still a conspicuous object on an eminence a little south by east of the Hill of Tara.

(2) Cliu Mail an ancient district in the Barony of Coslea in the County of Limerick. It was named from Mail, the son of Ugaine Mor who was slain there.

(3) Sleagh was the old Irish spear.

(4) Ath Finn Fail (pronounced Awe Feen Fall). O'Curry surmises that this place was probably situated in Leinster near the Island of Beg Erinn (anciently called Inis Fail) in Wexford Bay.

(5) Pronounced Awe un Scawl.

(6) Pronounced Glosha Kree.

(7) Claidheamh—a sword.

DISBANDED.

Railway and Works Corps Conclude Fine Careers—Engineers' Corps Formed.

The following notices appear in recent Orders issued by the Minister for Defence under date September 1st :—

D.O. 24.—Railway Protection, Repair and Maintenance Corps, Disbandment of.

The Corps known as the Railway Protection, Repair and Maintenance Corps is hereby disbanded as from the date of this Order, and the duties hitherto performed by that Corps will now be taken over by the Army Corps of Engineers.

The General Officer Commanding, Army Corps of Engineers, will arrange for the transfer or discharge of all troops disbanded from the Railway Protection, Repair and Maintenance Corps.

D.O. 25.—Works Corps, Disbandment of.

The Corps known as the Works Corps is hereby disbanded as from the date of this Order, and the duties hitherto performed by that Corps will now be taken over by the Army Corps of Engineers.

The General Officer Commanding, Army Corps of Engineers, will arrange for the transfer or discharge of all troops disbanded from the Works Corps.

D.O. 26.—Army Corps of Engineers.

The creation of a Corps of Engineers as an additional branch of the Army has been approved.

The regulations governing the organisation and administration of the Corps will be laid down in subsequent Defence Orders.

D.O. 27.—Coastal Infantry, Disbandment of.

The Infantry attached to the Coastal and Marine Services is hereby disbanded as from the date of this Order. The duties hitherto performed by these troops will be carried out by the Infantry Battalions on the Coast.

The General Officer Commanding, Coastal and Marine Services will arrange for the transfer of disbanded troops to Commands.

General Officers Commanding, whose Commands are affected by this Order, will absorb these troops into the Battalions attached to their Commands.

CONTROL OF EXPENDITURE.

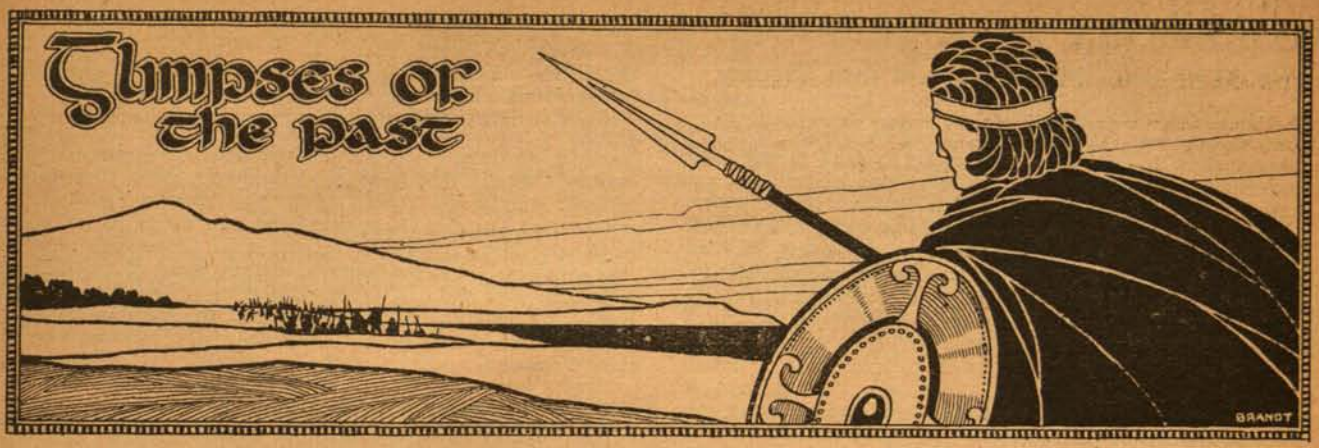
Important Order Issued by Minister for Defence.

The following is the text of Defence Order No. 22, issued by the Minister for Defence on 31st ult. :—

1. It has been brought to notice that Army Officers have, in some cases, authorised expenditure of public money direct, and in other cases have given decisions or made commitments involving expenditure of public money without the previous knowledge either of the Army Finance Officer or the Minister of Defence. This procedure is quite irregular, and should cease as from the date of receipt of this Order.

2. It may be stated for the information of all concerned that the Army Finance Officer is the person appointed by the Ministry of Finance as Accounting Officer of the Ministry of Defence. He is responsible to the Minister for Defence, and he acts on behalf of and in his name. If he is not satisfied, after full inquiry, that any item of expenditure has been correctly incurred, it is his duty to bring the matter to the notice of that Minister. In his capacity as Accounting Officer he is charged with the duty of preparing the Appropriation Account for presentation to the Oireachtas, showing how the money voted for Army purposes has been expended. (The fact that money has been voted for a particular service does not, in itself, constitute any authority for incurring expenditure). He is the person whom the Ministry of Finance and the Oireachtas regard as primarily responsible for all money in the custody of the Department, although he himself may not hold any portion of it. In respect of him, every person having charge of any portion of the money issued to, or received on behalf of the Department, is simply in the position of a sub-Accounting Officer.

3. It is of the first importance, therefore, that all proposals involving expenditure of public money, *e.g.*, placing of Contracts for Stores or Supplies, Repairs to Buildings, etc., etc., should be submitted for financial sanction to the Army Finance Officer before the expenditure is incurred, and that no expenditure be authorised out of public money in any form without previous reference to him. If he has any doubts as to whether any new expenditure contemplated can reasonably be allowed against Army funds, he will refer the matter to the Minister for Defence.



The massacre of Mullaghmast took place in the year 1577. A number of Irish chiefs, O'Mores, O'Connors, O'Carrolls and others were invited to a banquet by the English authorities at the Hill of Mullaghmast, and when they arrived they were set upon by English soldiers and murdered in cold blood.

* * *

The lands of Leix and Offaly were made into "shire" ground, and called King's and Queen's Counties by Act of Parliament in the year 1556.

* * *

Of the nineteen persons tried for participation in the Emmet insurrection, 1803, seventeen were executed.

* * *

During the famine years, 1845-1847, at least one million persons died of starvation or of disease resulting from it.

* * *

The '48 Movement was inspired by the success which attended the revolutionary movements in Hungary and France. The defeat of Louis Philippe and the Government in Paris encouraged many of the Irish Confederates to hope that a rising in Ireland would be attended with the same result.

* * *

The originator of the "Irish Republican Brotherhood" was John O'Mahony, who had been "on the run" in Ireland after the failure of the '48 insurrection.

* * *

The Manchester Martyrs were executed on November 23rd, 1867.

* * *

The War Minister under Napoleon from 1807-1814 was an Irishman, Henry Clarke, Duc de Feltre.

Two Irish Generals, Knox and Moylan, commanded Washington's artillery and cavalry during the War of Independence.

* * *

The Irish Woollen Trade was raised by an Act of Parliament passed in the year 1699. An Act of 1746 prohibited the export of Irish manufactured glass.

* * *

From the affair of the Clontarf meeting, October 8th, 1843, may be dated the downfall of O'Connell's Repeal Movement.

* * *

The Municipal Reform Act, 1838, enabled a Catholic Lord Mayor to be elected by the Dublin Corporation.

* * *

King James II. held a Parliament in Dublin in May, 1689. There were 232 members in the Commons, and 55 peers in the House of Lords.

* * *

Owing to the malign influence of the Penal Code, it is said that the Protestant landowners in Ireland became despotic, idle and neglectful of their duties.

* * *

The majority of the Irish soldiers serving in France at the time of the Revolution adhered to the side of the Royalists.

* * *

Theobald Dillon, who elected to join the Revolutionary Party, rose to the rank of General, and was foully slain by his own mutinous soldiers at Tournay.

* * *

Ambrose O'Higgins, a Meathman, became Viceroy of Chili, and later of Peru. His son, Bernard O'Higgins, was named the "Liberator of Chili." He headed the Chilian revolutionists, and was President of the Republican Congress from 1818-1823.

HISTORICUS.

ARMY PENSIONS ACT.

Highly Praised by League of Nations.

As our readers are aware, there is an International Bureau of Labour at Geneva connected with the League of Nations. In this Bureau legislation affecting the workers all over the world is collected and examined and the results published and circulated for the information of governments.

It appears that recently the Bureau examined the various Pensions Acts passed by the different countries engaged in the Great War in Europe, and about the same time having acquired a copy of our Army Pensions Act passed by the Oireachtas in July, they subjected it to examination and comparison with the Acts of other nations.

The experts of the International Bureau came to the conclusion that the Irish Army Pensions Act, 1923, was the best of all the Acts they had read, and they were so impressed by it that they are having it translated into a number of languages in order to have it circulated to all the governments of Europe as a model for such legislation.

UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT.

Important Notice to Men Leaving the Army.

We are asked to point out, for the information of discharged soldiers, that only where they satisfy the appended statutory conditions do they become entitled to Unemployment Benefit on discharge:—

(1) (a) Enlisted in the National Army for any period not exceeding 12 months, or (b) enlisted before 1st May, 1923, for a period of service which terminates on or before 1st May, 1924.

(2) Whether prior to the date of enlistment, there were paid in respect of him under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, either 20 contributions at any time, or ten contributions since the 8th November, 1920.

Where these statutory conditions are satisfied, the Ministry of Defence will pay not less than 12 contributions to the Credit of each discharged soldier in respect of each Insurance year during which year or part of which he has served in the Army. An Insurance year commences on the first Monday in July.

In order that it can be ascertained whether contributions can be paid on their behalf, discharged soldiers are requested to complete the Army Forms 216, supplied to them by the Ministry of Defence.

O'MAHONY OF CREMONA.

The Man who Turned Defeat into Victory.

The celebrated action at Cremona on that bitter January night in the year of grace 1702 is, perhaps, one of the most noteworthy feats performed by the exiled soldiers of Ireland during their long and honourable connection with the army of France.

Among the officers who led the Irish troops on that memorable occasion the name of Major Daniel O'Mahony stands foremost. He was a descendant of the O'Mahonys of Desmond, and had attained the rank of Captain in the Guards Brigade in Sarsfield army. When the Treaty of Limerick was concluded, O'Mahony sailed to France, and obtained the rank of Major in the Dillon Regiment. When Marshal Villeroy succeeded to the command of the French forces in the field in August, 1701, he attacked the Austrians with characteristic impetuosity, but suffered a severe defeat at the Village of Chiari. In accordance with the military custom of the period the opposing forces retired to their winter quarters, and Prince Eugene, the Austrian General, took advantage of the suspension of hostilities to dispose his forces so as to effectively blockade the town of Mantua. He then set about the task of finding a way into the town of Cremona, where Villeroy had established his headquarters. An Italian priest, named Cassoli, agreed to admit Eugene's grenadiers through the basement of his residence, which was situated on the ramparts of Cremona. Accordingly, he hurried to the civic authorities in the town, and complained that his house was injured from want of adequate drainage. Workmen were sent to open a drain from the house into the fosse that ran outside the ramparts, and then under the cover of night several of the Austrian grenadiers succeeded in entering the town.

The Taking of the Town.

Now, it might be remembered that Cremona was a strongly-fortified town, and that five gates gave access to the country beyond. One of these gates gave direct access to the bridge over the River Po, and this bridge was strengthened by a redoubt. Eugene hoped to surprise the town by night, and for that purpose split his army into two divisions. One force, comprising about 2,500 infantry and 500 cavalry under Prince Charles of Vandemont, crossed the River Po at a place called Firenzola, and was ordered to attack the town at the Po gate as soon as Eugene's force had effected an entrance on the northern portion. At about 3 a.m. on the morning of February 1st, 1702, the two armies closed on the town in the following manner: 1,100 infantry under one Count Kufstein entered by an aqueduct, and 300 men were led to the gate of St. Margaret's, which had been walled up. These men at once set about taking down the wall, and the remainder of Kufstein's force seized the ramparts for some distance at either side of this barrier. As soon as the gate was dismantled a force of cavalry under Prince Commerci dashed into the town, and Prince Eugene with about 7,000 troops followed in their wake. The town was now practically in the hands of the Austrians. The streets were patrolled by Austrian Hussars, and the barracks surrounded. Villeroy, hearing the tumult, hastily burned his papers, and dashed into the great square of the town, where he was taken prisoner by an Irishman named MacDonnell, who held high rank in the Austrian army.

The Irish Save Cremona.

All now appeared lost. The Town Council was summoned to appear before Prince Eugene, and when these worthies arrived they were ordered to supply rations for the invading force. They were about to carry out this order, when news was brought that the Po gate was held by an Irish regiment under Major Daniel Mahony. Count Merci summoned the Irishmen to surrender. A wild defiant cheer and volley of musket shots was their reply. It should be remembered that those gallant Irishmen had jumped from their beds when the first noise of the conflict reached their ears, and turned out in their shirts to check the Austrians, who had swarmed around their quarters. Major Mahony had just repulsed the first onslaught when General D'Arenis arrived and put himself at the head of the Irish regiments of Dillon and Burke, who still had nothing but their muskets, shirts and cartouches about them. Count Merci's force was quickly repulsed by the Irish troops, who, again and again, withstood the charges of their better equipped adversaries. The morning wore on, and Mahony was ordered to fight his way along the ramparts from the Po gate to the Mantua gate. Never in the annals of the Brigade was there such a bloody conflict. Slowly and steadily O'Mahony's little force pushed onward, driving the enemy back, and then a heavily-armed regiment of Austrian Cuirassiers burst into the ranks of Dillon's regiment. Now, indeed, all seemed lost. Linen shirts against steel cuirasses. But the superiod fighting spirit of the indomitable Celt prevailed. O'Mahony dashing forward, seized the bridle of Frieburgh's horse, and ordered the rider to surrender. "No quarter, you Irish dog," was the reply, and the next instant Frieburgh lay dead upon the ground.

O'Mahony's Gallantry Recognised.

The Austrians, appalled at the death of their leader, paused for a moment. That pause was fatal. At a signal from O'Mahony the Irish troops leaped forward with a wild cheer, and the Austrians, seized with a sudden panic, broke and fled. Eugene, when he heard of the death of his able lieutenant made an effort to hold the town, but the French had by this time rallied, and soon he was obliged to evacuate the positions he had taken. Thus was Cremona saved through the gallantry of the Irish soldier, and when news of the victory was conveyed to France, O'Mahony was raised to the rank of Brigadier. Later, he entered the service of Spain, and commanded a Regiment of Irish Dragoons in that country, about 1712 when he was made Count of Castile, and died just two years later.

Our own Thomas Davis has thus celebrated the hero of the defence of Cremona:—

"Here and there through the city, some readier band
For honour and safety, undauntedly stand.
At the head of the regiments of Dillon and Burke
Is Major O'Mahony as fierce as a Turk.
His sabre is flashing—the Major is dressed,
But muskets and shirts are the clothes of the rest.
Yet, they rush to the ramparts, the clocks have tolled ten,
And Count Merci retreats with the half of his men."

X

THE MEMORY OF TWO PATRIOT BROTHERS.

The Anniversary of the deaths of Brigadier Thomas O'Connor ("Scarteen") and his brother, Captain Sean O'Connor, who were killed in their home at Kenmare last year, during a swoop by Irregulars on the town, was observed with fitting solemnity on the 10th ult. That their memories were revered by the people as well as their comrades in the National Army was evidenced by the vast concourse of civilians who took part in the commemoration ceremony.

Solemn Requiem Mass was celebrated in Holy Cross Church, Kenmare, at 11 a.m. 250 Troops and a large crowd of civilians attending, together with two Military Bands (Pipe and Fife). After Mass a procession, headed by a firing party, under Captain Swayne, and supplied by the 9th Infantry Battalion, Cahirciveen, proceeded to the graveside, joined by about 1,000 civilians. Amongst those present were:—Col. McGuinness, representing Major-General O'Daly, G.O.C. Kerry Command; Commandant J. J. Hancock, and Officers of the 27th Battalion; Comdt. W. Griffin, and Officers of the 9th Battalion; Captain T. O'Connor, representing the Border troops; Captain Moriarty, representing the Curragh; Lieut. D. Healy, 42nd Infantry Battalion; and Mr. O'Connor (father), and other relatives of the deceased Officers.

The Rosary and prayers at the grave-side were recited by the Rev. Father Prediville, P.P., Kenmare, and wreaths to the number of 220 were placed on the grave, including one from the Officers, one from the N.C.O.'s, and one from the men of the 27th Batt.

On the "Last Post" being sounded all troops presented arms, afterwards marching past the grave.

IOIR DÁ CONTABAIRT.

EACTRA COIS SIÚIRE.

PÁDRAIC Ó CONAIRE DO SCRIOB.

Bíor i gcontabairt mo báir. Bíor ioir an dá contabairt, ba cóna dom a rád. Bí mo bár ór mo comair amac ; bí mo bár le mo fálaib—cé aca de'n bár ba hoga liom ? Sin é an rud a bí le rocrú ag an mac seo.

Mar seo a bí :

Dúirigear roinn an maroneacan, agus mé 'mo luige faoi chann i bráirc ciée acra le coir na Siúire. Bí an oidce briocalac, agus ní raib ór mo cionn acc aon trúra amain, agus bráicilín glas ola nac leigfead seóil anuas orm, dá mbéad ré ag cur go lá Pilip a' Cleirc. Dúirigear mar ir gnácac do duine dúirecct faoi rgéirdib neime—ní raib aon ioir-coulad-agus-dúireact ann, bíor 'mo lándúireact ar áit na mbonn, agus na céadráit uile 'n-a ndúireact san am céadna.

D'aoibinn beit beó maidin bréag fámaid dá fórt. Na réaltóga bí le feicéal agam, trác a buailfead taom dúireacta mé i gcaiteam na hoidce, biodar ag dul i ndoiléire orm i noiaid a céile, de réir mar bí bneacfolup na marone ag dul i méid. Gal tobac an rud ir mó a bí uaim, agus níor mór an remór orm an piopa agus an tobac agus na cipini bí, i bpóca mo cóta cablac, a bí cait ar mo coraib, d'fágáil. Dainead cor aram féin go rabar 'mo luige annrin ar cnám mo dhoma, agus an deatac bneág gorm ag eirge ruar uaim ran aér ciúin úr. Níor bfada ag caiteam an tobac dom gur cugar runnbar do'n uile nid dá raib cait orm, de réir mar bí an folup ag dul i dtréire.

Bí eala agus a cuid gearcac ag rnám ar rruc na Siúire i bfoirgeact leiccéad flat dom. Ar an taob eile de'n páirc, bí ruar agus anuas le pice beicideac, n-a luige go rám raoi bile mór uapal, acc leir an folup a bí ann níor féadar déanam amac arb ba nó bulán nó budóga bí ann. Ag iarraid an ceirc mór rin a réidteac, ar mo fuaimnear, a bíor, nuair cugar raoi deara ceann aca ag eirge. D'fácar dom go raib an beicideac rin i bfad agus i bfad níor mó ná aon beicideac eile dá bfacar le mo linn. Solup airteac bréagac na marone, ceapar ; rgaoilear an rgéal cait, agus bí m'áird ar rudaid eile.

Acc an céad amarc eile dá dtug mé air, bí ré buile beag amac ó'n gcuid eile de'n tréad. Sead, ag déanam orm a bí ré. Bí fíor agam cé'n rpéir cuipeann capaill, agus go mórmór bnomaig pléide, i ndume bíor 'n-a luige ar an talam le moc na marone, acc níor cugar raoi deara amarc an rpéir céadna beit ag buaib ann !

Ag dhuideal liom go mall réid bí ré. Cinnte, b'ait leir ceann duine feicéal ar an talam, gan colainn ar bit air : rin ó bí mo beicideac-ra ag rmaoineal, mar ní féadrad ré aon ball díom feiceál, toirg an bráicilín glas a bí beagnac ar aon dac leir an bréar beit ór mo cionn.

* * * *

Camb dar m'anam ! Bí a ceann raoi aige raoi reo agus é ag eirge an-comruige. Suar leir a dhuoball i n-áirde, agus i leabaid an mall-fiubal maodda bí aige i dtorac, bí ré ag baint ar mait go leór. Da géarr go raib ré ag déanam orm, ag déanam orm i mbárr a bicéill agus dhocfuadar raoi.

Bí ré timceall dá rgór flat uaim raoi'n am reo. Ní raib an abainn rgór flat uaim. Ní raib balla ná rgonna, clairde ná móta ann, i bfoirgeact céad flat dom. Céard ab féarr dom a déanam agus an beicideac fiocmar reo ag déanam orm ?

Ir minic cualar rgéalta raoi fealgairnib rna ciorcaib i bfad i gcéin, agus an caoi leisridir orra féin beit marb agus ainmide allta éigin ag teacc dá n-ionnruige : dá ndéanrainn féin é camb fíor nac mbacrad an camb duile reo liom ? Ar fead aon noiméidin big amain, rin é filear a déanam. Acc rtrac-féacaint eile dá dtugar ar an camb agus caillear a raib de mirneac agam . . . . . uc !

Teicead ! Má bí ag cainnt ar aon teicead dá ndéanna anm claoidte amarc ! An té nac bfaca an teicead rinneap-ra ó'n camb an maidin rainnid rin, ar bruac na Siúire, ní feaca ré aon teicead fór.

Ar an abainn a runnear i mbárr na bráirgí. Trácamáil go leór, bíor gan bród gan cóca. Bí torac mait agam ar an camb, agus dá mbéad coiridéacc réarúnca mait féin agam, níorb baogal dom gan an rpuc fnoicint roim an camb. Dá bréadrainn é rin a déanam bí liom.

Strac-féacaint dá dtugar ar mo cúl, agus b'fácar dom go raib an camb malluigce ag bheit orm. Smaoineal eile cáinic mo ceann : cugar raoi deara an oidce roinne rin an bruac beit an-árd ór cionn an uirge. Ir gnácac láib bog roigin beit i n-uirge tanaide raoi bruac dá fórt : dá léimrinn irteac ó'n mbruac, ran uirge tanaide, baitfide mé mar do gheamócaide mé ra láib raoi'n uirge ; dá bfanrainn ar an mbruac . . . uc ! do mocuigear dá adaic an camb ag dul irteac fníom ! Cinnte, bíor i gcontabairt, bíor ioir an dá contabairt. . . . .

* * * *

Ní raib an camb éar trí rlat ar mo cúl. Ceapar gur mocuigear a anál te feanrac ag tógáil ghuaige mo cinn, acc ní raib ann acc an ceapad, ir dóca. Cugar an léim. . . . .

Bí an bruac dá troig déag ór cionn an uirge ran áit ar cugar an léim : do ceann beit greamuigce ra láib falac agus cú báicead ar an dóig rin—ba bocc ruaraé ar cnoc ar duine é ; acc do colann beit n-a corair cnó ag ainnide éigcéillide, nac mbéad ré rin níor meara ?

Ni cheidrinn ó'n raogal é go raib mé beó nuair d'eirigear ór cionn an uirge. Nac orm a bí an lúrgáin go raib an t-anam ionnam ror ! Agus mé ag ceapad gur imeag na n-aingeal do dúireódcainn !

Acc ní rabar ó baogal. Nuair do ceannar amac ran abainn beagán, ra rnám, cuigear cé'n meadcan a bíor i mbrirde agus léime, cuigear cé'n neaic a bí i rruc na haibne, cuigear nac ionnan rnám ra páile agus i n-abainn. Bíor ag dul le rruc i ndiaid mo dicéill. Bí an camb ar an mbruac, agus é ag búrteac : an gcreidreap mé ? A cúirge ir connaicear annrin é, agus mé féin ó baogal uaid, réamd a runnear acc mo ceanga cur amac leo ar nór páirde rgoile do geibead leadrad ó n-a oide !

Acc bíor ag dul le fánaid an trroca ceaic go leór. Ag riubal ar an mbruac dom an oidce roime rin, ré an rmaoineal a bí 'mo ceann nac raib aon leicead i rruc na Siúire. Bíor ar a malairt de cuairim, agus mé ag iarraid ag dul anonn car an rruc ra rnám, le moc na marone.

Cuimnigear annrin gur cuz Spenrer, file, reanz-Siúir ar an abainn móir uarail rin. An-t-amadán ! Ir cinnte nac ndeaca ré car an abainn rin ra rnám ariam. Dá ndéanrad bead a malairt de cainnt aige, fearacc a lán eile. Maidin liom féin, ir amuig i lár na Fairrge Móire bíor, ba dóig liom !

Sguabad leir an rruc mé trí céad flat ar a lasad. Acc ir giorra cabair Dé ná an dorar : meall mór gainnim a bí ag eirge amac ran abainn ó'n mbruac éall, a fábáil mé. San rúil ar bit agam le cabair, bualad mo cora i n-agaid an gainnim reo. Fuaimear tóin, agus annrin ba beag an móill orm dul i dtír.

* * * *

A cúirge ir cuadar i dtír, dearcar anonn ar an mbruac éall. Céard a bí le feicéal agam ar m'agaid amac acc an camb, mar lean ré le rruc mé ar an mbruac. An cladaire !

Cugar mo mallacc dó. Cugar mo feacc mallacc dó. Malluigear é i rean-Gaedilge. Malluigear i nuad-Gaedilge é, acc rin a raib d'áird aige orm.

Dealb an Cumair éigcéillide ar bruac, agus Dealb an——? ar an mbruac eile, agus iad ag tabairt dubgláin a céile !

Ní raib fuacc an traogail orm car éir an uirge. Ní raib an gruan 'n-a ruide fór, acc níorb fada uaidi. Caiteap díom na reangtobail gliuc, agus coruigear ag ritteacc agus ag léimrig agus ag rinnce ar an mbán, leir an bruil a borrad 'mo cuirleacaib leadeódte. Gac ré-read, do rtaodrainn le tuillead mallacc cur anonn car rruc leir an camb mí-ádúil rin éall. Dainrinn ar aghr i mbárr m'anma. . . . . .

Amlaid bíor nuair cugar raoi deara go raib beirt rear i bráirc an camb, mire connaic i dtorac iad. A cúirge ir connaiceadar mé féin, agus gruan ós na marone dom' óigéad, agus mé ag ritteacc liom timceall na páirce 'mo chaiceann, runneadar comairle na Croire orra féin le allcacc. Daibre na haibne bí aca ann fíleadar, ir dóca.

Dhuidear le bruac na haibne. Dhuid na rir éall le bruac na haibne mar an gcéadna. Rinneamar cainnt le céile. Rimigear mo rgéal dóib. Agus má bí allcacc orra i dtorac ar mire feiceál 'mo feilt as imteacc mo geilt i bráirc coir Siúire reainge le eirge réine, ba mó ná rin an t-allcacc bí orra ar clor mo rgéil dóib.

" An camb," arra rear aca, " nár cuiread ceangal na gcuig caol air aréir, nár cuiread dá glar ar dorar an rcábla, agus cé'n caoi a bréadrad ré éalú ? "

" Ní fíor dom rin," arra mire, " acc rin agaib éall é. Agus ir beag nár caillear m'anam leir."

" Ome a bí an t-áb," arr an rear eile, " bí duine éigin as gairde ar do ron."

Fuaimeadar coire beag, agus cuimeadar car abainn anonn mé.

San mbád rin dúinn, cualar duine aca as cogarnaol leir an rear eile :

" Ar t'anam," ar reirean, " ná hinnir dó raoi'n brear boct a marbuig an camb mallaigce rin aréir inné."

Acc cualar féin an focal. Sead, cualar é, agus bíor ar rocraid an fir boict nac raib an rnám ná an coirideact aige com mait ir bí agam féin. . . . .

Ar mo rocraid féin bíor, ba dóig liom !

(A Críoc.)

TROOPS REVIEWED AT TRALEE.

Dublin Guards' Anniversary—Address by Chief of General Staff—The Spirit of Loyalty and Comradeship.

Sunday, September 23rd, was a day to be remembered in the history of the Army in Kerry, when, despite rather inclement weather conditions, about 1,000 troops, drawn from all units in the Command, paraded for review by the Chief of General Staff at Tralee.

From a military view-point the parade showed, for one thing, that, notwithstanding the difficult and arduous time through which the Army passed in this area, the training of the various units had not been neglected. Altogether the military displays of Sunday and the manoeuvres of Monday showed that, while there is still work to be done—a detail here and there to be perfected—much has been already accomplished.

The Chief of General Staff, who was accompanied by Major-General Peadar MacMahon (G.O.C. Curragh Command), Major-General Quinn (G.S.O. (1) Corps and Services), Colonel P. O'Connor (G.S.O. (1) i/c Operations), Colonel D. Neligan, Colonel J. Dunne, and Captain W. Kelly, left Dublin on Saturday morning, and travelling by Limerick, reached Tralee on Saturday evening. The party proceeded to the Ballymullen Barrack, Headquarters of the Kerry Command, where they were entertained by Major-General O'Daly, G.O.C., and the Command Staff.

The Review.

On Sunday morning, shortly before noon, the review of troops took place, when detachments from the five battalions in the Command were on parade, under the command of Colonel Bishop, D.A.A.G., who was accompanied by Colonels Brophy and Leonard.

Precisely at 11.30 the Chief of General Staff and party, with Major-General O'Daly, arrived on the Parade Ground. All were mounted, and on their entry the General Salute was sounded.

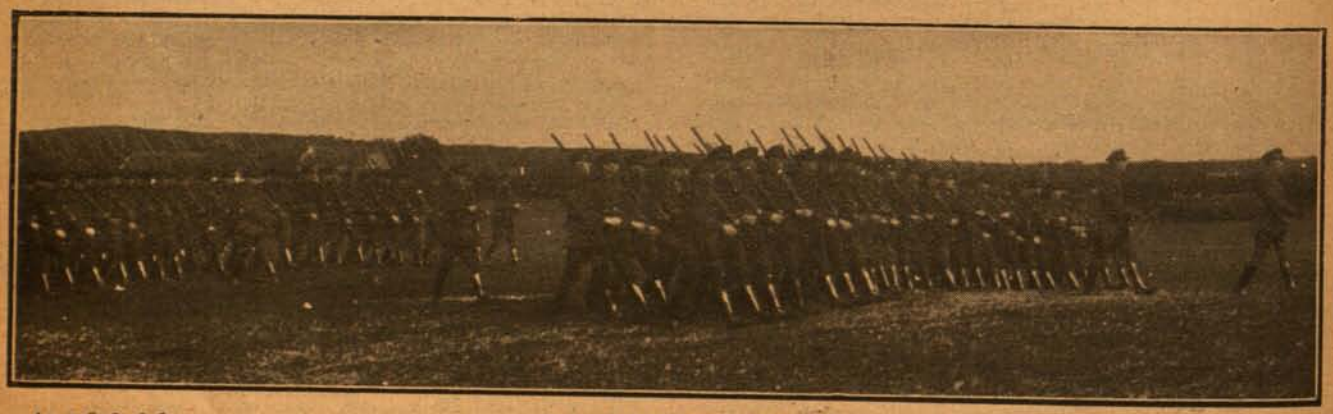
The review proper then began, and although heavy—almost torrential—showers fell at periods, the march past of the troops, as the Chief of General Staff took the salute, was an entirely striking display, the fine physique and bearing of several of the units calling for particular notice. The music of the parade was rendered by the Dublin Guards' Pipers' Band, a combination of instrumentalists favourably associated with the first days of the Army in the capital.

General MacMahon's Address.

At the conclusion of the parade the Chief of General Staff addressing the troops, said they had fought together in the old days, and in more recent times had freed the people of Dublin from an armed tyranny that threatened their liberties. When their work in Dublin was finished the Guards turned their faces to the most difficult portion of the country. Setting out under orders for Kerry, Major-General O'Daly, with some other officers of the old Dublin Guards, resolved that, if they once got a footing in Kerry, they would make short work of the task before them. The history of the past few months had shown how efficiently that work was done.

On the day they landed at Fenit that indomitable band were obliged to fight their way to Tralee, leaving comrades dead by the roadside, but they neither slept nor eat until they reached Killarney, and their orders had been fulfilled. No one realised better than the Guards the tremendous work before them, but they were equal to their promise.

Looking back over that period, one could not help recalling, the Chief of General Staff continued, the splendid welcome and co-operation the people of Killarney accorded the troops, and to-day they found the bond of affection between the people and the troops then established in Killarney strong and healthy.



An t-Oglach.] **General View of the March Past.** [*Exclusive Photo.*

Loyalty and Comradeship.

Proceeding, General MacMahon paid a warm tribute to the spirit of loyalty and comradeship permeating the troops, to which he attributed their great success during trying times in Kerry. The discipline which linked them together was not founded on fear of punishment, but rather based on a spirit of good fellowship and a devotion to duty. It was this discipline and spirit that counted principally for their success.

"If a column lost its leader," the Chief of General Staff went on, "this discipline that knit men together prompted the next man to take his place. That is the soldier's way. Instead of sitting down and weeping for the death of a comrade, let his loss fire you with greater effort to continue the task undone.

"To-day the Army is a great machine, and while we are still perfecting our organisation, our minds are already turning on other work, and the Army was now taking its fitting place in many phases of the national life. In sport, in the study of the language, and in music the Army was going to lead; and while the Army is going to lead in these things, I wish the Kerry Command to lead the Army."

The Honour of the Army.

The organisation and fitness of the Army to-day, the Chief of General Staff said, is due entirely to the individual effort of all ranks, and the desire of every man in the Army to fit himself for his own particular duty. If people from time to time shook their heads because some units, perhaps, did not march properly, or some soldiers did not shoot straight, well he would like to tell those people that the Army never went to school to learn those

things. They had to acquire those things themselves, with the result that the Army was as well organised, disciplined, and trained as any force could be in the time at their disposal and the difficulties with which they were faced.

He counselled each officer and man in the Army to be careful that no act of theirs could give rise to adverse criticism from those outside the Army. Acknowledging the presentation to him of a beautiful grey charger by General O'Daly, General MacMahon referred to the importance of developing horsemanship in the Army,

" *An t-Oglách* "] [*Exclusive photo*

ONE YEAR AFTER. The Chief of Staff and party of Officers visit the scene of last year's landing at Fenit. Photograph taken on the actual spot where the first troops disembarked, shows:—(Left to right) Col. Bishop, Capt. Kelly, Col. Dunne, Senator O'Sullivan, Major-General P. O'Daly (G.O.C. Kerry Command), Col. Nelligan, General Sean McMahon (Chief of Staff), Major-General Sean Quinn, Major-General P. McMahon (G.O.C. Curragh Command), Col. Padraic O'Connor, Col. J. Maginnis.

and the more important item still, of the furtherance of the Irish horse-breeding industry.

Concluding, the Chief of General Staff observed that the spirit of the Army to-day was the same spirit that brought them through the fight for freedom, and made it possible to stamp out one of the most treacherous mutinies that ever threatened the Army or the life of the nation. That same spirit would carry them through any crisis the Army might have to face in the future, and enable them to make this country what they set out to make it—a great nation.

Sham Battle.

On Sunday night a most enjoyable dance took place in the East Avenue Hall, Killarney. The spacious hall was crowded, practically every officer in the Command attending. The civilian population was also well represented, and included Senator O'Sullivan. The Chief of Staff entered at about 11 p.m., and the band struck up "The Soldier's Song" on his arrival, all officers standing to attention. General MacMahon remained during the entire proceedings, which concluded at 6 a.m. Monday morning. Enjoyment was not by any means lacking at this function, and Irish dancing received its quota of consideration.

On Monday the Commemoration ceremonies were brought to a close by a sham battle outside Tralee, which was witnessed by General MacMahon. Here again the weather militated against the manoeuvres, but despite heavy rain the attack was carried out in splendid fashion, and the spirit of the troops lost none of its dash and vigour because of the unfavourable weather.

The Chief of General Staff and party dined at Command Headquarters in the evening, and later left for Dublin.

CHESS AND DRAUGHTS.

"Fed up" with Pictures. No money for the Dress Circles. Wet, windy, and cold out of doors. The billiard table occupied and a long waiting list. Tired of Twenty-five, Nap and Pontoon. Nobody about who will listen to a "grouse." Too restless to read, you are almost ready to fight with your shadow for want of something better. Fortunately, there is something better. Something that will afford scope for all your latent mental energy, that will provide the stimulus of competition, and afford the element of personal combat so dear to the hearts of all brave people.

Most old volunteers were recommended to and did take up the game of Chess, and consequently there is probably not a battalion or unit which does not contain men able to play, and to instruct learners in the moves and elementary principles of the game. True, it will be a little slow at first, but give it three short weeks of steady effort and there is little doubt but you will be a devotee, and, peculiarly, the more you are vanquished the keener you get.

Chess is pre-eminently an Army game, and most of the great military leaders in history have been keen players. It is a splendid mental training. It develops a capacity for organisation; it requires restraint. It causes you to look beneath the surface. You consider whether the piece left in danger is a trap or an oversight, or just bluff. If you decide that it is a trap, you follow up that line and seek to devise a manoeuvre whereby the trapper will be trapped. In all these processes your reasoning powers are developing and your power and practice of de sion is increasing. Further notes will be issued from time to time on the game, and competition organised, but in the meantime you can have all the enjoyment of the game.

Edgar Allen Poe wrote: "The higher powers of the reflective intellect are most decidedly and more usefully taxed by the unostentatious game of Draughts than by all the elaborate frivolity of Chess." Few, I think, will agree with him; but there is no doubt that much that is said of Chess would be equally applicable to Draughts. Those who think there is nothing in it simply don't know the game. The worst that can be said of either games is that only two can play at each board. This is only partly true. Consultation games are easily arranged, and their conduct will be explained later. If these few notes serve the purpose of stimulating interest in these games, they will have achieved their purpose.

J. P. M. C.

DUBLIN COMMAND NOTES.

It has been some little time now since any notes from us appeared in these columns. The fact that we were too busy "getting on with the work" to find time to talk—or even write—must be an explanation.

* * * * *

However, now that the All-Army Championships have come to an end, we have time to look round us and realise what has been achieved. And even though it may savour of blowing our own trumpets, we venture to say we have surpassed all our own—and most other folks'—expectations during Championship Week.

* * * *

In the Athletic Events we had the satisfaction of seeing the Blue and Amber carried to victory in the following Championships:
220 Yards, Half Mile Flat, High Jump, One Mile Relay Race, Long Jump, One, Two and Three Miles Cycling.
While we also received second place in the three Cycle Championships and 120 Yards Hurdles, and during the week our team fought their way into third place in the Golf Championship.

* * * *

On the last day of the Championships our hurlers went down before the Limerick Command, after a gallant but hopeless fight, but our footballers amply consoled us by winning the Football Final in dashing style. To crown all, we received the much-coveted O'Callaghan Cup for the best All-Round Command. Not a bad litany of success at all.

* * * *

And now that we have patted ourselves on the back for all we **have** achieved, let us just look round and see what more we **might** have done. The first thing that occurs to most of us are the Boxing Championships. Rightly or wrongly, the idea seems to prevail that the exponents of the manly art in the Dublin Command did not get a fair opportunity of either preparing or entering for the All-Army Championships. It has been decided, therefore, to give all our budding Sikis and McTigues an early chance of showing their worth by running a Command Tournament in the near future. It is hoped, as a result, to be able to bring out all the best talent in the Command, and we then look forward to our comrades in the other Commands giving us an opportunity of showing them that there is not such a dearth of good boxers in the Dublin Command as might appear from the results of the All-Army Contests.

* * * *

Will all officers interested in this scheme please get in touch with Colonel MacNeill, D.A.A.G., or the Hon. Secretary of the Command Athletic Council immediately, with a view to promoting Battalion and District Contests at once.

* * * *

On Sunday, 2nd September, the members of the Command Football, Hurling and Athletic Teams were entertained to dinner by Major-General Hogan and his Staff in the Garrison Mess, Collins Barracks.

* * * *

In addition to the members of the teams and the Command Headquarters Staff, there were many distinguished guests present from the other Commands and Corps, including Major-General Brennan, G.O.C. Limerick Command; Major-General McMahon, G.O.C. Curragh Command; Major-General Sweeney, G.O.C. Donegal Command; Colonel Austin Brennan, Claremorris Command; Colonel Felix Cronin, G.H.Q.; Colonel D. McKenna, Rev. Father Pigott, C.F.; Rev. Father O'Callaghan, Vice-President A.A.A.; Rev. Father Cotter, Cork Command; Colonel T. McGrath, Limerick Command; Comdt. Lohan, Claremorris Command, and a number of the Limerick Command hurlers.

* * * *

After dinner the All-Army Championships medals were presented to the Command Football Team by Major-General Hogan, who thanked all the Command athletes for the way they worked for the Championships, and congratulated them on their splendid success. He also congratulated the Limerick hurlers on their victory—a victory which they richly deserved.

In reply, Major-General Brennan, G.O.C. Limerick Command, said that while he was, of course, delighted to see his own lads come out on top, yet, if they were to be defeated, he would be content if they went down before the Dublin Command. We assure the genial G.O.C. Limerick that "thim's our sentiments" too, and may his wish come true when we meet the lads from Thomond in the 1924 Hurling Final.

Later in the evening an informal Victory Dance was held in the Mess, and proved a splendid success.

* * * *

In addition to those present at the dinner many prominent Army Officers and outside friends honoured us with their presence, including General Seán McMahon, Chief of the General Staff; General Owen O'Duffy, Chief Commissioner, Civic Guard; Lieut.-General O'Murthuile, Quartermaster-General; Major-General O'Daly, G.O.C. Kerry Command; Major-General McSweeney, G.O.C. Army Air Service; Mr. Dan McCarthy, T.D., President, G.A.A.; Colonel D. Neligan, G.H.Q.; Comdt. General Morris, Coastal Defence Corps, etc., etc.

* * * *

The ballroom and ante-room were tastefully decorated in the Command Colours—the now well-known blue and amber—and the Cups and Trophies won by the Command athletes made a striking display in the supper room. All present agreed that the night proved a wonderful success, and indeed it was hard to believe that it was arranged on twenty-four hours' notice, and all concerned deserve the greatest credit for their work.

* * * *

Where all worked so conscientiously it is hard to make any distinctions, but particular praise is certainly due to Captains Gray and Walsh, for the general organisation of the dance, and to Captain O'Neill and Mr. Cox and their hard-working staff for the dinner and supper arrangements. A special word of praise is also due to the young soldier musicians who so capably supported the civilian orchestra. It was certainly a wonderful conclusion to a wonderful week.

imeasg na leabar.

RIAGALACA AN AIMRAIN, ó Seán Ó Cuill. (Coimlucht Oideachair na h-Eireann. Tta. Is. 3lan).

Leabar é seo a cuirfidh áthas air a lán agus níl aon dabt ná "go raghaidh na Rialaca cun tairbhe dhoibh seo a cuireann suim i bpiliúdacht na Gaédhilge." Tá áird-eolus ag Seán Ó Cuill air filiocht agus ní gádh dom a rádh go bfuil an obair déanta go maith aige sa leabar so uaidh. Da maith an cuimneamh ag an údar a fógairt ná fuil ceann ag éinne na teanmaí nó atá sa leabar a mínú i n-aon teangain eile. Deir sé sa Reamhrádh "má tearcuisgeann eolus orta (na teanmaí) ó eactranach air bit, foglumaidir an Gaédhealg agus geóbaidh an t-eolus." Molaim duit an leabar d'fágail. Is mór is fiú fgilling an t-eolus atá le fágail ann.

3GÉALTA AMIAR. le Padraic Ó Conaire. (Coimlucht Oideachair na hÉireann Tta.).

Cuireadh na fgéalta so i gcló ceana. Baineadh an céad ceithre cinn díobh ar "An Cfann Géagach" agus an dá ceann deiridh ar "Nóra Mharcuis Dhe." Do tosadh iad i gcóir lucht foglumtha. Tá na fgéalta go dearfan beit ró-deocuir agus i ndeire an leabair tá foclóir do gach fgéal ann. Is maith is eól duinn a feadhar is a fgribean Ugdair an leabair seo agus éinne nár cuir aithne fós ar an fgribinní Padraic nioth aon dhóbáil dó tosnú leis an cnuasacht fgéal so. Taithnidh siad leis.

3GÉAL Ó'N DOMAN DOIR, D'innis Padraic Ó Conaire, agus a cuir Micéal Ó Maolain, M.e., i n-easgar.

Tá an fgéal so an-oireamhnach do fáistine nú d'éinne eile ná fuil aé ag tosnú ar an nGaoluinn d'foghlum. Tá an innfint go breagh rimplí agus ní bragadh éinne, fiú amáin tosnuitheóir fioc dá dhuag á léigeadh. Tá foclóir agus ceirdeanna, dáithe éinne, i ndeire an leabair.

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THE BIG ARMY WEEK.

By "OSCAR."

St. Swithin's forty days had not expired. That was evident on the opening Saturday morning. Rain poured for the whole forenoon, and gloomy skies ushered in the opening ceremonies. The Election holiday of Monday tempted many away for the week-end, and the attendance at Croke Park was not what we expected. Yet all present gave the best possible indication of their interest in the proceedings, for not a soul left the grounds until the end, watching the young Army's athletes perform, and enjoying the delightful band performances.

* * * * * *

So I pass to Sunday's huge success. The populace of Dublin poured in—a most unusual happening for a Sunday athletic meeting in the Metropolis where athletics proper have been on the wane for several years.

That second day of the All-Army Week will long live in my memory. The ground was kept clear of all but immediate competitors. Pres. Hogan, Fr. O'Callaghan, Sec. Colgan had their host of officials placed at strategic positions. Then the Air-Force came along in an impressive way. The showers and wind disturbed them not. The planes appeared on the Autumn sky, pirouetted down, circuited, nose-dived, looped-the-loop, and swung up with straining engines.

It was superb! The whole display racked me to the depths of my Celtic soul. I thought of the words of one great dead man who signed a Treaty—"My God, if they only knew." For I had sense enough to see the huge change which had come over the face of Ireland as a result of the Treaty that Collins signed. Our own Army in grey-green playing delightful selections at Croke Park; our own Airmen's displaying efficiency overhead! I could only repeat the Big fellow's words—"My God, if they only knew."

* * * * * *

The athletic performances were creditable. The running of O'Connor, Heffernan, Hennessy, and Cassin was very promising without satisfying me that any of them are at their best.

Hempenstall proved himself a capable jumper, but did not improve as much as I would anticipate. Cotter of Limerick did well. Horgan is easily the best hop, step and jumper in Ireland. Enright of Limerick Command threw the weight over the bar left-handed a surprising distance. Captain Donnelly dominated the cycling, but some encouraging talent appeared a-wheel.

* * * * * *

Once again the Tug-of-War contests were absorbing. Cork and Kerry singled themselves out, and it was the better leading and training which won a great contest for the Leesiders.

* * * * * *

The weather for the hurling and football contests was deplorable. Never did our misty skies prove more unkind. It rained all day on Tuesday, and only that great grit and capability of recovery which distinguish our people could achieve the ultimate success which came of perseverance on the final Sunday, of which I hope to write critically early in this paper.

* * * * * *

Meanwhile other peaceful activities occupied the promoters. Every evening packed houses followed the boxing at the Rotunda. I really think this side of the Army Week was the most successful. But boxing has always held an unique attraction for Armies of all Nations.

* * * * * *

A certain intensiveness of issue absorbs the attentions of supporters. So it was hard to get a place at the boxing contests. The same clean spirit of rivalry prevailed here as elsewhere in All Army Week, and not a single incident nor a single suggestion of ill-temper damped the great proceedings.

* * * * * *

At the Zoological Gardens the swimming contests attracted generous patronage. At Hermitage Links some great golf was seen. Indeed the pair in the final were fit to take their place alongside any plusman. Tennis competitions had a great following, and its social side was well represented.

* * * * * *

I regret I was not able to see the Handball games at Ballymun. I learn the same keen spirit of healthy rivalry prevailed here, and hope to write some comments on the performers later.

* * * * * *

The whole scheme of Army Championships was a marked success. Some slight faults will only be pointed out by me in a constructive way. But I mean to hit straight and hard in our next issue.

"OSCAR."

ALL-ARMY WEEK RESULTS.

HURLING.

Semi-Final.—G.H.Q. *v.* Limerick Command. Half-time—G.H.Q., 2 goals 3 points; Limerick Nil. Result—Limerick Command, 5 goals 3 points; G.H.Q. 3 goals 3 points.

Final.—Limerick Command *v.* Dublin Command. Half-time—Limerick, 2 goals 4 points; Dublin Command, 2 points. Result—Limerick Command, 7 goals 10 points; Dublin Command, 2 goals 2 points.

Limerick Command took possession of the G.A.A. Hurling Cup recently presented to the Army Athletic Association.

FOOTBALL.

Semi-Final.—Dublin Command *v.* Cork Command. Half-time—Dublin, 4 goals 3 points; Cork, Nil. Result—Dublin, 6 goals 4 points; Cork, 1 goal.

Final.—Dublin Command *v.* G.H.Q. Half-time—Dublin, 1 goal 4 points; G.H.Q., Nil. Result—Dublin Command, 3 goals 6 points; G.H.Q., 2 goals.

The Cup presented by the G.A.A., goes to the Dublin Command.

SWIMMING.

100 Metres.—Commandant O'Connor (Works Corps), 1; Sergt.-Major Flood (Independent Services), 2; Sergt. Kennedy (G.H.Q.), 3. Won easily by 4 yards. Time.—82 seconds.

200 Metres.—Commandant O'Connor (Works Corps), 1; Pte. Whelan (Supply Corps), 2; Sergt.-Major Flood (Independent Services), 3. Won by about 15 yards. Time.—3 mins. 27 1-5 sets.

400 Metres.—Commandant O'Connor (Works Corps), 1; Sergt. Kennedy (G.H.Q.), 2; Sergt. O'Sullivan (G.H.Q.), 3. Won by 20 yards. Time.—7 mins. 55 secs.

100 Yards Handicap (Open).—T. Sheridan, Belvedere S.C. (40), 1; S. Barrett, Clontarf (scr.), 2; Pte. Whelan, A.S.C. (20), 3. Won by 3 yards; a foot between second and third.

Diving.—Lieut. O'Neill (Artillery), 1; Lieut. White (Limerick), 2; Col. Roche (Claremorris), 3.

BOXING.

PRELIMINARY ROUNDS.

FEATHERWEIGHT (3 Rounds).

Vol. Timoney (Dublin) beat Lieut Kirkpatrick (Independent Services) on points. Bandsman Cullen (Kerry) beat Pte. O'Connor (Air Force), the latter retiring midway in the third round.

BANTAMWEIGHT (3 Rounds).

Pte. Metcalfe (Curragh) knocked out Pte. Shelly (Waterford) in the first round. Cpl. Traynor (Kerry) beat Sergt. Keneally (Limerick) on points, after an extra round.

LIGHTWEIGHT (3 Rounds).

Sergt. Tobin (Independent Services) beat Vol. Durdas (Air Force) on points after an extra round. Vol. Scanlan (Special Infantry) beat Sergt. Doherty: (Donegal) on points. Pte. Collins (Waterford) beat Pte. McDonnell (G.H.Q.), the latter, after taking a count of nine, retiring.

WELTERWEIGHT (3 Rounds).

Pte. Coote (Cork) beat Cpl. Mullally (Waterford), the loser retiring midway in the second round. Sergt. Byrne (Dublin) beat Vol. Lynch (Limerick) on points.

MIDDLEWEIGHT (3 Rounds).

Sergt.-Major Delany (Works, Kildare) beat Cpl. Duggan (Waterford) on points, after an extra round.

FLYWEIGHT (3 Rounds).

Pte. D. Kavanagh (Athlone) beat Pte. Gannon (Special Infantry Corps) on points.

SEMI-FINALS AND FINALS.

FEATHERWEIGHTS.

Semi-finals (3 rounds).—Bandsman Cullen (Kerry) v. Volunteer Burke (G.H.Q.). The latter got a walk-over, Cullen suffering from an injured hand, being unable to fight. Volunteer Doyle (Cork) beat Volunteer Timmony (Dublin) on points.

Final.—Volunteer Doyle (Cork) beat Volunteer Burke (G.H.Q.), who gave up in the third round after a fast bout.

LIGHTWEIGHTS.

Semi-finals (3 rounds).—Sergt. Tobin (Independent Forces) beat Vol. Morris (G.H.Q.), on points. Bugler Keogh (Special Infantry) beat Vol. Collins (Waterford) on points.

Final.—Bugler Keogh (Special Infantry) knocked out Sergt. Tobin (Independent Forces) in the first round.

FLY-WEIGHTS.

Final (two 3 min., and one 4 min. rounds).—Vol. Joynt (Cork) knocked out Vol. Kavanagh (Athlone) in the first round.

MIDDLEWEIGHT.

Final (two 3 min. and one 4 min. rounds.)—Sergt.-Maj. Delaney (Works Command) beat Sergt. Stack (Curragh), after an extra 2 mins.

BANTAMWEIGHT.

Final (two 3 min. and one 4min. rounds.)—Cpl. Traynor (Kerry) knocked out Vol. Metcalf (Curragh) in the first round.

HEAVYWEIGHT.

Final (two 3 min. and one 4 min. rounds.)—Vol. Kidley (Curragh) beat Corpora Fogarty (Athlone) on points.

WELTERWEIGHT.

Semi-finals (three 3 min. rouunds).—Vol. Coote (Cork) w.o., Sergt. Byrne (Dublin) being unable to fight through an injury to his shoulder. Sergt. Dwyer (Independent Forces) knocked out Vol. Chase (Athlone).

Final.—Sergt. Dwyer beat Vol. Coote on points.

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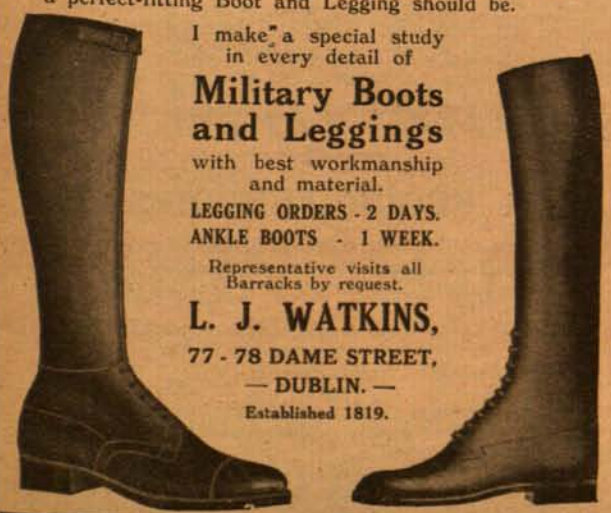

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LAWN TENNIS.

The downpour of Wednesday forced the abandonment of the All-Army Lawn Tennis Championships at Terenure Park, as far as grass courts were concerned, but a start was made on the following day in the competitions at the hard courts, at Wilton Place, which played very well. Play was by Command teams, the best of five matches—three singles and two doubles.

FIRST DAY.

CLAREMORRIS *v.* DUBLIN (Doubles).

General M. Hogan and Comlt. O'Connor (Claremorris) beat Lieut. O'Connor and Lieut. R. Taylor (Dublin)—6-2, 5-7, 6-2.

CLAREMORRIS *v.* DUBLIN (Singles).

Sergt.-Major Barry (Claremorris) beat Lieut. Taylor (Dublin)—6-1, 6-0. Comdt. M. H. O'Connor (Dublin) beat Comlt. M. A. O'Connor (Claremorris)—6-0, 2-6 (retired).

ATHLONE *v.* WORKS CORPS (Singles).

Lieut. F. Dowse (Works Corps) beat Lieut. Egan (Athlone)—6-0, 6-0. Lieut. Turner (Works) beat Lieut. Shannon (Athlone)—6-3, 6-3. Capt. O'Grady (Works) beat Lieut. Wall (Athlone) 9-7, 7-5.

ATHLONE *v.* WORKS CORPS (Doubles).

Lieut Turner and Lieut. Dowse (Works) beat Lieut. Shannon and Lieut. Egan (Athlone) 6-2, 6-1.

G.H.Q. *v.* INDEPENDENT SERVICES (Singles).

Major-Gen. C. Davitt (G.H.Q.) beat Lieut. McClenaghan (I.S.)—6-1, 6-4. Capt. J. Hehir (G.H.Q.) beat Capt. Booker (I.S.)—3-0, 6-3. Comdt. Feeley (G.H.Q.) beat Capt. Heneghan (I.S.)—5-7, 6-3, 6-1.

G.H.Q. *v.* INDEPENDENT SERVICES (Doubles).

Major-Gen. C. Davitt and Col. P. Hodnett (G.H.Q.) beat Lieut. McClenaghan and Capt. Booker (I.S.)—6-1, 8-6. Comdt. Feeley and Capt. J. Hehir (G.H.Q.) beat Capt. Heneghan and Lieut. Treacy (I.S.)—6-1, 6-0.

SECOND DAY.

FIRST ROUND.—CLAREMORRIS *v.* WORKS CORPS.

SINGLES.

Sergt.-Major Barry (Claremorris) beat Capt. O'Grady (Works)—6-1, 6-2. Lieut. Dowse (Works) beat Comdt. M. A. O'Connor (Claremorris)—1-6, 6-4, 6-2. Lieut. Turner (Works) beat Major-Gen. M. Hogan (Claremorris)—6-0, 6-1.

DOUBLES.

Major-Gen. Hogan and Comdt. M. A. O'Connor (Claremorris) beat Lts. Turner and Dowse (Works)—8-6, 4-6, 6-2. Capt. Barry and Capt. Roche (Claremorris) beat Capt. O'Grady and Capt. O'Sullivan (Works)—6-1, 6-2. Claremorris beat the Works Corps—3 matches to 2. Limerick w.o., Cork scratched.

SEMI-FINAL ROUND.

LIMERICK *v.* CURRAGH.

SINGLES.

Comdt. H. O'Connor (Limerick) beat Capt. S. Boland (Curragh)—6-0, 6-0. Comdt. W. Joyce (Limerick) beat Capt. Tuohy (Curragh)—6-2, 6-3.

DOUBLES.

Comdts. H. O'Connor and W. Joyce (Limerick) beat Capts. S. Boland and Tuohy (Curragh)—6-1, 6-1. Capt. Holmes and Lieut. White (Limerick) beat Lts. O'Malley and Walsh (Curragh)—1-6, 7-5, 6-2. Limerick won by 4 matches to nil.

THIRD DAY.

One of the semi-finalists—Claremorris—had to scratch, and G.H.Q. went into the final against Limerick, who had qualified as a result of an easy win against the Curragh. It proved a one-sided match. Limerick quite failed to hold G.H.Q., and the latter ran out easy winners by five matches to nil. Details:—

FINAL.—G.H.Q. *v.* LIMERICK.

DOUBLES.

Major-Gen. Davitt and Col. Hodnett (G.H.Q.) beat Comdt. O'Connor and Comdt. Joyce (Limerick)—6-1, 6-2. Comdt. Feely and Capt. Hehir (G.H.Q.) beat Capt. White and Lieutenant Holmes (Lusk)—6-2, 6-2.

SINGLES.

Major-Gen. Davitt (G.H.Q.) beat Comdt. Joyce (Limerick)—6-3, 6-3. Capt. Hehir (G.H.Q.) beat Comdt. O'Connor (Limerick)—6-1, 6-0. Col. Hodnett (G.H.Q.) beat Capt. White (Limerick)—6-1, 6-4.

HANDBALL.

Some really good play was witnessed in both the singles and doubles competitions at Ballymun. Capt. McIntyre, A.M.C.; Col. Woods, and Mr. P. Lyons were in charge, and the proceedings were carried through in a most satisfactory manner.

DETAILS.

Soft Ball (Singles).—*First Round.*—Pte. Corrigan beat Capt. Russell, 21-13, 21-2; Comdt. Duffy (Kerry) beat Capt. O'Sullivan, 21-5, 21-10. There were 6 byes. *Second Round.*—Pte. Delahunty beat Corpl. O'Connor, 21-7, 21-0; Lieut. Kearney beat — Norman, 21-7, 21-15; Private Dunne beat Sergt. Corrigan, 21-8, 21-4; Pte. Leydon beat Comlt. Duffy, 17-21, 21-15, 21-15. *Semi-final.*—Leydon beat Kearney, 21-13, 20-21, 21-12; Delahunty beat Devine, 15-21, 21-17, 21-0.

Hard Balls (Singles).—*First Round.*—Capt. Whelan beat Corpl. O'Connor, 21-19, 21-10; Sergt. J. Ryan (Limerick) w.o. There were 2 byes. *Semi-finals.*—R. McGinn beat Perkins, 21-9, 21-18; B. Whelan beat Sergt. Ryan, 21-17, 21-15.

Soft Ball (Doubles).—*First Round.*—Comdt. Duffy and Lieut. McGinn beat — Lawlor and Lieut. Cormey, 16-21, 21-5, 21-7. *Second Round.*—J. and R. Behan beat P. J. Devine and Rafferty, 14-21, 21-20, 21-14; Privates McCarthy and Delahunty (Waterford) beat J. Corrigan and Whitty (Curragh), 21-1, 21-3; Duffy and McGinn beat Rev. Father Cotter and Capt. Russell, 21-14, 21-12; Corpl. O'Connor and Pte. Robinson (S.I.C.) w.o., Father Glaven and Lieut. Kelly (G.H.Q.), scr. *Semi-finals.*—J. and R. Behan beat Robinsons, 21-8, 21-18; McCarthy and Duffy beat Duffy and McGinn, 21-1, 21-4.

Hard Ball (Doubles).—Corpl. O'Connor and Pte. Robinson (S.I.C.) beat Sergt.-Major Bowles and Sergt. Ryan (Limerick, 21-10, 15-21, 21-15; B. Whelan and J. Delaney (Curragh) beat Pigott and Perkins (G.H.Q.), 21-6, 21-10.

FINALS.

Hard Ball (Singles.) *Final.*—Capt. B. Whelan (Curragh Command) beat Lieut. R. McGinn (Kerry)—21-13, 21-12, 21-13.

Hard Ball (Doubles).—*Final.*—B. Whelan and J. Delaney (Curragh Command) beat O'Connor and Robinson (S.I.C.)—21-9, 18-21, 21-2, 21-7.

Soft Ball (Singles).—*Final.*—Delahunty (Waterford) beat Leydon (Claremorris)—21-3, 21-0.

Soft Ball (Doubles).—*Final.*—Delahunty and McCarthy (Waterford) beat Bros. Behan—21-14, 21-8, 21-7.

G.H.Q. FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

Table to 25th September.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
Gormanston	5	5	0	0	10
Army Salvage Corps	5	5	0	0	10
Army Pay Corps	6	5	1	0	10
Portobello Staff	7	5	2	0	10
Army Ordnance Corps	5	3	2	0	6
Mountjoy P.A.	5	3	2	0	6
Transport (Portobello)	6	2	3	1	5
Chief of Staff's A	3	2	0	1	5
Army Supply Corps	5	2	3	0	4
Adjutant-General's Department	10	1	9	0	2
Chief of Staff's B	10	0	10	0	0

MILITARY SPORTS AT MULLINGAR.

Mullingar District Military Sports were held on Tuesday, 18th inst., under the auspices of the Army Athletic Association, at Columb Military Barracks, Mullingar. Despite very unsettled weather conditions, an immense crowd attended. Major-General D. Hogan, O.C. Dublin Command, travelled specially to distribute the prizes, a number of which were presented by the townspeople.

A very attractive addition to the Sports was provided in the fine selections of the Collins Barracks Brass and Reed Band, Dublin.

DETAILS.

100 Yards.—Lieut. Sean O'Connor, 33rd Batt., 1; Cpl. Donnelly, 45th Batt., 2; Pte. Judge, 45th Batt., 3.

220 Yards.—Sergt. Hennessy, Comm.H.Q., 1; Pte. Barrett, 48th Batt., 2.

440 Yards.—Sergt. Hennessy, 1; Pte. M. Barrett, 2; C. Burchill, 3.

880 Yards.—Lieut. O'Connor, 1; W. Barrett, 2; C. Burchill, 3.

One Mile Flat Race.—Lieut O'Connor, 1; C. Burchill, 2.

High Jump.—Lieut. Byrne, 1; Pte. Judge, 2.

Long Jump.—Capt. Tuite, 1; Lieut. Byrne, 2; Cpl. Wallace, 48th Batt., 3.

Three Miles Flat.—Pte. Malone, 33rd Batt., 1; Sergt. J. O'Connor, 33rd Batt., 2; J. Clynch, 3.

One Mile Relay Race.—(Each man carrying a rifle).—Pte. Reilly, 33rd Batt. 1; Cpl. Corrigan, 2; Sergt. O'Connor, 3; Sergt. Donnelly, 4.

Hop, Step and Jump.—Lieut. C. Byrne, 45th Batt., 1; Sergt. Doyle, 2; Sergt. Connell, 33rd Batt., 3.

Pole Jump.—Lieut. Byrne, 1; Capt. Tuite, 2.

Throwing 16 lb. Shot.—Pte. Lawless, 48th Batt., 1; Comdt. Booth, 45th Batt., 2.

Throwing 56 lb. Over Bar.—Sergt. Pender, 33rd Batt., 1; Lieut. Byrne, 2.

Tug-o'-War (Final).—"A" Company, 48th Batt., beat "B" Company, 45th Batt.

All arrangements were excellent, and reflected most creditably on all those concerned.

TOM KEOGH ANNIVERSARY.

On Sunday, the 16th ult., Solemn Requiem Mass was celebrated in the Cathedral, Killarney, for the repose of the soul of the late Colonel Commandant Tom Keogh, who was killed in action at Carrigaphooca, Macroom.

About 200 of the 6th Infantry Battalion, headed by the Guards' Pipers' Band, marched from the Barracks to the Cathedral, where Mass was celebrated by Father O'Brien.

The ceremony was most impressive. A coffin wrapped in the Tri-colour, with several floral wreaths, was placed in front of the Altar, and a guard of honour in charge of Lieut. P. Nolan, stood with arms reversed around it.

At the Elevation the "General Salute" was sounded, the guard of honour presenting arms. At the conclusion of the Mass the "Last Post" was sounded—all troops standing to attention.

Colonel Bishop represented Command Headquarters, and was in charge of the parade.

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OUR INFORMATION BUREAU.

When in Doubt write to "An t-Oglach."

Soldiers are cordially invited to make use of this column. All queries should be addressed to the Editor of "An t-Oglach," G.H.Q., Parkgate Street, Dublin, and must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, which will not be made public unless desired.

Readers should write on one side of the paper only. It is possible that some slight delay may occur in answering certain queries owing to the necessity for making inquiries, but all questions will be answered in the earliest possible issue.

DEPENDANTS' ALLOWANCE.

Vol. J. Hoey (Tallaght).—You omitted to supply your home address.

"Anxious" (Kinsale).—You do not supply your mother's present whereabouts.

T. O Coilean—You do not supply your home address.

"North Wall."—In view of the decision of the Chief Pay Office, we regret that we cannot re-open this matter, and cannot possibly ascertain the reasons which inspired that decision.

"Texas" (Curragh).—Your first letter was correctly addressed. It is only in our power to forward your letter to us to the same Department, and this has been done.

TRANSFER.

Six Men of the 18th Battalion.—You should make representations to your O.C. Of course the coming Army re-organisation may affect the situation.

FRIEND'S WHEREABOUTS.

Vol. F. McConnell (Ardee).—Wexford, Waterford Command.

C.Q.M.S.

"Big Drop" (Renmore).—(a) Yes; 4s. 9d. per day. (b) No. (c) See Defence Order No. 28.

INJURED 30/5/'22.

"P. N." (Co. Clare).—You should have supplied your full name and address and stated where the accident occurred. You should also have given the name of the officer who made the application to the Committee in question, and date of application.

COMPENSATION.

"Very Anxious" (Kinsale).—We are forwarding your letter to the Dependants' Allowance Branch for attention.

WOULD-BE RECRUIT.

"Constant Reader" (Dublin).—Watch the columns of "An t-Oglach" for notices which will appear in the near future.

DE OMNIBUS.

(1) No. (2) No. (3) No, kitchens should not be used as dining halls. (4) Yes, provided he is accepted. (5) Apply for particulars to the nearest M.I.D. Station. Our space is limited. (6) Ditto. (7) These appear in issues Nos. 14 and 15.

CLAIMS.

Guard P. S. (Dublin).—Your letter is not clear. With what was your claim concerned? If discharged on 1st August, how is it that you are still in barracks?

DISCHARGE.

We are having your case attended to. On discharge you are entitled to 28 days' pay, ration money, and dependants' allowance, provided you have previously been in receipt of latter.

MEDICALLY UNFIT.

"J. R." (Borrisokane).—Your letter has been forwarded to the Adjutant General's Department.

CONFUSING.

— Carroll (Newbridge).—Your letter is not clear. In what circumstances did you leave the Army?

OFFICER'S ADDRESS.

P. A. (Killarney).—(1) Should you care to write to the officer in question, care of this office, we will see that the letter is delivered. (2) He has his own clerical staff.

CLOTHING CLAIMS.

"Neighbour" (Gormanstown).—Write, giving full particulars, to the Officer i/c Claims Branch, Q.M.G.'s Department, Portobello Barracks, Dublin.

PENSIONS.

"Distracted Mother" (Daingean).—Refer to Claims Investigation Office, Adjutant General's Department, G.H.Q., Parkgate, Dublin.

"O'Neill," (Dublin).—You are not entitled to a pension if ill-health is not the outcome of Army service.

"The Old Bean," (Mallow).—Your letter has been forwarded to Claims Investigation Department, the O.C. of which will communicate with you in due course.

ALLEGED ASSAULT.

P.O.C., (Ballinamore).—(1) No. (2) You were not entitled to leave barracks until 8/7/1923.

BELFASTMAN'S PROBLEM.

"Worried," (Mullingar).—This question you should refer to the O.C. of your corps.

THE RED CROSS.

Vol. M.J.B.—You should refer to the M.O., as the matters you raise depend on his arrangements.

TIME HANGS HEAVY.

"A Wounded Soldier" (Dublin).—(1) If discharge is desired you should apply to your O.C. (2) Claims for pension should be made to Claims Investigation Department, G.H.Q., Parkgate. (3) Applications for dependants' allowance should be forwarded to Dependants' Allowance Branch, Portobello.

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OUR INFORMATION BUREAU

(Continued from page 20.)

"BREECHES" OF PROMISE.

Denis Bird (Nenagh).—Make written application to your O.C. for refund, explaining everything in detail. In future you should obtain a note from your O.C. which you should have countersigned by Q.M., and produce same at stores, when new issue will be made.

IN BARRACKS.

Vol. J.K. (Clones).—(1) A soldier is entitled to one cleaning outfit for rifle, as part of his kit. (2) A soldier is liable for duty at all times. (3) Refer to barrack O.C. (4) There is no specified time, but a soldier on guard should always be ready for parade.

KIT.

Private T.A.F.—You are certainly entitled to new outfit. Refer matter to your O.C.

TRAVELLING VOUCHER.

Pte. A. O'Rowe (Kerry).—It is too late now to inquire into this matter.

OLD VOLUNTEERS.

"D. G." (Curragh), and "P. B." (Haulbowline).—Promotion goes by merit.

DEAD SOLDIER SON.

"Kilkenny" (Castlecomer).—Your letter is being attended to.

TEETH.

"West Cork" (Skibbereen).—Your letter is not clear enough. Did you consult an Army dentist?

ILL IN CUSTODY.

W. J. F. (Tipperary).—You are certainly entitled to medical attention. Make complaint to your O.C., through B.S.M.

RE-ATTESTATION.

James McL. (Co. Kerry).—On re-attestation you are bound to submit to medical examination.

TRANSFER.

"The One-Eyed" (Fethard).—(1) Yes, by permission of your O.C. (2) Yes, apply to O.C. Records, Portobello, through your O.C. (3) Apply to Dependants' Allowance Branch, Portobello.

MOTOR DRIVING.

Pte. T. G.—Your letter is not quite clear. Do you intend to continue serving in the Army? If so, apply through your O.C. for transfer to Gormanstown Camp. Gormanstown teach motor driving to their own men.

DISCHARGE.

Private P. C. (Dundalk).—Matter referred to proper authorities. Meanwhile you should repeat your application for discharge to your O.C.

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WIRELESS.

"Inquisitive" (Dundalk).—There are no vacancies in the Wireless Section, except for fully qualified operators or mechanics.

"Sulphuric" (Baldonnell).—We do not recognise anonymous letters.

EXPIRATION OF SERVICE.

"Old Sport" (Tipperary).—(1) A soldier's time expires on completion of term for which he joins. (2) Not definitely decided yet. (3) Same as (2). (4) Men who are incapacitated through service in I.R.A. or Oglaigh na h-Eireann, are entitled to pension under Army Pensions Act.

REJOINING.

T. P. H. (Ballymote).—A soldier joins as a private in the rank and file. All transfers are obtainable through your O.C.

PLEDGED WORD.

"Mh. Kos." (Athlone).—The people who have suffered loss should submit claim to Claims Investigation Department, G.H.Q., for investigation. Full particulars should be furnished.

EX-RAILWAYMEN.

"Anxious" (Tallaght).—You are entitled to the pay of your particular unit. The latter portion of your letter is altogether a matter for your O.C.

WOULD-BE RECRUIT.

"Old Volunteer" (Templemore).—Make application giving particulars of your service and your qualifications to Officer i/c Coastal Defence Corps, Portobello Barracks.

DETAILS WANTED.

"Re-employment" (Portobello).—Repeat the query contained in your first letter.

A GUNNER AFLOAT.

"Machine Gunner" (Co. Donegal).—Repeat your application to your O.C. The matter is probably being overlooked by him.

GAELIC SPEAKERS IN ARMY.

"Inileóir" (Cathair na Mart).—The order you refer to has not yet been issued.

"AN LEITIR NA LEIGHTEAR."

Mícheal O Maoláin (Rathmór).—Is deocuir a thuisgint cad chuige brí do leitire. Dá ndéanfá leitir eile a chuir chúinn ag míniú an sgéil go soiléir dúinn, do b'fhéidir go bhféadfaimis rud éigin a dheanamh ar do shon.

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GAELIC.

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I dTAOISEACHT CORCAIGE
(An leanamhaint).

Eochaill, Dún Garbáin.
Cnocán na Diolaraighe.
Baile Róirín, Cionn tSáile.
Dun an tSáile, Baile Gallda.
Inis Eoghanáin, An Scibirín.
Droichead na Bannan.
Clanna Caoilte, Béal Átha Finghin.
Magh Ealla, Carraig.
Dún ar Aill, Ceann Tuirc, An Baile Nua.

COMRÁDH BEIRTE (An leant.).

(1) Séamar ir (2) Tomár.
(2) Caithfidh mé beit ag bogadh anoir. Tá mórbháil an domain orm tú beit chomh ghnóthe fin.
(1) Agus tá ana áthas orm tú feicfinnt leis. Tá coinne agam go bfuil an cúram go léir go mait. Abair léi féin go raib mé ag cur a tuairisge.
(2) Déanfad, a mhic. Ach caithfidh tú bualadh i leith chughainn fad a imtheóchaidh tú tar nais.
(1) Ó bualfead i leith chughaibh gan teip.
(2) Ní mhaithfidh an treana bean choiche tú muna mbuailfidh tú.
(1) Slán leat, anoir, a Tomáis.

(2) Go neiritheadh do botar leat a mhic ó.

PHONETIC PRONUNCIATION.

ANNUMUCKA AUTUNNA
ID DHEESHUCKTH KUR KEE
(Err lan-noont).

Oak kill, Doon gorruvawn.
Kun nuck kawn nub billur Ree.
Bwalla Roash sheen, Kewn thaula.
Bunna thaula, Bwala goulda.
Inish oan nawn, a shkib bireen.
Druhudh nub boundun.
Klonna keelta, Beeul awh in neen.
Moy Olla, korrig.
Doon err eel, kyoun thurk, a bwala noo.

KOAR RAW BERTA
(err lan noont.).

Shaymuss iss Thum mauss.
(2) Koffa may veha bugga nish. Thaw moor rawla down rum hoo veh koa gree shin.
(1) Oguss thaw anna awhuss rumsa hoo ishkint lesh. Thaw kinna gum gu willa koorum gull lair gum mwah. Obbir lay fain gur rev may a kur a thoorishga.
Dainhudh a vick. Ock koffa thoo Boola leh koon hora im hyoe thoo hor nash.
O Boolhudha leh koov gon tep.

Nee wahfig a tanna van keeha hoo morra moolha thoo.
Slawn latha nish, a hum mawish.

(2) Gun nigh ree du voahur lath a vick keogh.

ENGLISH TRANSLATION.

PLACE NAMES
IN CORK COMMAND
(Continued).

Youghal, Dungarvan.
Watergrasshill.
Riverstown, Kinsale.

Innishannon, Skibbereen.
Bandon.
Clonakilty, Ballineen.
Mallow, Carrick.
Doneraile, Kanturk, Newmarket.

DIALOGUE (continued).

(1) James and (2) Thomas.
(2) I will have to be moving now. I am as proud as could be that you are so well.
(1) And I am glad to see you also. I hope all your care (family) are well. Tell herself I was asking for her.

(2) I will, my son, but you must come over to see us before you go back.

(1) Oh ! I will go over without fail.

(2) The old woman would never forgive you if you didn't come.
(1) Good-bye (safety with you) now, Thomas.
(2) That your journey may succeed with you, my son.

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An t-Óglác

Vol. I. No. 16. (New Series.) (Registered as a Newspaper). OCTOBER 20, 1923. Price TWOPENCE.

HEADS OF THE ARMY PAY CORPS.

(Another instalment in Next Issue.)

An t-Óglác

OCTOBER 20, 1923.

THE FLAG.

A number of the gentlemen who write letters to the daily Press have been agitated recently about the heraldic correctness of the National Flag and about a new uniform which, they state, is about to be issued to "the cavalry." They object to the uniform (about which they appear to possess unique information) apparently on the grounds that it will be provocative of sinful pride in the wearers, and—what is evidently more serious, to their mind—will cost too much. They object to the flag because Heraldry says that two metals should not come together, and, as white and yellow represent silver and gold, their juxtaposition on the Tricolour cries to the College of Heralds for vengeance. Hence many correspondents rampant, with pens couchant on a field of newsprint

"An t-Oglach" has no desire to interfere in the epistolary amusements of these gentlemen. It has no information about the pomp and panoply which is alleged to be in preparation for the lads with the spurs, and it is not gravely concerned about the reported offence against the canons of heraldry. It is interested in the flag from quite another aspect. It wants the flag to receive more care and attention from those who have the honour of flying it over camps, barracks and outposts. Above all, it wants the flag to receive the full meed of respect that is its due.

The Flag is the symbol of the Nation. It floats high above politics and all internecine strife. It is the first duty of every soldier of Ireland to keep it unsullied by any act or word which reflects upon the credit of the people whom it represents—to make it honoured and respected, not only within the Four Seas of Eirinn, but wherever it may be flown the wide world over.

It is also essential that the Flag as a flag should be worthy of its high significance. It should always be bright, unblemished, whole, never a thing of rags and tatters bleached by sun and rain to the semblance of a dishcloth. In the past the eyes of Irishmen were too often affronted with such a spectacle, marking a building in the occupation of the troops. The impression conveyed to "the stranger within the gate" by such a sight can be better imagined than described. Fortunately, this is a matter in which we have moved with good effect, though there may still be room for improvement. General Staff Special Memos. Nos. 13 and 14 give detailed instructions regarding the flying of the Tricolour in the Army, and if they are strictly adhered to we cannot go far wrong.

There is one point, however, on which additional emphasis may be laid. When a flag is hoisted in ordinary circumstances, **it should be run to the extreme top of the mast.** Sailors, who are the keenest critics of all that pertains to flags, would describe one of their own fraternity who did not properly masthead a flag as a "dirty sailor." They would be even more contemptuous of a soldier who committed the same offence, though they might, possibly, regard is as only what was to be expected from a landsman.

Let the Army see to it, therefore, that in future the flag is flowed in a manner that is worthy of it, and that affords no scope for captious critics. Let us keep it literally bright and unspotted, as well as metaphorically. Think of what it represents, of all the gallant Irishmen who have fought and died beneath its folds, of the millions of our race who will view it with pride in the years to come—and see that it is worthy of its symbolism.

ARMY'S SAMHAIN CELEBRATIONS.

The Gaels in the Army have decided to celebrate the Irish festival of Samhain in a fitting manner. On October 28th a concert will be given in the Theatre Royal, to which many of Ireland's leading artistes will contribute, amongst them the world-renowned Irish tenor, Frank Mullings.

On Samhain Eve (October 31st) a Ceilidhe and Dance will take place in La Scala Theatre, and a splendid night is promised to all who attend. The dance music will be supplied by Mr. Clarke Barry's famous orchestra, and the catering will be in the hands of the La Scala management.

Both functions are under the auspices of the Fainne na nÓglách, the organisation which was formed some months ago to foster Gaelic ideals in the Army, and which has already done a great deal to forward the cause of the language.

A good attendance of members of the Army and of the general public is expected. The entertainment on both occasions merits the patronage of all music-lovers and those interested in the revival of the native language and customs. Further details appear in our advertising columns.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Remittances for each issue's sales should be forwarded to reach this office not later than the second Tuesday after date of publication. Returns (unsold copies) should be forwarded within the same period.

The Journal is now issued to the Army at 2d. net per copy, NO DISCOUNT BEING ALLOWED.

Remittances and returns up to and including No. 14 should be sent to Capt. Balfe, Stationery Office, Portobello Barracks, Dublin.

All accounts from No. 15 inclusive will be dealt with by the Circulation Manager, "An t-Oglach," Office, G.H.Q., Parkgate.

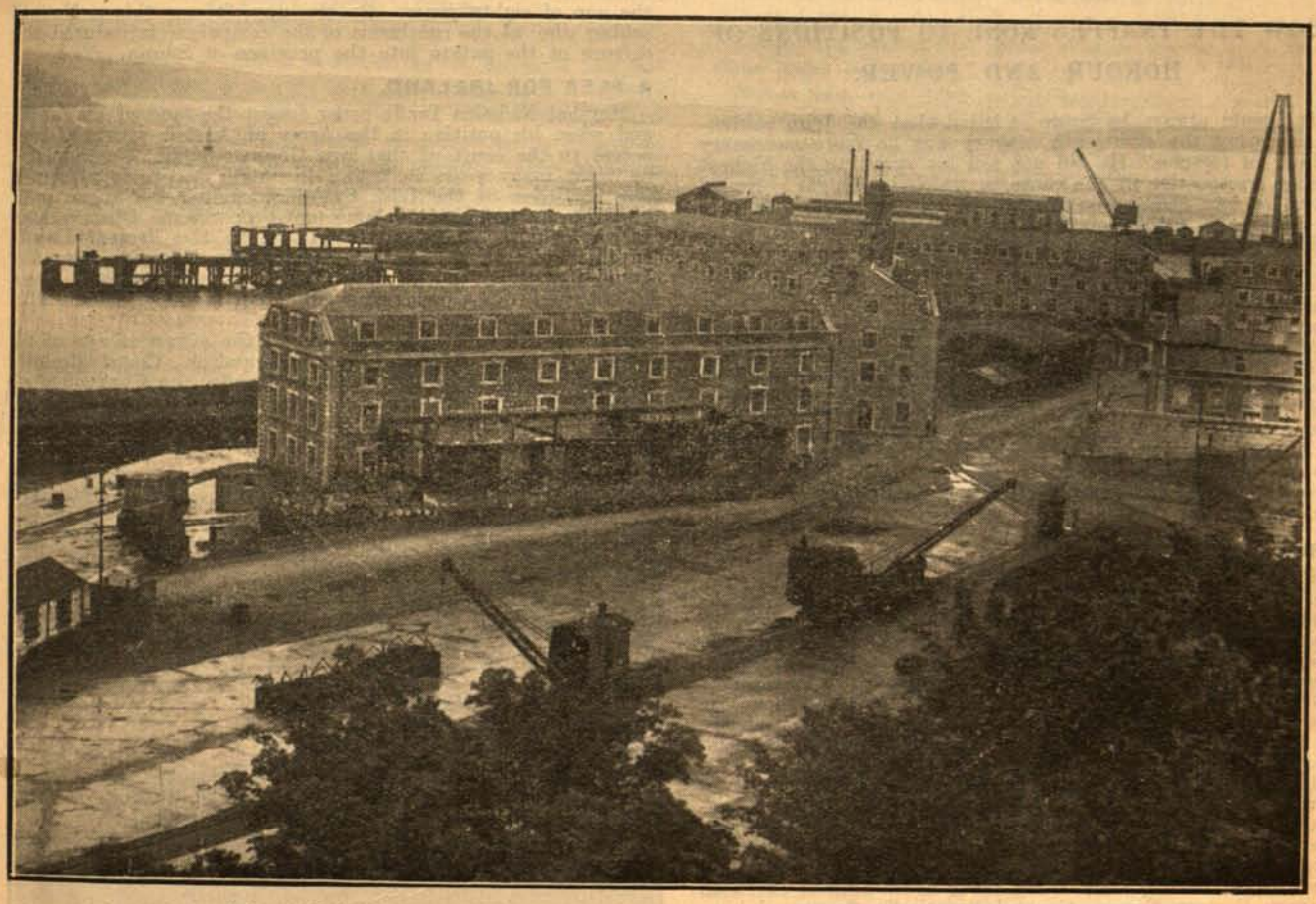
Some of the Distributing Agents throughout the Army have sent us remittances and "returns" for No. 15 with a businesslike promptness that deserves every praise. We hope the others will emulate their example in regard to this issue.

Where remittances are due for two consecutive numbers, **no further supplies will be forwarded until the account is paid.** This step is necessary by reason of the new conditions under which the Army Journal is being produced.

CAPTAIN WHELAN'S HANDBALL TRIUMPH.

Followers of Handball in the Army will be glad to learn that the Army Handball Champion, Capt. B. Whelan, Curragh, proved victorious in a contest for a gold medal over T. Dowd, Clondalkin. The first portion of the match was played at Ballymore Eustace Court on 16/9/'23, and resulted in a draw—3 games each. The second portion was played at Clondalkin on 30/9/'23, when Capt. Whelan, playing in great style, won easily.

Haulbowline as it is To-Day



"An t-Oglach" Exclusive Photograph taken from the Signal Tower.

SHRAPNEL

This week we salute the correspondent who addressed the Editor as "Dear Sir, or Madam."

* * * *

Second place is awarded to the soldier who rang up to expedite the answer to a query which he had sent in to the Information Bureau, and, when asked for his *nom de plume*, gave his telephone number!

* * * *

All the best people are moving to the cellars. "An t-Oglach" has now acquired a store there. But, please sir, it wasn't us what chalked on the door of the Dark Room, "A Black Outlook."

* * * *

The Orderly who, when he was asked if he did it, replied, "The answer is in the negative," is now convalescent, according to the latest buletin from St. Bricin's.

* * * *

We do not like that young officer who came into the Editorial sanctum the other day inquiring for a dictionary, and who, when told that we did not possess such a thing, replied, as he went out, "No; I might have known."

* * * *

We wish to emphatically contradict the rumour that we are about to emulate an evening contemporary and inaugurate a beauty competition for all ranks.

* * * *

Nor are we about to start a "hidden treasure" hunt. For three reasons: the first is that we haven't got the "doings" (Chorus from the audience: "Never mind the other two.").

* * * *

To ensure combustion two classes of coal are mixed for the G.H.Q. grates—half and half. This office seems to have been getting the wrong half, somehow.

* * * *

Poking amongst the 1798 records of the British in the cellar next to ours the other day, we came upon an impassioned appeal from the officer commanding the forces that established the Marathon record from Castlebar. He was asking for new accoutrements, uniforms, etc., to replace the gear they discarded on the way. Apparently, they saved nothing except their skins.

* * * *

And the military authorities at the Castle were quite snuffy about it. They were asking a whole lot of awkward questions. Seemed to as peeved as the people who backed Beckett the other day.

* * * *

They had no typewriters in those far-off days. Or Typists. Save for battle, murder and sudden death, the times were quite peaceful.

* * * *

Talking of typewriters. People in a certain office tried to effect running repairs without calling in the expert. And when at last he was summoned he asked: "How many flights did you say it fell?"

* * * *

The old-established winter pastime of swopping the dud electric bulb in your office for the good one in your neighbour's—when he isn't looking—is now in full swing in all barracks. But how did they get at the high ones on the staircase landings?

THE IRISH IN AUSTRIA

HOW THE TAAFFES ROSE TO POSITIONS OF HONOUR AND POWER.

It should always be borne in mind that the Irish soldier-exile during the eighteenth century was no mere mercenary soldier of fortune. He did not sell his sword to the highest bidder irrespective of the cause in which he fought. Exiled from his own country on account of his Faith, he took care to enter the service of the Catholic nations, and it is an acknowledged fact that the Irish soldier on the Continent was no roystering swashbuckler given to a life of sordid looseness. A high standard of manners and conduct was uniformly maintained by those soldiers which won high honour for their country, and prominence for themselves both on the tented field and in the Courts of France, Spain and Austria.

The Kings of Austria were from time to time served by no fewer than six Irish Marshals, besides thousands of officers and soldiers, and in this connection it might be observed that the family of Taaffe gave more famous men to the service of Austria than any one of the great families of that country. Two of the most distinguished members of the Taaffe family were Irish born, and deserve a niche in our gallery of "Irishmen of Action."

FROM BALLYMOTE.

Francis, fourth Viscount Taaffe, a native of Ballymote, Co. Sligo, was the first of his family to take service in the Austrian Army. He, in company with the other members of his family, was obliged to leave his native land during the Cromwellian War, and was sent to the University at Olmutz, where he completed his education. After acting in a minor official capacity in the Court of the Austrian Emperor, he obtained a commission in a cavalry regiment, and saw service at the siege of Bonn, and in the engagements at Sanzheim and Mulhasen.

He was next employed by Prince Charles of Lorraine as envoy to the Poles, but his mission proving futile he re-entered the Army, and obtained rapid promotion. During the battles of Goldschener and Altenheim, he repeatedly distinguished himself, and when, in the declining years of the seventeenth century, the Turks made a determined effort to overrun Eastern Europe, General Francis Taaffe proved himself a tower of strength to the Austrian Army. He showed consummate ability when in command of the vanguard at Petronel, and again at the relief of Vienna did this Irish exile prove to the nations of Europe the military genius of his race. To such an extent was Taaffe's abilities as a soldier known that James II. sent the young Duke of Berwick to the Continent for the completion of his military education; he especially counselled him to make the acquaintance and study the methods of Francis Taaffe, the Austrian General.

FOR THE HOUSE OF LORRAINE.

When Prince Charles of Lorraine died in the year 1690, he recommended his son to the care of General Taaffe, and nobly did the Irishman fulfil his trust. When the peace of Ryswick was concluded, Francis Taaffe, who represented the Lorraine interest, saw to it that the ancestral dominions of his young charge were restored. As a mark of recognition for his services he was appointed Governor of Nantes, and Prime Minister of Lorraine. In 1697 he was raised to the rank of Field Marshal, and is said to have paid a secret visit to the land of his birth. Francis Taaffe died in extreme old age, and was succeeded in his titles by his nephew, Theobald Taaffe, who, in his turn, became a soldier of Austria.

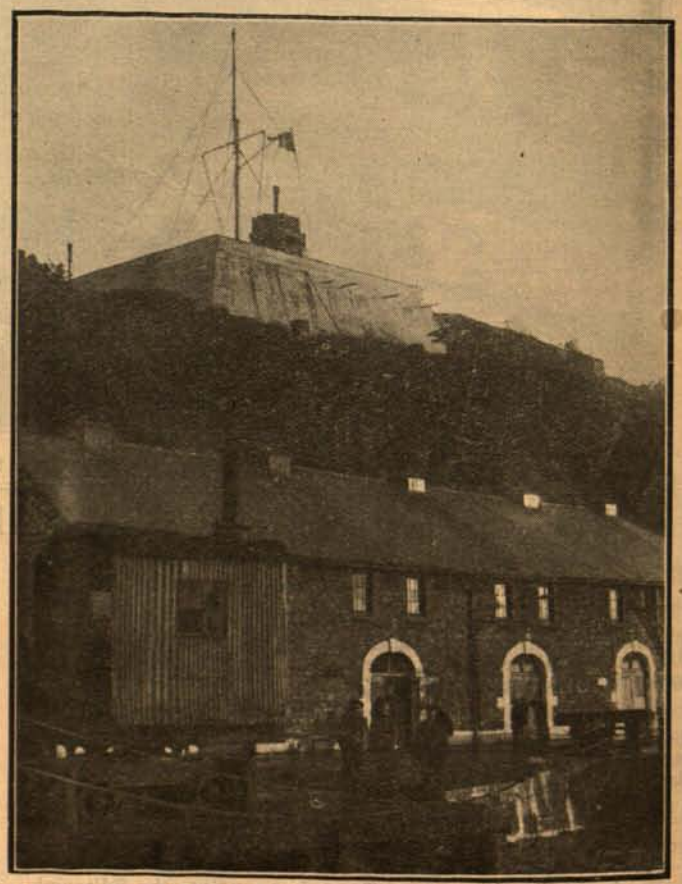
When Theobald Taaffe answered the last roll-call, he was succeeded by Nicholas Taaffe, of Crean's Castle, Co Sligo. Nicholas rode beside Sarsfield when that incomparable leader smashed William's siege train at Ballyneety, and had sailed from Limerick with his gallant host. The service of Austria offering many inducements to the young Sligo soldier, he journeyed across Europe, and placed his sword at the disposal of the Emperor. Years of hard fighting saw him rise to the rank of Major-General, and eventually to the dignity of Count of the Empire. During the seven years' war he repeatedly distinguished himself, and on the stricken field of Kolin he rallied the cavalry, although he had then attained the age of eighty years. By the way, it was this noble old soldier who, at the conclusion of the campaign, introduced the culture of the potato into the province of Silesia.

A PLEA FOR IRELAND.

Marshal Nicholas Taaffe never forgot the land of his birth, and when his position in the Army of Austria procured him access to the court of that wee German laddie, George III., he spent many years in trying to obtain justice for Ireland. The condition of the Irish Catholics excited his anger, and he wrote an important volume, entitled, "Some Observations on the Affairs of Ireland from 1691 to the Present Day." In this book he showed in no uncertain language how the Penal Laws affected the Irish Catholics, and contrasted their severity with the comparative mildness shown by William III. and the Protestant States of Europe.

Marshal Taaffe died in Bohemia at the advanced age of 92 years. He was succeeded by his grandson, Count Rudolf, who was the grandfather of Count Taaffe, the Chancellor of Austria for close on fourteen years.

X.



Haulbowline Signal Post, photographed from the deck of a Patrol Boat.

"An t-Oglach" [*Exclusive Photo.*

THE GAME OF CHESS
THAT CAUSED
THE BATTLE OF CLONTARF.
See Our Next Issue.

De Siubal oiodce

eactra cois Aidne.

PádraIc Ó Conaire do sgriob.

Níl aon fear a léigeas m'eactra ar an bpáipéar seo nac raib i gcontabairt a marbta uair éigin ; maidir leis an mac seo atá gá cuéris ba dóig leis uair a cluig ó soin go raib deire le n-a cúrsa ar an saogal sona seo, ba dóig leis go bpuigpidhe fuar marb cois sligе é, go mbéad a cnáma gá lomad ag fiacaib duba agus gá ngealad ag gréim an fóghmair. Act d' eirig leis an t-anam tabairt leis. Go deimin, tá sé com muinnteara leis an dream a bí lán-ceapta an gnioma marbta déanam is go mba beirt déarbráthair dó iad. Air a bí an t-áit mór nac raib baint aige ariam le báillib ná le báillrioct ! Dá mba rud é go raib—act pan go gcloispid tú.

* * *

Siubal uait liomsa a cara go bpeicpid tú an beirt a síl mé a marbú : breathnuig ar an triúr againn annseo ar bruac sruthán sléibe, tóirse aibleóige i ngreim agamsa faoi meadon oiodce, gá ag fear eile agus dubán dalbairde ar bárr cleide ag an treas duine. Sead, go neamh-óleathac ar dóir na mbradán atámaoid.

Níl focal le clos uainn act ár súile greamuigte san áit a bpuil an bradán mór beathaide n-a comnaide. Ó am go ham, corruigtear an t-uisge dub atá sa bpoll, réabtar agus bristear sgáth na réaltóg atá ag deallramh ann ag déanam na milte piosa de na cinn ba mó aca. Act níl sé d'uain ná d'fonn agam draoidéacht na hoidce agus na háite tabairt faoi deara. Duinim an cogarnac 'mo cluais :

" Aire ! Aire ! Aire ! Sgal an solus faoi'n gcarraig sin tall : ann atá sé anois."

Déanam amlaid. Cítear droicead caol soluis ar bárr an uisge. Tá ár súile ag eirge amac as ar gceann ag iarraid dealb an bradáin déanamh amac san uisge tall uainn.

" Feicim é ! Feicim é ! "

" Ní hé atá ann ! "

" Sé adeirim ! "

Cluimirid anál a céile. Is beag nac clos dúinn preabad ár gcroide. An i bpus atá an bradán mór, nó tall faoi'n gcarraig

Corruigtear an t-uisge sa bpoll faoi'n gcarraig aris : driobail an bradáin, nó an smacam beag gaoithe atá ag éalú anuas leis an sruth. Ní fios dúinn.

" Feicim a gob—péac tall é ! "

" Tá a gob ós cionn uisge aige, an cladaire ! Ag magad dúinn atá an cneamhaire ! "

Is léir dúinn triúr é. Cítear dúinn go bpuil méad agus meadcan ann tar mar bí i n-aon bradán amhain sgiobad an tóirse uaim. An fear a rinne an sgiobad, sgalann sé an solus ós cionn an bradáin. Sgimneann seisean amac as a poll. Leanann an solus é. Daineann an solus atá gá leanamhaint an meadair de. Isteach leis an mbradán breag faoi'n mbruac ag ár gcosaib.

" Tá linn anois ! "

" Aire ! Aire ! Aire ! "

Múchtar an solus aris. Ní raib aon rud le feiceál sa bpoll ag an tsiúl ba géire act an t-uisge dub. Ní raib le clos ag an gcluais act an ceól bog a bí ag an ngaoith sa gcíob.

Cóg fear an ga. Cóg an fear eile an cliat a raib an dubán air. Crocadar an dá gléas marbta i n-áirde ás a gcionn.

" Anois ! " ars fear na cleide.

Sáitead an ga isteach san uisge dub. D'eirig an láib anios ó tóm puill. Sgalas péin an solus mar ar sáitead an ga. Bí bolgadáin beaga aéir ag eirge anios ann. Is gearr gur pactas an t-uisge gá dearsú tart ar an nga. Bí an bradán nasal ag tabairt a cuid fola. . . .

Bí an bradán ar an mbruac againn agus an triúr ag déanamh iongantais dá toirt, nuair do cluinead na pocla :

" An Báille ! Cugainn an Baille a diabail ! "

Sáitead an bradán mór isteach i dtom aitinne. Cuireamar triúr cluas orainn féin.

Cualas féin mar béad cineál bog-feadgaile i n-aice linn, agus an ceól sin ag druidead linn go mall réid. Uaireannta ní bíod an ceól le clos ar cor ar bit ; uaireannta eile, bíod port crotdeamhail le clos againn—is beag an ceapad bí ag an gceóltóir sin go raib sé i gcontabairt a báis !

Act deirimse leat go raib. Bí an beirt fear bí liom 'n-a seasamh faoi bun sgailpe agus cosamhalacht orra go ndéanfaidís marbad dá mb' éigin é. An fear a raib an ga aige—b'é ba tréise—bí seisean i dtosac ar an bpeap eile, an ga i ngreim aige go dlúth aige, agus fuil an bradáin ar a bárr. Agus a nimhe is bí a dá súil agus iad ag iarraid an dorcadas mór a sgoiltead—bás báille ar bárr gae, an céad rud eile béad le feiceál agam féin !

Act ní raib an fonn céadna cun marbta ar fear na cleide.

" É dumad san abainn——"

Cuir an fear nimheac isteach air.

" Dumad go dtí diabail ort ! " arsa seadaire an gae, " cúpla troig déin ga seo cur n-a bolg, annsin—"

Cuireas féin faidir le anam an báille—roimh ré. É sábáil —sin é ceapas a déanamh dá bpéadpainn.

Bí an bog-feadgail tart faoi seo. D'fiactas dom go gcualas torann bróg i bpogus dom. Cuireas faidir eile le anam an báille. . . .

Connactas trí deilb de druim eisgire i n-agaid na spéire. Bí droc-misneac ag teact ar fear na cleide.

" Fearr dúinn teicead," ar seisean, " tá cabair fear leis."

" Déan troid, a cladaire, nó—"

An torann ag druidead linn aris. Cait laoc an gae seile ar a bois. Dá mbéad na céadta ann, is cinnte no n-ionnsócad sé iad.

" An croc ! An croc árd, níl i ndán dúinn act an croc árd ! " an port a bí ag fear na cleide.

" Fearr an croc féin ná an príosúntacht fada," arsa fear an gae, " agus sin é geibeas muid má beirtear orainn."

Ní raib neart air. Béad ar an triúr againn troid a déanamh. Act bí sé socruigte againn gan leigint d'fear an gae dúnmharbad déanamh cuma céard tárlócad dom féin. Bí a ga ag fear againn ; bí a cliat ag fear eile, act ní abrócad cé'n gléas cosanta agus ionnsuigte bí agam féin. . . .

* * *

D'imteig trí noiméid de na noiméidib fada bíos aca i nipreann.

Bí an gealac faoi gamaill. Bí mo gléas cosanta i ngreim agam féin. Réabad na gamaill bí tart ar an ngealaig. Bí solus mait ann. Connaiceas féin mar béad cloigeann dúinn ag eirge suas de bárr na carraige a bí i bpogus dúinn.

Connaic fear an gae é.

Connaic fear na cleide é.

Act sul má bí sé d'uain ag fear an gae ruathar tabairt faoi'n té go mba leis an cloigeann, leigeas féin mo seangladad ag pógairt contabairte mar nac raib aon cáll le marbad pé ar bit cé'n cáll a bí le troid.

Cuir an glaodac sin mire ar fear an gae. Mise an t-aon duine ar an saogal go mba mait leis marbad ar an noiméad sin : agus déanfad preisin manac go noubras féin.

" Ádbar magaid do'n barúntacht béas ionaimn má marbuigeann muid seangabar."

Agus is seangabar a bí ann, seanpocaide meigeallac agus a créad n-a timceall !

(A críoc.)

THE OFFICERS' BUREAU.

This page will in future be devoted to topics of special interest to Officers. Correspondence is invited on all problems affecting the professional, educational, and special status of Officers.

Correspondents should write on one side of the paper only; and state their full name, appointment, and address—not necessarily for publication. All such communications to be addressed to the Editor, "Officers' Bureau," An t-Oglac, *G.H.Q., Parkgate Street.*

Esprit de Corps.

Last week we dealt with the importance of Tradition to an Army. Next to tradition as an asset and incentive to any Army comes *Esprit de Corps.* Tradition is to be taken, in a general sense, as being the heirloom of the entire Army. Every Corps and department shares alike in the rich inheritance. *Esprit de corps* is to be taken, in a particular sense, as being the heirloom of the individual corps, regiment, unit, and department. It, too, is a rich inheritance. It is, in fact, the very essence and foundation of Tradition. Without it there could be no tradition. Had it not been for the Dublin Guards it might have been possible for the Irish Army to have achieved the unique record of having built up a splendid Tradition without *esprit de corps.* The Guards were the pioneers of this essential quality in the Irish Army.

The Officer imbued with the right spirit will labour at all times, and under all circumstances, to make his Command the crack Corps of the Army. In this way the quality, if I may so term it, of *esprit de corps* will run through the whole Army. The ambition of the Battalion Commander will always be to make his Battalion the crack Battalion of the Line; and each Company Commander will aim to make his Company the premier Company of the Battalion. A Battalion imbued with *esprit de corps* will be healthy, efficient and soldierly. Its Officers need never fear an inspection, a test, or competition. It will be always up to the mark.

Again, as with Tradition, this spirit of the Corps is the peculiar province of the Officer. Its initiation lies with him. Where the Officers of a Corps begin to initiate this great soldierly spirit, the N.C.O.'s and men will quickly and gladly follow. And it is a very striking fact that in matters of this sort the instincts of the men are always right. Given the lead they will always and quickly develop a keen *esprit de corps.* Occasionally the men are the first to initiate, but, generally speaking, it lies with the Officers.

An Officer not inbued with this spirit has missed his vocation; and the sooner he changes it the better for the Service. He is as sorry a spectacle as a man bereft of family honour. He is a stain upon the escutcheon of the Army.

Now that Ireland's Standing Army is about to be organised on a strictly professional footing we may look for an early and rapid development, amongst all ranks, of the spirit to which we have alluded. The formation of the Standing Army upon the basis of Battalions, Regiments, Squadrons, Batteries, etc., lends itself very readily and naturally to the development of this pride of unit. And until it has been intelligently fostered by the Officers the Irish Army will never be a real live, palpitating, red-blooded, national institution.

A Great Truth.

It must continually be insisted upon in military history, that general actions, however decisive, are but the functions of campaigns; and that campaigns, in their turn, are but the functions of the political energies of the Governments whose Armies are engaged.

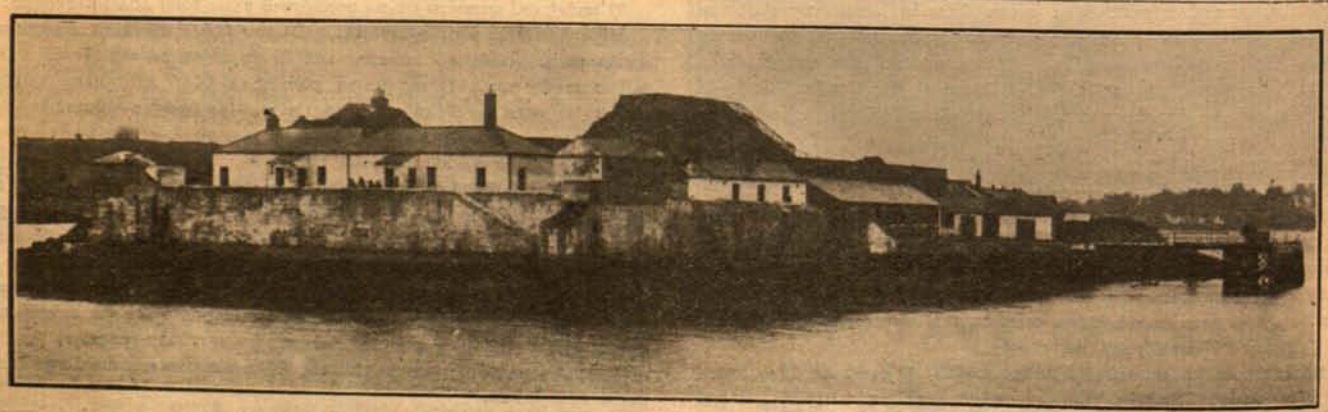
The object of a campaign is invariably a political object, and all its military effort is, or should be, subsidiary to that political object.

One community desires to impose upon the future a political condition which another community rejects; or each is attempting to impose upon the future conditions irreconcilable one with the other. Until we know what these conditions are, or what is the political objective of each opponent, we cannot decide upon the success of a campaign, or give its true position in history.

Thus, to take the crudest and simplest case, a nation or its Government determines to annex the territory of a neighbour; that is, to subject a neighbouring community to the laws of the conqueror. That neighbouring community and its Government, if they are so old-fashioned as to prefer freedom, will resist by force of arms, and there will follow what is called a "campaign." In this campaign the political object of the attempted conquest on the one hand, and of resistance to it on the other, are the issue. The military aspect is subsidiary to its political objects, and we judge of its success or failure not in military but in political terms.

In a word, it is the business of the serious student in military history—and of necessity every Officer must be a serious student in military history—to reverse the popular and dramatic conception of war, to neglect the brilliance and local interest of a battle for the larger view of the whole operations; and, again, to remember that these operations are not an end in themselves, but are only designed to serve the political plan of the Government which has commanded them.

This is a very simple and easily grasped, but, at the same time, a much misunderstood definition of a great truth. Applying this test to the Irish Army, let us ask ourselves how has it succeeded against (1) the external enemy, and (2) the internal enemy? This is a question that may, with great profit, be debated in the Mess. Working out the answer will give to the Officer a new understanding of and a greater reverence for the wonderful Tradition which the Irish Army has built up in a matter of six or seven years.



Rocky Island, Cobh, photographed from Haulbowline.

[*Exclusive Photo.*

ARMY ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

Meeting of Executive Council—Formation of Golfing Association—Boxing Championships—Warning to Members of A.A.A.

A meeting of the Executive Council of the Army Athletic Association was held at Portobello Barracks on Monday, 1st October. Present:—Rev. T. J. O'Callaghan, Vice-Chairman; Comdt. Duffy, Kerry; Captains Shore and Cooney, Waterford; Captain Chisholm, Independent Services; Captain Keogh, Cork; Lieut. Cork, Special Infantry Corps; Captain Kiely, Athlone; Colonel Glennon, Donegal; Colonel Brennan, Claremorris; Captain O'Doherty, and Comdt. Colgain.

Reports received from the 14 Athletic Commands. The reports show that great progress has been made in Athletic circles since the formation of the Organisation. Practically all Commands have played off their Inter-Company and Inter-Battalion Championships. All Commands have held their Command Athletic Sports, and the different Committees are now at work organising indoor games and amusements for the winter months.

Golfing Association.

A deputation consisting of Major-General O'Daly and Captain Stapleton came before the meeting asking for permission to form a Golfing Association within the Army Athletic Association.

Major-General O'Daly emphasised the necessity for such an Organisation, and pointed to the fact that owing to the little interest taken in the game in the country, no Irishman of outstanding merit had come to the fore in late years.

Captain Stapleton, who played a prominent part in helping to place Kilkenny at the head of the Hurling Counties in Ireland, stated that although he was anxious to foster Golf within the Army, his main endeavours would be to place Hurling on the highest possible plane. Colonels Glennon and Byrne and Captain Chisholm also joined in the debate.

Permission was given by the Executive Council for the formation of such an Organisation, the Secretary of the Golfing Association to present Scheme of Organisation to the Executive Council for their next meeting.

Presentation Medals.

Application was made by the G.H.Q. Command Secretary for 6 Gold Medals for presentation to the winning team in the recent Army Golf Championships.

It was decided to present 6 Gold Medals to the G.H.Q. winners of the Championship, and 6 Silver Medals with gold centres to the Curragh, runners-up in the Competition.

Boxing Champions.

The Secretary was directed to communicate with the Secretary of the Irish Amateur Boxing Association, and to invite the Irish Amateur Champions to meet the Army Champions in the near future.

Applications were received from several Boxing Instructors for position as Instructor to the Army. Same were deferred to next meeting.

Permission was given the Cork Command to hold a Boxing Tournament in the month of November.

The Curragh Command informed the Executive Council that it was their intention to hold Boxing Tournaments every second week during the coming season. Any Officers or men anxious to take part in those competitions are requested to communicate with Colonel Byrne, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.

The Day of Reckoning.

A communication was received from the Quartermaster-General in reference to old accounts due in respect of requisites for athletes, incurred by a Sports' Committee at Beggar's Bush Barracks early in 1922.

After a lengthy discussion it was decided to pay same.

The Secretary was directed to issue instructions to Command Secretaries as follows:—

(1) Command Secretaries to procure audited Balance Sheets from Battalion Councils.
(2) Battalion Secretaries to procure audited Balance Sheets from Company Secretaries.
(3) Immediate steps to be taken by Command Secretaries to ensure that all outstanding accounts are immediately paid.
(4) A full report to be forwarded to the Secretary, Army Athletic Association, not later than October the 15th, stating the exact financial position of Battalions and Companies.

Warning to Boxers.

The attention of the Executive Council was drawn to report of the Boxing Tournament, held at Dundalk, appearing in the daily Press. The Executive Council desire it to be known that their permission was not given for the holding of such Tournament, and again desire to repeat a former warning that any members of the Army Athletic Association taking part in Professional Boxing Tournaments are debarred from participating in any of the Competitions organised by the Army Athletic Association.

HOISTING THE FLAG.

Special attention is directed to the fact that all flags must be hoisted fully to the top of the mast.

MILITARY TAILORING

TO produce a military uniform that will help the wearer to achieve an appearance of distinctive smartness in a *regiment* of smartly dressed men is an accomplishment.

Military tailoring is so very different from civil tailoring that it should only be entrusted to specialists. Our vast experience in this branch is at the disposal of Officers at no extra cost to be justified. On request we will send our representative to measure gentlemen who find it inconvenient to call personally.

KEANE AND TURNBULL

Ltd., Military Tailors

GRAND PARADE CORK

A FALL AT THE FIRST FENCE

Custom and Excise Examination Sketch.

By a Candidate.

It was the morning of the 14th of August, an eventful day. As well as being the opening day of the great Horse Show, it was the day of the Customs and Excise Examination, when a number of Army candidates were to attend at the University, Earlsfort Terrace, to try conclusions with the pen. Success meant a good job for fifty of the candidates.

Never before was I so proud and confident as when wending my way to the University. Yes, University. No wonder I was proud. I was full of knowledge on that morning. From Einstein's "Theory" to Joyce's "Concise History of Ireland," I had on my finger tips. I could quote Shakespeare, Bacon, Byron, and the bould Phelim Brady, the Bard of Armagh. In fact, I was prepared to sit for my B.A. It was going to be a sure ninety, let alone fifty, per cent. marks for me and a good job. What more did I want. It was to be the beginning of a great career for me. I began making plans for the future. I was going to make a name for myself.

At 9.30 a.m. I arrived at the University. I think I was one of the last to arrive, for everywhere I looked I saw squads of candidates. I found them in quiet possession of the building, which, I learned, they took without an attack. Excepting a small attacking party of women who were engaged making a desperate and combined onslaught on the unoffensive brasses of the doors, there was nothing in the nature of an attack to report.

A Pleasant Meeting.

Close on two hundred candidates—all in mufti—were assembled there on that morning. They presented a striking appearance, no doubt. A cheerful body of well-groomed, well-set-up young men, who did credit to our Army. If appearance counted in that examination, nobody failed. It was a pleasant meeting. Pals met, and there was much handshaking. Old times and deeds were discussed and inquiries made.

Eventually the examination became the general topic. Speculation was rife, excitement high, and rumour was busy. I could see that all were bent on business. And be it known, so was I. I was a sound trier. One individual endeavoured to discourage me with the remark that the fifty vacancies were already filled. Another came along with his belief that the examination was all "eyewash," and that we had lost our money (five shillings entrance fee).

With my usual display of intelligence, I soon killed these rumours and relieved their minds. I reminded them that this was not a Corporation examination, but an examination arranged at the instance of the Army Authorities, and that as it was the first of its kind, there was no proof in support of such rumours. I further argued that the Army Authorities were quite satisfied with what the forfeitures and the fines were bringing them in without wishing to hit our pockets in this manner. No. It was all piffle. Nothing was going to shake my optimism.

The First Blunder.

It was now close on ten, the time the examination was to commence. The Superintendent appeared and beckoned us into the examination room. Everyone had to sign the register as he entered. I whipped out my pen to do so. It spat and made a splash over my signature. This was the first blunder. I took my seat and awaited my paper, and, like the rest around me, I endured that eagerness and suspense that grip you as you await the "Stop Press" to come along with the racing result. The Superintendent was slow with the papers—the newsboy would give him tons. When he did reach me he let my paper fall on the ground. More delay and suspense, thought I, as I stooped and picked it up. He didn't apologize.

Having got my paper I settled down to business. I saw by it that I had to write two essays—one of a descripitve nature, and that I got two hours to do so. On looking down the subjects my eyes fastened on the bogey—Prohibition. I thought for a moment, and remembered seeing the same subject on another Army examination paper. I immediately became suspicious of the Government's intentions. It was feeling our pulses, I thought, on the Prohibition question with a view to introducing legislation, and thereby depriving me of my favourite beverage. I saw the move, and began to lose my good opinion of the Government. I became careless, grasped my pen and denounced Prohibition and the Government in strong and copious terms. I recognised my pen here could do more good than my vote elsewhere. My Refresher was at stake, and I was out in its defence. I was doing splendidly. My arguments were convincing. My logic was perfect. And my denunciation was fierce. The Government was bound to desist. A few more minutes and my conclusion was added, and my essay finished. My object was attained. The Government was enlightened. Prohibition was dead. I killed it.

Tricked by Time.

With an air as if I had written a masterpiece, I lifted my paper to look over my good work. I had scarcely scanned the introduction when the Superintendent announced that we had only twenty minutes more to go. I threw down my paper. Looked at the clock. It was the first time I did so. What a neglect! I was now to pay for it. Only twenty minutes more to go, and another essay to be written. Could I do it? I must, else I was ruined. Time had played a nasty trick on me.

I became reckless, snatched my pen, flashed my eyes down the subjects, selected one, and in a few minutes my pen was breaking all records in speed. Time was flying, and so was my pen. It was a great race. I was going great guns, when smash went my nib. Time again took the lead, but, my nib renewed, I set out after it. I was gaining and gaining until I caught up on it. Got my head—pen I mean—in front. Kept it there. And won. My essay was finished. The hour struck. It was a famous victory.

The excitement now over, I gave a hasty glance over that twenty minutes' essay. What an essay! I was excited when writing it. I was calm now when reading it. My hopes began to fade. I saw everything but the punctuation—it wasn't there. The spelling resembled printers' "pie." The writing was like a lot of parallelograms with tails sticking out. And for the grammar—I'd be checked for it in Ringsend. Can you imagine what that piece of composition was like? Despair crept into me. I saw my downfall. Two hours previously I was so confident. I laughed at failure. Now, in the first subject of the examination, I came down. Yes, I fell at the first fence.

What unlucky omen had crossed my path that morning and brought this calamity over me? There was something. For, first of all, there was that splash over my signature. Then, my pen breaking. Next, my unusual forgetfulness to look at the clock. And now—worse than all—my complete failure. Yes, there must be something. I tried to think. Couldn't. I gave it up.

Resigned to my ill-luck, I folded my paper, sealed it in the envelope provided, and wrote my number on it. I paused. Fixed my eyes on the envelope. Like a flash, I realised the cause of my misfortune. It never dawned on me before. I cursed. Looked at my number again. It contained the unlucky 13.

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE EXAM.

OFFICIAL LIST OF THE SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

The following is a list of the successful candidates in the recent Customs and Excise Examination confined to members of the Army. The figures in brackets represent the total marks gained out of a possible 2,100 :—

1. Ex-Lieut.-Com. Leo Murphy, No. 1 Brigade, 3rd Northern Division (1,666).
2. Vol. John Francis Doody, "A" Coy., 11th Inf. Batt., Nenagh (1,644).
3. O.R. Sergt. John Michael O'Connell, H.Q., 11th Inf. Batt., Nenagh (1,625).
4. Sergt. Charles Patrick Fennessy, Emmet Barracks, Clonmel (1,591).
5. Sergt. Michael John Gill, Chief Transport Office, Gormanstown Camp (1,582).
6. Vol. Patrick Joseph Costello, Sub-District Pay Office, Michael Barracks, Cork (1,558).

7. Lieut. Sean O'Hehir, Batt. Pay Officer, 34th Inf. Batt., Tuam (1,539).
8. Sergt. Michael Patrick Morrison, M.T. Stores Dept., Gormanstown Camp (1,538).
9. Vol. Gerald Michael Cooke, Q.M.'s Office, A.S.C. Barracks, Curragh (1,531).
10. Lieut. James Bowes, Chemical Dept., Portobello Barracks (1,528).
11. Lieut. Thomas Ryan, Chief of Staff's Dept., G.H.Q. (1,522).
12. O.R. Sergt. James Thomas Finucane, Union Barracks, Westport (1,518).
13. Sergt. Michael Patrick O'Flynn, Military Barracks, Headford, Co. Galway (1,516).
14. Vol. Charles Molphy, Stationery Office, Portobello Barracks (1,510).
15. S.-Major Brendan Domhnall McDevitt, A/C.'s Office, Collins Barracks (1,485).
16. Lieut. Cornelius Moynihan, O.T.C., A.S.C. Barracks, Curragh (1,484).
17. Vol. Martin McNamara, Army Pay Corps, Portobello Barracks (1,480).
18. Ex-Lieut. Padraig O'Conghaile, Cavan Military Barracks, 3rd Brigade, 5th Northern Division (1,478).
19. Comdt. Michael Christopher Connolly, O.T.C., A.S.C. Barracks, Curragh Camp (1,474).
20. Sergt. James A. J. O'Hanrahan, Legal Dept., Strand Barracks, Limerick (1,459).
21. Vol. John Sheehan, H.Q., Beresford Barracks, Curragh (1,457).
22. Capt. Patrick J. Duffy, O.T.C., A.S.C. Barracks, Curragh (1,452).
23. Ex-Vol. Patrick Harty, No. 2 Brigade, Tipperary (1,446).
24. Capt. James McGinley, Finner Camp, Ballyshannon (1,443).
25. Ex-Sergt. Thomas G. O'Loughlin, 1st Western Division (1432).
26. Lieut. Michael Fergus O'Brien, Ballybricken Prison, Waterford (1,427).
27. Sergt. James Jones Johnston, The Hospital, Griffith Barracks (1,413).
28. Vol. Edward McGuire, Governor General's Residence (1,398).
29. Sergt. Edward A. Grace, Emmet Barracks, Clonmel (1,394).
30. Sergt. Patk. J. Brennan, Army Signal Corps, Michael Barracks, Cork (1,392).
31. Vol. Michael Paul Meany, Home Barracks, Ennis (1,382).
32. Sergt. Martin H. Gill, M.T. Stores, Gormanstown Camp (1,380).
33. Capt. Daniel O'Carroll, 38th Inf. Batt., Mallow (1,374).
34. Coy. Sergt. Thomas Brassil, Army Pay Corps, Portobello (1,366).
35. Vol. Patk. G. Devine, H.Q. 22nd Batt., Boyle ((1,355).
36. Sergt. Frederick T. Reaney, A.P.C., Command Pay Office, Tralee (1,351).
37. Ex-Cpl. James Jos. Grealy, Infantry (Quartermaster's Dept.) (1,339).
38. Vol. Michael S. Tighe, Army Pay Corps (1,332).
39. Lieut. Neil Collins, Claims Office, H.Q. Claremorris Command (1,320).
40. Vol. Michael O'Muireadhaigh, Roinn Cunntair, Portobello (1,317).
41. Capt. Padraig MacArtain, Drumboe Castle, Stranorlar (1,316).
42. Sergt. John Joseph Droughton, H.Q. Coy., Custume Barracks, Athlone (1,312).
43. Capt. Joseph Gerard Power, Collinstown Camp, Cloghran, Co. Dublin (1,309).
44. Vol. Edward Power, Command I.O.'s Office, Custume Barracks (1,298).
45. Vol. Francis A. Fahey, 62nd Batt., Ponsonby Barracks, Curragh (1,295).
46. Vol. Thomas G. Carroll, 7th Batt., Mary St. Barracks, Limerick (1,294).
47. Vol. Thomas J. P. Daly, Office of A.P.M., Adamson Castle, Athlone (1,283).
48. Vol. Christopher Galligan, Military Barracks, Mohill, Co. Leitrim (1,263).
49. Vol. William N. White, Command Pay Office, Emmet Barracks, Clonmel (1262).
50. O.R. Sergt. James Richard Ryan, Orderly Room, 5th Inf. Batt., Custume Barracks, (1,253).
51. Vol. James F. Fenton, Adjutant's Office, H.Q. 9th Inf. Batt., Caherciveen (1,246).
52. Lieut. Domhnall P. Landers, Claims Office, Collins Barracks (1,244).
53. Ex-2/Lieut. William Breen, 50th Inf. Batt. (1,242).
Vol. John J. Harty, Wireless Station, Ballymullen Barracks (1,242).

The following are extracts from Reports of Centre Superintendents regarding the examinations :—

Dublin I.—" Conduct, &c., of candidates excellent."

Dublin II.—" Conduct of candidates excellent."

Limerick.—" Owing to the exceptionally good conduct of the candidates everything passed off without a hitch."

Claremorris.—" The conduct of the students was excellent, and no irregularities occurred."

Athlone.—" Conduct excellent."

Clonmel.—" The candidates were keen, well-behaved young men; not once during the entire examination had I the slightest grounds for complaint."

Tralee—" The conduct of the candidates was very good—all seeming earnest young men."

DEMOBILISED OFFICERS.

SURRENDER OF KIT ON LEAVING THE ARMY.

The following General Staff, Staff Duties Memo. No. 1, was issued on 3rd October :—

" Consequent on the terms of Defence Order No. 28, Demobilisation Notices will be served through the General Officers Commanding Commands, or the Officers Commanding Corps, or the Heads of Departments, in which Officers to be demobilised are serving. The General or other Officer through whom the notice is served will see that all military equipment—uniform, kit, weapons, &c.—is collected prior to the demobilised Officer's departure.

" Arms surrendered will be handed over to Command Ordnance Officer, who will be responsible for making accurate returns to Chief Ordnance Officer of all weapons so received. Uniforms, kits, etc., will be handed over to Command Quartermaster, who will in turn forward with covering lists in duplicate, all articles so received to Chief Supplies Officer, Island Bridge Barracks. The Chief Ordnance Officer and the Chief Supplies Officer will furnish to G.S.O. (1) I/c Staff Duties, lists of all surrendered articles in respect of each demobilised Officer.

" Officers of the Volunteer Officers Reserve will be refurnished with their uniforms and leather equipment by the Chief Supplies Officer as soon as the latter has been notified by G.S.O. (1) I/c Staff Duties that their application for enrolment have been sanctioned.

When Washington's army starved at Valley Forge, and it appeared as if the cause of American Liberty was about to be crushed, thirty Irishmen in the town of Philadelphia raised about half a million dollars and relieved the wants of the hard pressed troops. It is believed that the action of those Irish exiles saved the situation for Washington.

TALLAGHT POINTS THE WAY

Good Work Done by Joint Games and Amusements' Committee.

In Tallaght Camp, the Training Depot of the Army Corps of Engineers, are also quartered details of the Chemical and Salvage Corps. A joint Games' and Amusements' Committee, composed of representatives of the three Units in the Depot, was recently formed. As well as working hard to foster and organise outdoor games, the Committee has made great steps towards making the life of the soldier in camp more pleasant and comfortable. A Recreation Room is being fitted with various indoor games—it is hoped that a billiard table will soon be available. A Library is also being established where newspapers and instructive books can be procured free of charge. Weekly concerts are being arranged, and, judging from the quality of the talent available in the Camp, the Committee will have no difficulty in arranging excellent musical programmes. The Committee are very fortunate in having at their disposal the services of Father O'Callaghan, the Depot Chaplain, who has done such great work in many spheres for our soldiers.

How well the Committee has done its work was reflected in the first-class programme arranged for Wednesday, 4th October.

In the afternoon was staged a very keenly-contested and sporting hurling match between teams representing the Army Corps of Engineers and the Artillery Corps. Play reached a very high standard, and evident on both teams were a few stalwarts who have more than one All-Ireland medal to their credit. The scores were fairly equal until the concluding stages, when the " Gunners' " effective bombardment of the Engineers' positions resulted in their winning by 3 goals 5 points to 3 goals 1 point.

In the evening a Boxing Tournament was held, and, for an initial venture, was highly successful. The bouts were carried through in a very efficient manner, and in almost every case the quality of the boxing was extraordinarily good, especially in view of the fact that most of the competitors had only been training for a few days.

Major-General C. F. Russell, Officer Commanding the Corps of Engineers, was present; also Col. W. J. Stapleton, O.C. Training Depot. Comdt. S. Irwin officiated as M.C.; Lieut. Berney was referee, and Capt. H. Kenny and S.M. Flood were the judges; S.M. Maher was timekeeper. There was a large attendance, both military and civilian. The results of the various bouts are appended :—

Vol. Ryan (No. 5 Company) beat Vol. Fitzgerald (No. 2 Company) on points; Vol. Doherty (No. 5 Company) beat Cpl. Venter (Fatigues Company) on points; Cpl. Byrne (Maintenance Company) k.o. Vol. McGeown (No. 3 Company) 2nd round; Vol. McMullan (No. 3 Company) beat Vol. Masterson (No. 4 Company) on points; Vol. Morrissey (No. 3 Company), and Vol. Condon (Employment Company) fought a draw. This was a hotly-contested bout, and a draw was a fair decision. Vol. Carroll (Maintenance Company) beat Vol. Kelly (Employment Company) on points; Vol. Gannon (No. 2 Company) forced Vol. Doyle (Chemical Corps) to retire in the second round; Vol. Murray (No. 4 Company) beat Vol. St. John (No. 1 Company) on points; Vol. Toal (No. 1 Company) beat Vol. McCann (No. 4 Company) on points.

Judging by the quality of the boxing at this show, some of the Army champions will have to look to their laurels in the near future.

Sárda Siocháná

DANCE (First Annual)

At the METROPOLE RESTAURANT,
On FRIDAY, 26th OCTOBER, 1923.

Mr. W. A. Manahan's Full Orchestra (personally conducted). —— 12 performers.

Programmes 9 p.m. Dancing 9.30 p.m.—4 a.m.

Carnival Novelties, Limelight Effects, Etc., Etc.

TICKETS £1 1s. each, may be had on application to
Hon. Sec., Dance Committee, Phœnix Park. Depot.

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'NUGGET' Test?

HAVE you ever really *proved* the polish you use on your Boots? Do you know which polish is best for producing brilliance and for preserving the pliability of the leather?

Footwear constantly polished with " Nugget " will look better and wear better and you can easily prove the truth of this. Polish one boot or shoe with " Nugget " and the other with ordinary polish. Continue for a week and note the gradual improvement in the appearance of the boot shone with " Nugget."

If you could keep this up for a considerable time you would find that the boot on which you used ordinary polish would crack and break sooner than the other. But, of course, the difference in the appearance of the two boots will probably incline you to use " Nugget " on both and so bring them level in looks. Use " Nugget " and prove it.

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ṙÁinne nA nóṡlÁċ.

Cuirm-Ċeoil

THEATRE ROYAL,

Sunday, 28th October

DOORS OPEN 7.15. COMMENCE 8 p.m.

SPLENDID PROGRAMME

FRANK MULLINGS (Beecham Grand Opera Co.), ART DARLEY, FLORA MacNEILL, EILEEN GUNNING, OWEN LLOYD, Etc., Etc.

ADMISSION: Dress Circle, 5/-; Parterre, 4/- and 3/-; Upper Circle, 2/-; Gallery, 1/-.

Céilide AGUS Damsa

LA SCALA THEATRE

SAMHAIN EVE

(WEDNESDAY, 31st OCTOBER),

DANCING—11.15 p.m.

CLARKE BARRY'S ORCHESTRA.

Double Tickets - - 25 Shillings
Single Tickets - - 15 Shillings

CHESS AND DRAUGHTS

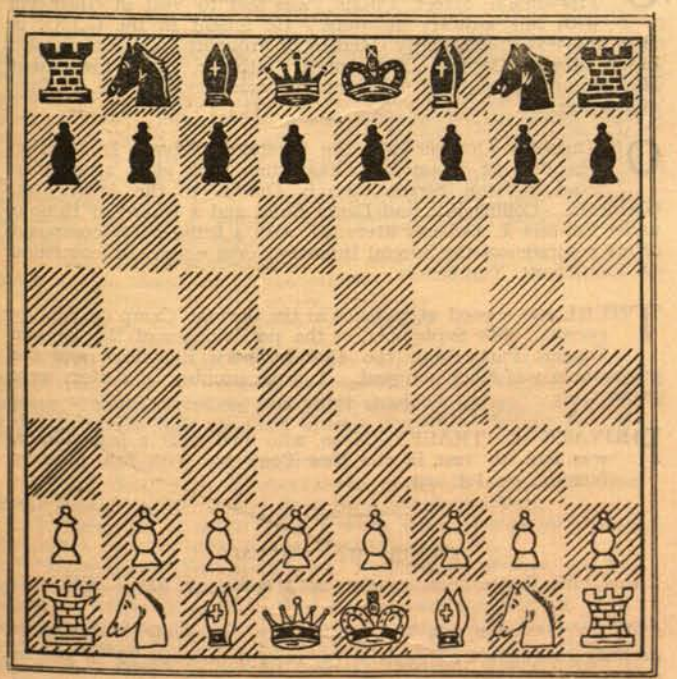
We will spend ten minutes this week on a few points in which beginners frequently go wrong, and in explaining the manner in which moves are recorded.

The board is always placed with a white square at each player's right-hand side. Beginners frequently set the board sideways and this tends to spoil your play.

The Queen at the start of a game is always placed on a square of her own colour, nearest the centre of the board, on the rank nearest the player.

The illustration shows how the pieces are placed at beginning of game.

There are several ways of describing the moves, but the method now almost universally adopted is to call each file, i.e., each row of squares running vertically between the players, by the name of the major piece placed on it at beginning of play (pawns are not major pieces). It will be noted that there are two Rooks, and to distinguish them they are called, according as they are placed on the King's or Queen's side of the board, King's Rook or Queen's Rook. Thus the white squares at the right-hand corner is called the King's Rook Square or King's Rook 1, written K.R.1 (i.e., the first square on the Rook's file). The pawn immediately in front of this is placed on King's Rook 2, written K.R.2.



Now, the most difficult part to get hold of, or rather to remember, is that each side notes its square from its own side. When White plays, its moves are recorded as if you were looking at the Board from White's side; when Black plays, the move is recorded as if looking at it from Black's side. You will see, therefore, that each Square has two numbers—what is King's Rook 1 (K.R.1) when White plays is K.R.8 (King's Rook 8) when Black plays.

In writing a move the square from which a piece moves is not mentioned. The piece moved is named, and the square to which it is moved. Thus P—K4 means that the pawn in front of the King has been moved to the 4th Square on the King's side.

You will frequently come across a move such as Knight to Bishop 3 (Kt.—B3). Now, as there are two Knights, this may appear puzzling. You will always find that only one move is possible. For instance, if a game starts:

White.	Black.
1 P—K4	P—K4.
2 Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3.

Then 3 Kt—B3 is quite correct. Only one Knight piece can go to B3.

But let us take another example:—

White.	Black.
1 P—Q4	P—Q4.
2 Kt—KB3	Kt—KB3.

Here, as it is evident that either of White's Knights could get to Q2, it is necessary to accurately indicate which one is to be moved. This is done by giving it its title, thus:

3 Q. Kt.—Q2, that is, Queen's Kt. to Q. 2.

Once you master this method of recording a game, or as it is called, the notation, you are on the high road to the full enjoyment of the game.

It is hoped to make these notes in the next issue much more interesting, but knowledge of the notation will be necessary to follow any game from print. There is no royal road to mastering it. You have to get it by your own work.

DRAUGHTS.

The Board is placed with the double corner at the right-hand side. It is numbered from Black's side of the Board, starting at bottom right-hand corner, travelling horizontally across Board up to 4, starting again at right-hand side with 5, up to 8, and so on.

The Square from which a piece moves is put down as well as the square to which it moves.

It will be seen that Black, who always moves first, has the choice of 7 moves. They are:

12 — 16
11 — 16
11 — 15
10 — 15
10 — 14
9 — 14
9 — 13

White has a similar number of replies. They are:

24 — 20
24 — 19
23 — 19
23 — 18
22 — 18
22 — 17
21 — 17

The game is played on the Black, or Dark squares.

J.P.M.C.

BOXING AT THE CURRAGH.

We learn that a special series of Boxing Contests is being arranged at the Curragh for each month during the Winter. The results of the contests which took place on the 4th and 5th inst. were as follows:—

FIRST NIGHT.

Ten Rounds.—Sergt. McCarthy, O.T.C., disqualified in 3rd round and Corpl. Burns, 43rd Battalion, declared winner.

Sergt. Stack, 62nd Battalion, v. Vol. Kidley, H.Q. Staff. After a splendid fight Stack won in the 4th round on a foul. In this case, as in the previous contest, the foul was accidental.

Special Ten Rounds.—Sergt. Darragh, 62nd Battalion, defeated Capt. Wilson, O.T.C., after a keen fight.

Winners in other Contests.—Bantams: Vol. MacDonald. Featherweights: Volunteer Carleton. Lightweights: Capt. Donnelly, O.T.C.. Welters: Vol. Struthers, P.A. Middles: Captain Hull, P.A. Heavies: Vol. Kavanagh, 43rd Battalion.

SECOND NIGHT.

Ten Two-Minute Rounds.—Sergt. Brogan, 29th Battalion, defeated Corpl. Joynt, Cork (Army Flyweight Champion), after an excellent fight, in which the Sergeant showed superior ring-craft.

Sergt. McCarthy defeated Vol. Kelleher, Cork (Lightweight Champion of Cork Command) after a close contest. The Sergeant, whilst giving away 12lbs., carried most of the fight, but Kelleher's defence was admirable.

Vol. Coote, Cork (Runner-up for the Army Welterweight Championship) met Vol. Bradley, 62nd Battalion. A gruelling fight was declared a draw.

Army Flyweight Championship.—Vol. Doyle, Cork, defeated Vol. Lismore, 43rd Battalion, after a stiff struggle.

ARMY CHAMPION HURLERS DEFEATED AGAIN.

At Cork, on 10th inst., a challenge match between Cork and Limerick Commands was played before a large attendance. The game was stubbornly contested, and some high-class play was witnessed. Cork had a slight advantage all through and won by 3-1 (10 pts.) to 2-2 (8 pts.).

This is the second defeat sustained by the Champions, who were recently beaten by the Civic Guards team at Limerick.

FROM FAR AND NEAR

"YOUR Military Defence Forces," said the Governor-General to the Oireachtas, "are passing through a transition period after a struggle in which their gallantry rescued the Nation from chaos. As befit soldiers of the people, they now await the devising by you of their future constitution and establishment, for which purpose a comprehensive measure will be laid before you."

A military Ball took place in the Courthouse, Nenagh, on the night of Tuesday, 2nd inst. Coloured electric lights were utilised in the decorative scheme.

GENERAL MULCAHY stated in the Dail on 3rd inst. that he anticipated an announcement shortly regarding the authority to whom all persons who appeared to have claims under the Army Pensions Act, 1923, should make application. All claims would be dealt with by the one authority.

WHILST the guard was being changed at Amiens Street Central Telegraph Office on the 4th inst. Private Flynn was accidentally shot in the left leg.

A party of military discovered three Mills bombs hidden in a field near Portlaoghise on 1st inst. The bombs were strung together with tricoloured ribbons.

ON the anniversary of the death of Captain Joseph Walsh, killed in ambush between Clonmel and Cahir a year ago, Requiem High Mass was celebrated at his native place, Mullinahone, the Rosary was recited at the graveside, the Last Post was sounded, and three volleys were fired over the grave by troops under Captain O'Farrell.

COLONEL FRANK THORNTON, who was seriously wounded in an ambush near Clonmel a year ago, and whose life was despaired of for a time, has recovered and resumed military duties.

TROOPS discovered a well-equipped dug-out last week in the Killeagh area, Offally.

JAMES BEATTY, Tullamore, who did good work in the I.R.A. during the Anglo-Irish war, and who died last week at an early age, was buried with military honours.

TROOPS quartered in Glenveigh Castle, Tirconaill, have been transferred to Drumboe Castle, Stranorlar.

COLONEL FRAHER, Nenagh, is recovering in the hospital there from a severe attack of pneumonia.

REQUIEM Mass was offered up at his native place, Lahinch, last week on the first anniversary of the death of Captain Donal Lehane, killed in Kerry a year ago. Military honours were rendered at the graveside. The anniversary of the death of Captain Michael Considine, killed at Liskeen, Kilfenora, was similarly commemorated at Doolin.

MAJOR-GENERAL MacSWEENEY, O.C., Army Air Service, Baldonnel, has been present in an unofficial capacity at the Glider trials at Lympne, Kent.

ON Wednesday, 10th inst. Mr. Maurice Tobin, 16 Upper Fitzwilliam Street, Dublin, was laid to rest in Glasnevin with full military honours. He fought in the G.P.O. in 1916 and was subsequently interned in Frongoch, where his health broke down. Captain McDermott, Athlone, and Lieutenant MacDermott, two of his old comrades were amongst the military at the funeral.

ON Thursday, October 12th, the funeral of Private D. Mooney, who died at Peamount Sanatorium, took place after Mass from Halston Street Church, Dublin, to the Army Plot, Glasnevin. Collins Fife and Drum Band and a Guard of Honour under Captain T. Doherty attended, with a firing party composed of old comrades of the Special Infantry Corps under the command of Lieutenant Tumbleton.

THERE was a good attendance at the Curragh Camp on Sunday evening, 30th September, at the performance of the Killann Concert Party from the 43rd Infantry Battalion, and the programme was much enjoyed. A large number of visitors were present.

PRIVATE C. TRACEY, Naas, who died after a brief illness, was laid to rest in the New Cemetery with full military honours on 1st inst.

Fáinne na n-Óglach.

Rún Com Dróm leis an Ard Soláthruidhe ar bás a máthar.

Ag an Seruimniu den Duan Coisde do bailiġeadh in Árd Arus an Airm tráthnóna De Ceadaoin (3, 10, 23) do cuireadh an rún so leanas i bperóm.

"Is mian linne, Duan Coisde Fáinne na n-Óglach, a cur in iúl don taoiseach ionaid Sean Ó Murċuile go bpuil fíor čatu ar čáċ dinn fén mbrón agus buaidhirt do čuir bás a máthar air; agus is mian linne ár gcombrón fé na mhor čailleamhaint do čairiġint Do.

When the Irish Brigade was dissolved by Louis XVIII. he presented the three surviving regiments with a banner of white silk on which was embroidered an Irish harp surrounded with the emblems of France and Ireland.

The American Declaration of Independence was written by a Derryman named Charles Thompson. It was first read to the American people by John Nixon, the son of a Waterford exile, and was first printed by William Dunlop of Strabane.

THE STUFF OF DREAMS.

(A Story of the Anglo-Irish War of 1920-21.)

By A. T. Walsh, Author of "Casey of the I.R.A."

IT was a little private party of young members of both sexes, and the story-telling period had arrived, when the joke books are wont to be filched of their dead. Somebody had told an ancient but rather amusing tale based on the absurdity of dreams, when it came to Captain Murphy's turn to contribute. It was known to most of those present that he was a leader of a Flying Column of I.R.A. in the south during the Anglo-Irish War, and nothing would satisfy them but that he should tell them a tale of those days. After considerable pressing he told them the following extraordinary story:—

"Well," said the Captain, "let it be on your own heads. I'll tell you the story of a dream. As some of you know, I was with a Flying Column serving in County X——. I had, roughly, ten men, sometimes less and sometimes more, in the column. Perhaps the best man of the whole of us was Ned Kinnane. I will try to describe him, but I'm afraid its beyond me. Physically he was small, very thin, and raven black of hair. Not very imposing to look at till you studied his face and eyes. A long, thoughtful face he had and eyes that, you felt, pierced to your very soul. He was no older than us, and yet he never seemed to have been young. He was full of the most whimsical illusions, and yet he seemed to see into the heart of everything. I cannot describe him—one side of him was a child and the other had lived centuries. He hated killing, and yet no man in the county had been in more fights than he had. He was eternally planning fresh 'jobs' and carrying them out in person. I have seen him several times, after carrying out a most effective 'job,' fall to pieces with nerves for hours when we arrived safely at the camp. If it happened to anyone else of us I don't know what we should think, but we had to judge him by different standards. We knew that he had a higher courage than any of us, and perhaps a higher fear on that account. He had a complex personality—highly strung. And he was leader of our column.

"I was second in charge of the men, and Ned spoke more freely to me than any of the others.

"One morning he said to me, suddenly:

"'Murphy, do you believe in dreams?'

"I don't, said I."

"'Well, sometimes I think there's something in them,' he remarked, with a worried expression. 'You've heard the phrase—'Coming events cast their shadows before.' I've had a dream which tells me that there's promotion before you before very long.'

"What do you mean, Ned?"

"'Just this, I've dreamt three times in succession last night that I am to be shot dead by a Black-and-Tan.'

"I pretended to make light of what struck me as an absurd statement, but he took no notice of my remarks.

"'Of course,' Ned continued, 'something within me has told me the same thing for a long time, almost as clearly as if somebody spoke it to me. The details were missing but these were supplied by the dreams. Fate seemingly has decided that I shall be shot through a reluctance to 'plug' a man through the back. But I must tell you my dream. Every detail is quite clear up to a certain point. We were going on a 'job' at Cutler's Cross—ten of us—I can give you the name of every man. We left Corrigan behind; there was something the matter with him. We were proceeding cautiously, as usual, and coming near Ballyoon road absolute silence was preserved on our part. It was twelve o'clock noon; I remember looking at my watch as we went out through a whitethorn hedge on to the road. You were next behind me; less than six paces in front of me was a lorry, and three Tans sitting in it with their faces turned away from me. The nearest chap had his back to me. I had my gun in my hand, and for two or three seconds I hesitated to fire. Suddenly the man nearest me swung around like a cat and fired simultaneously from the hip at me. Immediately I felt a great weakness—the world seemed to spin round and there was a roaring in my ears. Everything seemed of awful importance, leading to a terrible crisis, from which there was no escape. A mighty wonder filled me that this was what men called Death. And then I woke up, exhausted to the dregs.'

"'Twas a terrible dream, I exclaimed, but I would not allow it to worry me. Dreams, after all, you know, go by the contrary.

"'I had that dream, detail for detail, three times running,' he continued, unheeding. 'I would recognise my future slayer again among a thousand men. He had red curling hair, and a blotchy, puffy face. He had a short, wiry, straw-coloured moustache over a long, bestial mouth. He had small, piggy eyes, with the fear of death in them. No, I shall never forget that face and those terror-stricken eyes.'

"If the other fellows heard you talking like this, I laughed, they would surely think you were going mad.

"'Perhaps that's what you think, too,' he remarked, with a knowing smile. 'However, don't trouble to deny it. It looks strange, but remember what Shakespeare said: There are more things in Heaven and earth than are dreamt in our philosophy.' I'm not going to mention the matter to the other chaps. I think it well to tell you, though, as you are likely to fill my shoes and carry on the fight. So prepare!'

He dismissed the subject so abruptly that I did not care to press the discussion further, but, nevertheless, during the next few weeks I often noticed a deep, brooding look settle across Ned's face when he thought himself unobserved."

ONE day, about a month after Ned had confided in me, we received orders to co-operate in certain operations with a column further south. We were instructed to proceed by Cutler's Cross. Moreover, Corrigan got ill and had to be left behind. I can assure you, no matter how I tried, I could not help worrying when I remembered that these incidents were foretold in the Captain's dream. And though he made no reference to the matter, I could see that he realised their significance, too.

"Yet nothing unusual happened after all. We carried out our part of the programme successfully, and I was so delighted that when I got Ned alone that night in the camp I could not forbear poking fun at him over his dream. He took it all in good part, but still there was an enigmatic, meditative expression in his eye that convinced me he was simply humouring me.

"A fortnight or so later, when I had cast my forebodings out of my mind, they were recalled by an order from our H.Q. communicating valuable information and requiring immediate action on our part. As the result of discussion it was decided that the most promising point on which our activity could converge was Cutler's Cross, along which, according to the information, a convoy was to pass some time in the early afternoon. It was the place that had to be fixed on that struck me as savouring of Fate—but, in the circumstances, it was obviously the only choice, for many reasons.

"Extraordinary coincidences do happen sometimes, and one happened that day, as we were starting out. Corrigan fainted and we had to take another man in his place. I can visualise how the Captain felt. I knew that he believed absolutely that he was going out to his death that day, but he acted as usual in every particular. Of course it would have looked absurd to have changed our scheme because of a dream, but nevertheless, although I considered it childish, I wished that we could have put off the 'job' that day.

"Cutler's Cross was about seven miles away, and we proceeded to cross-country towards it. After covering about four miles we came to a disused, deep lane that abutted (the mouth had been for a considerable time hedged in) on a whitethorn-lined byroad. As we neared an opening in the hedge—Ned just in front of me—I saw him with a convulsive gesture look at his wristlet watch. Immediately after he sprang through the opening, his rifle at the 'ready.' I saw his face, as he turned it swiftly to the right, suddenly grow tense with horror. Up his rifle went to his shoulder, and before I had fully grasped the meaning of his actions, he had not only fired but had sprang in amongst us again. Everything seemed to have happened in a flash.

"In less time than I take to tell it there was a miniature hell in that little byroad. Most of us fired wildly, I'm sure, but we followed Ned's orders as well as we could. He, himself, was as active as a squirrel, darting from one point of the hedge to another. To cut the story short, firing died down on the enemy side after some time, and immediately afterwards we heard cries of 'We surrender.'

A LITTLE later, when we had made certain that no further resistance was to be offered, we got on to the road, where we found three Tans—all of them wounded—with their hands upraised. Two more were in the lorry—dead, and one lay groaning, seriously wounded, on the ground. After the men on the road were searched, they were detailed to do what they could in the line of First Aid for their comrades and themselves.

"It was then the Captain drew my attention to one of the dead men, who had fallen in a crouching position over the side of the lorry. Even in death he looked repulsively evil, with his slavering, sensual mouth, half covered with a short, wiry, straw-coloured moustache. He had the blotched face of a debauchee, and the grey eyes of him, still open, had a demoniacal expression about them that even death could not efface.

"'Look, Murphy,' said Ned, almost in a whisper, 'the very man of my dream—you remember my description. Everything seems to have happened exactly as I dreamt it, except that I'm alive and he's dead. I seem to have defeated my fate. I anticipated every incident's approach, and until I saw that evil head I felt helpless to avoid it. Some power seemed to control my will. Suddenly, as I got on to the road, my soul seemed to rise like a flame of fire and cast it off. That awful face was just turning on me when I fired. I knew that I had killed him, as I dashed into cover.'

"After giving instructions to burn the lorry, he, in great good humour, crossed over to the Tans to question them. It appeared that the lorry had broken down, and while a couple of them had gone for help the remainder had pushed it up the by-road into shelter to see what the driver could do with it.

"While Ned was questioning them, our men were collecting the 'stuff' and pouring petrol over the lorry. At the same time some went to take out the two dead men. The man whom Ned had killed had a death-grip with his left hand on the side of the lorry; his other hand was out of sight. By main force we jerked him away, and it was only just as we were drawing him out that his right arm, swinging up convulsively, disclosed a heavy automatic, gripped tightly by the dead hand. As the arm fell immediately afterwards, with a dull sound on the body, *a shot rang out from the dead man's weapon*, hissed by my ear, and Ned, some ten yards away, let out a loud, agonised 'Oh!'

"For a moment I couldn't believe that it was the shot had hit him; but it was only too true. He had been shot in the heart, through the back. He was practically unconscious by the time I reached his side, and his eyes were already glazing in death."

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OFFICIAL NEWS.

Appointments, Resignations and Discharges.

The following Defence Order (No. 28), was issued by the Minister for Defence under date 15th September, 1923:—

DEMOBILISATION OF OFFICERS.

1. (i) It is notified for general information that in consequence of the reduction of the strength of the National Forces, arrangements are being made for the demobilisation of a certain number of Officers.

(ii) Such Officers will be granted demobilisation pay as follows:—

(*a*) For the first two months after demobilisation, full pay of rank (without allowances).

(*b*) For the second two months after demobilisation, half pay (without allowances).

(iii) In addition, a grant of Five Pounds (£5) will be made to each Officer to assist him to provide himself with civilian clothing.

2. Demobilisation pay or civilian clothing grants will not be issuable to:—

(*a*) Officers who have been notified prior to the date of this order that their services are being dispensed with, or that their resignations have been accepted.

(*b*) Officers who may be dismissed the service.

3. Issues of demobilisation pay will be made monthly in advance. On the date of termination of his service an officer will receive, in addition to any ordinary pay due to him on that date, one month's demobilisation pay. The grant in respect of civilian clothing will also be paid at the same time as the first instalment of demobilisation pay.

4. In the event of a demobilised Officer being able to produce satisfactory evidence that he has obtained permanent civil employment, and that the payment of the whole of the demobilisation pay due to him at any particular date would be of advantage to him, the whole amount due will be paid in a lump sum in final settlement of his accounts. Applications for such payment, supported by a certificate from the applicant's employer, should be addressed to the CHIEF PAY and ACCOUNTS OFFICER, GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, DUBLIN, for consideration.

5. Demobilised Officers whose appointments have not been gazetted will forward their pay books to the Chief Pay and Accounts Officer, G.H.Q., Dublin, on receiving notice of the dates of the termination of their services.

6. Officers will receive their demobilisation pay through the Chief Pay and Accounts Officer, G.H.Q., Dublin, who should be notified of the addresses to which the second and subsequent monthly amounts should be sent.

7. (i) Demobilised Officers whose names are accepted for enrolment in a Volunteer Reserve of Officers will be permitted to retain uniform and kit.

(ii) This permission will not confer the right to wear uniform except on occasions approved for the purpose by the Adjutant-General.

8. Commanding Officers will arrange that Officers about to be demobilised will be medically examined by the Medical Officers of their Units before their demobilisation documents are forwarded to the Chief of Staff, General Headquarters, Dublin, and a record will be made on Medical History sheets of any disabilities sustained in the course of military service.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments and resignations have been notified in Staff Duties Memo, No. 2, issued on the 21st ult.:—

CHIEF OF STAFF'S DEPARTMENT.—Lt.-General J. J. O'Connell to be Major-General A.D.C. to Minister for Defence. Captain Joseph Hyland to be Comdt. O.C. Armoured Cars. Captain Hugh Doyle to be Captain C.G.S. Department. Lieut. M. Donnelly to be 1st Lieut. Coastal and Marine Services. — Henry Garrick to be 2nd Lieut. General Staff.

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ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT:—John O'Dolan to be Lieut. Dental Officer, Prisons and Internment Camps. Capt. Patrick Murray to be Captain 2nd i/c Tintown B. Capt. Joseph Fitzpatrick to be Captain 2nd i/c Hare Park. Lieut. Bernard Doyle to be 1st Lieut. Line Officer Dundalk Prison. Capt. Denis Cronin to be Captain Line Officer, Athlone Prison. Brendan W. McNabb to be 1st Lieut. Dental Officer, Curragh Internment Camps. — T. J. O'Farrell to be 2nd Lieut., Command Chemist, Claremorris. — M. G. Kelly, to be 2nd Lieut. Assistant M.O. Donegal Command. Lieut. James Daly to be 1st Lieut. D.A.P.M. Provost Marshal Staff. Lieut. Cornelius Burke to be 1st Lieut. D.A.P.M. Provost Marshal Staff. Lieut. Bernard Keogh to be 1st Lieut. D.A.P.M. Provost Marshal Staff. Lieut. James Curran to be 1st Lieut. D.A.P.M. Provost Marshal Staff. Lieut. Peter Hickey to be 1st Lieut. D.A.P.M. Provost Marshal Staff. Lieut. John Farrell to be 1st Lieut. D.A.P.M. Provost Marshal Staff. Lieut. Thomas Kavanagh to be 1st Lieut. D.A.P.M. Provost Marshal Staff. Lieut. Patrick Gough to be 1st Lieut. D.A.P.M. Provost Marshal Staff. Lieut. Andrew Murphy to be 1st Lieut. D.A.P.M. Provost Marshal Staff.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPT.:—Lieut. J. Cafferty to be Lieut. Inspection Staff, Island Bridge.

SPECIAL INFANTRY CUSTOMS OFFICER:—Col. Comdt. James Hughes to be Comdt. Special Infantry Customs Officer.

DUBLIN COMMAND:—— — Michael O'Donoghue to be 2nd Lieut. Legal Staff.

CÓRK COMMAND:—Captain Dennehy to be 1st Lieut. Command Staff. Captain P. Launders to be Captain Q.M. 42nd Battalion.

WATERFORD COMMAND:—Captain P. Dillon to be Captain O/C "C" Company, 25th Battalion.

CURRAGH COMMAND:—Lieut. J. Curran to be 1st Lieut. Ordnance Staff.

DONEGAL COMMAND:—— — M. G. Kelly to be 2nd Lieut. Assistant M.O., Donegal Command.

CLAREMORRIS COMMAND:—2nd Lieut. M. Scanlon to be 1st Lieut. Command Staff.

KERRY COMMAND:—— — David Clifford to be 1st Lieut. Staff, 19th Battalion.

LIMERICK COMMAND:—Captain Kearney to be Captain Command Adjutant Staff.

ATHLONE COMMAND:—Captain E. H .Moran to be 2nd Lieut. Assistant Q.M. 23rd Battalion.

RESIGNATIONS.

Lieut. W. Dolly, Assistant Adjutant, 34th Battalion, resigned as from 3/9/'23.

Capt. Michael Conway, Adjutant, 31st Battalion, resigned as from 30/8/'23.

Capt. P. English, Adjutant, 31st Battalion, resigned as from 20/8/'23.

Capt. Leon O'Broin, Adjutant-General's Department, G.H.Q., resigned as from 23/8/'23.

Capt. Sean Quilan, O.C. "A" Company, 64th Battalion, resigned as from 20/8/'23.

2nd Lieut. E. O'Riordan, M.G. Company, 39th Battalion, resigned as from 20/8/'23.

Comdt. E. W. Moran, R.P.R. and M. Corps, resigned as from 5/9/'23.

1st Lieut. Thos. Collins, "C" Company, 28th Battalion, resigned as from 21/8/'23.

Col. James Farrelly, Inspection Staff No. 1, Athlone, resigned as from 11/9/'23.

Lieut. J. Lyons, Pay Officer, 27th Battalion, resigned as from 12/9/'23.

Lieut. Patrick J. Burns, "A" Company, 1st Battalion Border Unit, resigned as from 18/9/'23.

Lieut. J. F. Cronin, M.O., 44th Battalion, resigned as from 7/9/'23.

Lieut. B. Coghlan, M.O., 29th Battalion, resigned as from 25/8/'23.

Lieut. M. F. Flavin, M.O., 51st Battalion, resigned as from 30/9/'23.

Lieut. F. Carney, Assistant M.O., Kerry Command, resigned as from 8/8/'23.

Lieut. J. M. O'Connell, Command Chemist, Claremorris, resigned as from 20/9/'23.

DISCHARGES.

The following Discharges appear in Staff Duties, Appointments and Discharges Memo. No. 3, issued by the Department of Chief of General Staff, under date 6th October. Demobilisation in each case is from 15th October:—

Capt. Joseph P. Adamson, "C" Company, 11th Batt., S.I.C. Capt. T. A. Aston, M.T.C., Gormanstown. 2nd Lieut. James Barry, Assistant Adjutant, 4th Batt., Claremorris. Lieut. Timothy Barry, O.T.C., Curragh Camp. 2nd Lieut. Edward Balfe, M.G. Company, 25th Batt., Waterford. Capt. T. B. Booker, Army Corps of Engineers, Tallaght. Comdt. James Bowens, O.T.C., Curragh Camp. 1st Lieut. Alfred Thomas Browne, O.T.C., Curragh Camp. Capt. Thomas Buckley, M.G. Company, 42nd Batt., Cork Command. Capt. Myles P. Breen, Adjutant, 50th Batt., Dublin Command. Lieut. Thomas Carroll, M.G. Company, 58th Batt., Dundalk. Lieut. Vincent Cassidy, Army Corps of Engineers, Griffith Barracks. Capt. Norman Cheevers, Staff, Athlone Command. Capt. Harry Froud St. George Caulfield, Artillery Corps. Capt. Joseph Clancy, O.T.C., Curragh Camp. 2nd Lieut. John H. Cleggett, O.T.C., Curragh Camp. 2nd Lieut. Francis Coffey (late 29th Batt.), O.T.C., Curragh Camp. Capt. Arthur W. Conmee, O.T.C., Curragh Camp. 2nd Lieut. Henry James Creaney, "B" Company, 17th Batt., Kerry Command. Capt. Patrick Joseph Corcoran, 3rd Batt., S.I.C., Mountrath. Comdt. Maurice Culhane, O/C. 19th Batt., Kerry Command. Capt. Frank Curran, "A" Company, 34th Battalion, Claremorris Command. 2nd Lieut. Martin J. Dalton, Soldiers' Accounts Branch, Army Pay Corps. Lieut. P. Deegan, Armoured Car Corps, Kerry Command. Lieut. John Donnellan, D.A.P.M., Claremorris Command. Lieut. John J. Donnelly, O.T.C., Curragh Camp. Capt. Peter Donnelly, O.T.C., Curragh Camp. Capt. William Donnelly, O.T.C., Curragh Camp. 2nd Lieut. William A. Drea, "A" Company, 63rd Batt., Waterford Command. Capt. Patrick Joseph Duffy, O.T.C., Curragh Camp. Capt. Richard Barry Duke, 15th Batt., Cork Command. 2nd Lieut. Frank Egan, Athlone Command. Lieut. William D. Elson, O.T.C., Curragh Camp. Lieut. John Finn, "A" Company, 56th Batt., Dublin Command. Capt. Patrick Joseph Fitzgerald, O.T.C., Curragh Camp. Capt. Patrick Fleming, "B" Company, 17th Batt., Kerry Command. Capt. Edward John Flood, O.T.C., Curragh Camp. Lieut. James J. Fortune, Armoured Car Corps. Lieut. Owen D. Gill, Barrack Engineer, Sean Connolly Barracks, Longford. Capt. James W. Gore, O.T.C., Curragh Camp. Lieut. Thomas H. Grattan Bellew, O.T.C., Curragh Camp. Lieut. James Wilson Gunn, Transport Officer, Waterford Command. Capt. William H. Hamilton, Command Transport Officer, Athlone Command. 2nd Lieut. Thomas Hanley, Q.M., Kilkenny Prison. Lieut. Joseph Harney, O.T.C., Curragh Camp. Lieut. Patrick Harnon, O.T.C., Curragh Camp. Capt. Matthew Hennessy, O/C., "D" Company, 7th Batt., S.I.C. Capt. Richard S. Hinchey, O.T.C., Curragh Camp. Lieut. John Vincent Holland, O.T.C., Curragh Camp. 2nd Lieut. Matthew A. Hudson, O.T.C., Curragh Camp. Lieut. Joseph Hurley, O.T.C., Curragh Camp. Lieut. Thomas Hynes, 4th Batt., Claremorris Command. Lieut. Patrick Kavanagh, 3rd Batt., S.I.C. Capt. Patrick King, O.T.C., Curragh Camp (late O/C., "C" Company, 44th Batt., Claremorris Command). Lieut. Thomas Leonard, "B" Company, 11th Batt., S.I.C. Capt. Edward Gerald Little, O.T.C., Curragh Camp. Lieut. Michael Looney, 47th Batt., Waterford Command. Capt. E. Lynch, 2nd i/c 60th Batt., Limerick Command. 2nd Lieut. Edward Lynch, O.T.C., Curragh Camp. Lieut. Thomas Lyndon, Kilkenny Jail, Waterford Command. Lieut. Thomas Lysaght, M.G. Company, 7th Batt., Limerick Command. Comdt. James McCarthy, O.T.C., Curragh Camp. Lieut. John McDonnell, O.T.C., Curragh Camp. Capt. P. J. McElligott, O/C. M.G. Company, 4th Batt., Claremorris. Lieut. Patrick McEvoy, O.T.C., Curragh Camp. Capt. William McEvoy, R.T.O., Limerick. Lieut. Patrick Joseph McGloin, O.T.C., Curragh Camp. Capt. Patrick Joseph McGrath, Tintown "A" Internment Camp. Lieut. Patrick McLarnon, O.T.C., Curragh Camp. Lieut. George M. McLaughlin, M.G. Unit, 1st Batt., S.I.C. Capt. Patrick McLoughlin, O.T.C., Curragh Camp. Capt. Vincent Matthew McMahon, Army Corps of Engineers, Griffith Barracks. Captain Thomas Jos. McNabola, O.T.C., Curragh Camp. Lieut. Joseph Maloney, M.G. Company, 54th Batt., Curragh Camp. Lieut. Alfred Francis Matthews, O.T.C., Curragh Camp. Capt. Patrick C. May, Q.M., 29th Batt., Curragh Command. Capt. William Metcalfe, O.T.C., Curragh Camp. 1st Lieut. Laurence Millett, "B" Company, 50th Battalion, Dublin Command. Lieut. James Mooney, Inst. Officer, A.C.E., Tallaght. Lieut. Thomas Valentine Murphy, O.T.C., Curragh Camp. Lieut. Sean Murphy, O.T.C., Curragh Camp. Lieut. Thomas J. Murray, "A" Company, 11th Batt., S.I.C. 2nd Lieut. Reginald O'Callaghan, O.T.C., Curragh Camp. Capt. Bart. D. O'Connor, O.T.C., Curragh Camp. 2nd Lieut. Joseph O'Leary, O.T.C., Curragh Camp. Lieut. Hubert O'Mahony, "C" Company, 37th Batt., Dublin. Supt. George O'Reilly, Coastal and Marine Services. Lieut. Ambrose J. O'Rourke, O.T.C. (late 14th Batt., Waterford Command). Lieut. Michael O'Rourke, "A" Company, 24th Batt., Claremorris. Comdt. Donovan O'Sullivan, Inspection Staff. Lieut. Patrick Quinlan, O.T.C., Curragh Camp. Lieut. Arthur Russell, O.T.C., Curragh Camp. Lieut. John Russell, O.T.C., Curragh Camp. Lieut. William Russell, O.T.C., Curragh Camp. Lieut. Comdt. James M. Sheeran, Athlone Command. Lieut. Thomas Sheridan, O.T.C., Curragh Camp. Captain William F. Smith, Q.M., Works Company, Limerick Commond. 2nd Lieut. Edward M. Treacy, O.T.C., Curragh Camp (late Staff, Artillery Corps). Capt. Leonard Trimby, O.T.C., Curragh Camp. 2nd Lieut. William J. Troddyn, O.T.C., Curragh Camp. 2nd Lieut. Anthony Paul Tuke, Assistant Q.M., 33rd Batt., Dublin. Lieut. Denis Turner, Army Corps of Engineers, Griffith Barracks. Capt. William D. Walsh, "A" Company, 13th Batt., Dublin Command.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

RATES FOR OFFICERS AND MEN SET FORTH IN NEW ORDER.

Defence Order No. 30, issued by the Minister for Defence, under date 8th October, is as follows:—

The following shall be the rates of Pay and Allowances for the Army as from the dates specified below:—

	PAY.	
1. *Officers of the Regular Army.*		
Major General	35/- a day.	
Colonel	25/- "	
Major ...	20/- "	
Commandant ...	18/- "	
Captain ...	12/- "	
	14/- "	after 5 years in the rank.
1st Lieutenant ...	8/- "	
	9/- "	after 5 years in the rank.
2nd Lieutenant ...	8/- "	

These rates shall take effect as from the dates of appointments as Gazetted. In the case of first appointments to the rank of 2nd Lieutenant, in the future, the pay will be 6/- a day with an increase to 7/- a day after 3 years in the rank.

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2. *N.C.O.'s and Men.*

Sergt.-Major (Battn.)	...	7/6 per day.
Q.-M. Sergt (Battn.)	...	5/6 ,,
Coy. Sergt. Major	...	5/6 ,,
Coy. Q.-M. Sergt. ...	...	5/6 ,,
Coy. Sergt. ...	...	5/6 ,,
Sergeant ...	...	5/- ,,
Corporal ...	...	4/- ,,
Private, Class 1	...	3/- ,,
Class 2 ...	...	2/6 ,, payable 3 months after enlistment if certified as having passed recruits stage.
Recruit ...	...	2/- per day.

Note: The rate of 3/- for Class 1 Private will be issuable to a small proportion of picked men. From 5 per cent. to 10 per cent. of the Class 2 men will be eligible after at least six months in Class 2, and after certification as being suitable as regards conduct, education, musketry, drill, etc.

The above rates for N.C.O.'s and men shall apply in the case of all future enlistments and re-attestations.

3. *Officers of the Army Medical Service.*

Major General ... ... / Director of Medical Services	£1,500 per year.
Chief Sanitary Officer	£1,250 ,, ,,
Adjutant, Army Medical Service	£1,250 ,, ,,
Colonel	£1,000 ,, ,,
Commandant	£2 2s. a day.
Captain	£1 10s. ,,
Lieutenant	£1 ,,

The above rates shall take effect as from the 1st April, 1923. Engagements will be for one year only, terminating on the 31st March, 1924.

4. *Dental Officers.*

Pay and Allowances and Conditions relating thereto shall be the same as for Medical Officers of equivalent Rank.

5. *Chemists (Pharmaceutical).*

Captain 12/- per day plus 5/- additional pay = 17/- per day.
1st Lieutenant, 8/- per day, plus 4/- additonal pay = 12/- per day.
2nd Lieutenant, 8/- per day plus 2/- additonal pay = 10/- per day.

6. *Dental Mechanics.*

3/6 per day, plus 3/- per day additional pay = 6/6 per day.

7. *Nurses.*

Chief Matron	£225 per year.
Matron	175 ,,
Assistant Matron	135 ,,
Staff Sister	120 ,,
Sister	100 ,,

8. *Masseuses.*

Masseuses—£100 per year, or, if living out, £3 per week.

Masseuses possessing either the I.S.T.M. Electrical or Swedish Remedial Certificate, shall receive 5/- per week extra. Those possessing both Certificates shall receive 10/- per week extra when required to do the work called for by these Certificates.

Masseuses shall be found in uniform (overalls) and laundry, at Army expense.

9. The rates for Dental Officers, Chemists, Dental Mechanics, Nurses and Masseuses will take effect as from the dates of taking up duty, but not earlier than the 1st April, 1923.

10. *Veterinary Surgeons.*

1st Lieutenants, 18/- per day, with effect as from date of appointement as Gazetted.

ADDITIONAL PAY—OFFICERS.

GROUP "A."

DAILY RATE.

11. *Munitions. Chemicals. Armourers. Engineers. Signals.*

Colonel & Major.	Comdt. & Capt.	1st & 2nd Lieuts.
5/-	3/-	2/-

GROUP "B."

DAILY RATE.

12. *Ordnance. Mechanical Transport. Supplies. Artillery. Armoured Cars. Remounts.*

Colonel & Major.	Comdt. & Capt.	1st & 2nd Lieuts.
4/-	2/-	1/-

The rates shown in groups A and B shall take effect as from the 1st August, 1923.

13. *Army Medical Service.*

6d. per day shall be payable to certain men of the Army Medical Service while employed on the treatment of Infectious diseases, Venereal diseases, and Scabies. Such men will receive this pay only when certified to be so employed by their commanding officer. This extra 6d. a day shall be issuable as from the 1st August, 1923.

14. ADDITIONAL PAY FOR SOLDIERS WHO ARE EMPLOYED AS TRADESMEN.

GROUP A.

Armourer and Gunsmith
Ammunition Examiner
Artificer
Fitter
Electrician (various types)
Wireless Operator
Blacksmith
Searchlight Operator
Push Cycle Repairer
Butcher
Driller
Riveter
X-Ray Attendant
Fettler
Tinsmith and Whitesmith
Surveyor (various types)
Upholsterer
Painter.
Baker
Boilermaker
Bricklayer
Carpenter and Joiner
Plumber and Gasfitter
Machine Gun Artificer
Farrier
Motor Driver (Armoured Car or 4-ton lorry)
Plasterer
Harness Maker
Dental Mechanic
Qualified Male Nurse
Dynamo and Switchboard Attendant
Draughtsman (various types)
Sailmaker and Tent mender
Printer

The above, upon certification and passing suitable tests, shall receive the pay of a Class 1 Private plus 3/- per day or 2/- per day according to skill.

GROUP B.

Higher Clerk
Postman
Motor Driver (Light)
Storeman (Technical) and Store Ledger Keeper
Tailor
Operating Room and Laboratory Attendant
Masseur
Telephone Switch Board Operator
Hospital Cook (N.C.O.)
Barber
Vulcaniser
Shoemaker
Platelayer
Holder-up
Despatch Rider
Dispenser
Blacksmith's Striker
Photographer

The above, upon certification and passing suitable tests, shall receive the pay of a Class 1 Private plus 1/6 per day or -/9 (ninepence) per day according to skill.

The above rates for soldiers employed as tradesmen shall apply in the case of all future enlistments and re-attestations.

ALLOWANCES.

ALLOWANCES—OFFICERS.

15. *Ration Allowance.*

2/- per day when rations are not issued.

16. *Lodging, Fuel and Light Allowance.*

The following allowances will be admissible for gazetted officers who reside out of Barracks with permission, in Quarters not provided at the public expense:

(a) *Married Officers.*

Captain and Higher Ranks	5/- a day.
1st and 2nd Lieutenants	4/- ,,

In addition, married officers so living out of barracks will be entitled to an allowance of 3/6 per week in respect of each child after three in number, up to the age of 16 years in the case of boys, and 18 years in the case of girls.

(b) *Single Officers*:

Commandant and Higher Ranks	3/6 a day.
2nd Lieutenant to Captain	3/- ,,

Officers of the Army Medical Service will be entitled to the higher rates.

These allowances will take effect as from the dates of appointments as gazetted.

17. *Subsistence and Travelling Allowance.*

	DAILY.		NIGHTLY.
	Over 9 hours	Up to 8 nights	After 8 and only up to 14 nights
Major General and Higher Ranks	8/-	20/-	15/-
Commandants to Colonels	6/-	20/-	15/-
2nd Lieutenant to Captain	6/-	15/-	10/-

Captains in the Medical Service will be entitled to the same rates of Subsistence and Travelling Allowance as Commandants.

18. *Kit Allowance.*

The initial outfit allowance will be £50 (with a replenishment of £20 a year after the first year).

ALLOWANCES—NURSES.

19. *Uniform Allowance.*

Chief Matron—£10 per annum.
All other ranks—Uniform Allowance and Laundry Allowance of £19 per annum.

20. *Subsistence Allowance.*

Nurses will be entitled to the lowest rates specified in paragraph 17.

21. *Travelling.*

Chief Matron—1st Class Railway Fares.
All other Ranks—3rd Class Railway Fares.

22. Allowances for Nurses will take effect as from the 1st April, 1923.

ALLOWANCES—N.C.O.'s AND MEN.

23. *Ration Allowance.*

2/- per day when rations are not issued.

24. *Lodging, Fuel and Light Allowance.*

Married Soldiers: This allowance is included in Marriage Allowance.
Single Soldiers: 2/- per day.

Ration and Lodging, Fuel and light allowances will take effect as from the 1st April, 1923, but will be issuable only to soldiers who reside out of Barracks, with permission, in quarters not provided at the public expense.

25. *Marriage Allowance.*

Marriage Allowance may be granted to N.C.O.'s and men subject to such conditions as may from time to time be specified and promulgated.

(a) All N.C.O.'s and men entitled to marriage allowance will allot, at least, 1/- per day towards the upkeep of their homes.
(b) The State will grant 1/6 per day as a marriage allowance to those N.C.O.'s and men who become entitled thereto. Where married quarters are provided the grant will be 1/- per day only.
(c) Additional Allowance for children will be as follows:
  (1) 1/- per day for each of the first two children.
  (2) 6d. per day for each of the next two children.
  (3) Four children will be the largest number provided for, so that 3/- per day will be the maximum allowance on this basis. Age limits, 16 years in the case of boys, and 18 years in the case of girls.
(d) These rates shall apply in cases of re-attestation of men married prior to the date of this Order, but not in cases of fresh enlistments until such time as regulations shall be issued showing the percentage of married men that may be borne on the strength, and then only in accordance with such regulations.

26. Dependants' Allowance, within the meaning of Defence Order No. 16, will not be issuable in the case of any Officer or soldier who is paid under the provisions of this Order. In respect of any such Officer or soldier Defence Order No. 16 is hereby cancelled.

27. Certain other appointments in the Army will be dealt with in a later Order.

28. Any questions arising regarding the interpretation of this Order will be referred to the Army Finance Officer, through the Chief Pay and Accounts Officer.

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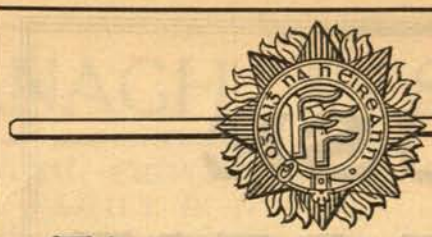

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DEPENDANTS' ALLOWANCES.

All letters relating to Dependants' Allowances are forwarded to the Department which deals with the subject. Only in exceptional cases are such letters replied to in these columns.

"B.B.K." (Maryborough).—Dependants' Allowance for N.C.O.'s and men is based on nett contributions to home before enlistment. In your case the Investigator's report says:—"Amount contributed, 30/- per week. Cost of Board, 12/-. Nett gain to dependant (18/-) entitles Dependant to grant of 7/- only according to scale."

Mrs. Annie Johnston (Mountmellick).—Claim for Francis assessed at 7/- per week. Total payments to 23/6/'23, £21 2s. 0d. Further payments held until overpayment on Michael's claim is recovered. James's claim rejected. Michael's claim duplicated. Total payments on same—£35 12s. 0d., leaving overpayment of £17 6s. 0d. up to 28/4/'23 (assessment 7/- per week). No further payments can be made until the payments automatically clear themselves.

Vol. Dawson (Kenmare).—Cheque for £10 sent, and further cheque for £24 3s. 10d. also sent to clear account to 18/8/'23.

Miss Eileen Beahan (Blackrock).—Your sister is entitled to allowance on investigation as the Dependant of an unmarried soldier. Forms have been sent to you to be completed on behalf of her brother in the Army.

"Rovers" (Galway).—This claim was passed for payment at 21/- per week. All arrears have been cleared and regular fortnightly payments of £2 2s. 0d. have been made up to and including 29th September, 1923. Next payment was due on 13th October. This statement flatly contradicts the allegations in your letter.

Mrs. J. Slattery (Dublin).—A Paying Order has been sent to you to clear this account to 29/9/'23.

Private R. Shearer (Curragh).—This claim is at present under investigation.

Waiting" (Curragh).—This claim was temporarily assessed at 7/- per week on 6/4/'23, and the following payments made to Dependant:—12th May, £4; 6th May, £3; 9th June, £3; 23rd June, £1 5s. 0d.; 7th July, 14/-; 21st July, 14/-; 4th August, 14/-; 18th August, 14/-; 1st September, 14/-; 15th September, 14/-; 29th September, 14/-; 13th October, 14/-. This does not tally with your letter.

Vol. M. McG.—Twelve shillings is the smallest nett contribution to the home for which Dependants' Allowance is admissible, and investigation showed that your contribution before enlistment was only ten shillings, your wages being fifteen shillings and support.

"Carmel" (Curragh).—You have our sincere sympathy, but, unfortunately, the Regulations do not permit of Dependants' allowance being granted in your case. The Investigator's Report sets out the conditions under which your relative lives and adds that she "does not know where, or at what, soldier worked before his enlistment, but states he sent her an occasional Pound."

Ex-Soldier (Keady).—You commenced work on 21/10/'18 and left on 17/12/'21, joining the Army on 8/7/'22. No allowance is admissible in this case, as you were idle for over six months prior to joining the Army. The stamp on the enclosed envelope will not frank a letter from the Free State.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

Grade Pay:—"Vulprez" (Co. Galway).—2/- per day is the correct rate authorised.

Proficiency Pay:—J. N. R. (Tipperary).—Apply to your O/C. "Bandolier" (Curragh).—No; the Battalion Quartermaster is responsible. "Foresight" (Limerick).—Apply to your O/C. for current claim. Retrospective claim cannot be entertained. "Old Member of "Q" Company (Dublin).—(1) Only those in charge of a particular stores. (2) If in receipt of Dependants' Allowance Outdoor Allowance cannot be issued. "Plasterer" (Dublin).—2/- per day is the rate officially sanctioned for plasterers. Private F. O'Connor.—You must apply to your O/C., who is the only one that can arrange the matter. "Em Jay Kay."—No.

BACK PAY.

All claims in this respect which have been verified on investigation are being held, pending the sitting of an Adjudication Committee to deal with them. The results will be duly notified to the Claimants.

Ration Allowance:—"Fair Play" (Curragh).—(1) O/C. is responsible. (2) Ration Allowance should not be issued unless it is certified that the Q.M. is unable to provide for you.

Deductions from Pay:—Vol. J. C. (Curragh).—See G.R.O. Para 44: Para. 242. Sergeant R.M. (Ballina).—No.

Horse Transport:—"Lights Out" (Templemore.—No.

G.R.O.'s:—"Kerry R.U."—(1) No. (2)

Soldier Son's Injuries.—Mrs. Mary Montgomery.—If you supply us with particulars of your son's Unit, number, station and where, when and how he was wounded, we may be in a position to have your complaint attended to.

Back Pay:—R. Hosey (Galway).—No. "Crossley Tender Driver."—This matter must be adjusted by the O/C. Transport. "Abraham" (Curragh).—See notice in panel on this page. "Carlingford" (Dundalk).—The £4 rate was given to officers who were neither lodged or fed in any barracks on account of their organising work throughout their Divisional Area. The only rule applicable to an ungazetted 1st Lieut. fed and accommodated in barracks is 6/9 per day. "Still Waiting" (Co. Kerry).—See O/C., who, if he thinks right can adjust the matter through Part 2 Orders. Private P. W. (Dun Laoghaire). Report to O/C., who will communicate with local Pay Officer and get a new book issued.

Discharge Payments.—"Unemployed" (Church Road).—28 days' pay and allowances only to those honourably discharged (except in the cases of free discharge) on or after 22nd June, 1923. "Ex-Sergeant, Dublin Guards."—No. See answer to "Unemployed."

Discharge Papers:—D. Geraty.—Your letter has been sent to the proper quarter for attention. We do not reply by Post.

Rejoining Railway:—"Cap Badge" (Curragh).—If you think the Army Certificate in your case would be of use you can obtain it through the O/C. of your Corps. Otherwise you might ask advice at the nearest Employment Bureau.

Pension:—J. O'S. (Tralee).—The Minister for Defence has promised a statement on this matter shortly.

Deductions from Pay:—Vol. J. C. (Curragh).—According to G.R.O. 44, the deduction of 1/- per day for each day in hospital is quite in order provided the disease was NOT contracted in the discharge of your military duties. If you can prove that you contracted the disease in the performance of military duties you should bring the matter to the notice of your O/C. and let us know the result.

General Routine Orders:—"Kerry R.U."—(1) No. (2) G.R.O. 2 states: "The Commanding Officer O/C. Barracks, etc., will cause every Order issued for general information to be either circulated re-published in Unit or Barrack Orders or circulated to all whom it may concern in the Unit." Should you wish to refer to any particular Order you can have the G.R.O. or part of it quoted for you by your Adjutant on application.

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Cáca milis, brioscóid, leite.	Kawka millish, bruss code, letta.	Sweet cake, a biscuit, porridge.
Im, Sub, bainne, uisce-te, siúcra.	EEm, Suv, bwanna, ishga-teh, shookra.	Butter, Jam, milk, hot-water, sugar.
Cupán, sásaer, pláta an aráin, porc.	Kuppawn, saw sair, plauthun nor rawn, furk.	A cup, a saucer, a bread plate,
Crúiscín, gloine, sgian, spunóg,	Kroosh keen, glinna, shgeen, spun noag.	A jug, a glass, a knife, a spoon.
An ith tú an breacfeast fós ?	Err ih thoo a bruck fosth foess ?	Had you breakfast yet ?
Nior ith, ach táim ag dul síos anois.	Neer ih, ock thawima dhull sheessa nish.	No, but I'm going down now.
Fan nóimid agus beirid mé leo coís.	Fon noe mid ogguss bem may lid kush.	Wait a minute and I'll be with you.
Corruig ort, nó beimíd déirdeanach.	Kurrig gurth, noe bem meed daynuck.	Hurry up or we shall be late.
Ach, ní baogal, níl sé ach a naoi a clog.	Oct, nee bwail, neel shay ocka nay a klug.	Ah, no fear, it is only nine o'clock.
Bímís ag bogadh pé in éirinn é.	Beem meesha bugga, pay in Nay rin nay.	Let us be moving any way.
Seo cun siubail sinn anois.	Shu kun shool shinna nish.	Off we go now.
Isteach leat. Suidh anso, Suidhímis.	Ish tock lath. Sig un su, see meesht.	In with you. Sit down here, let us sit down.
Suidhfimíd annsin thall.	Seefa meed unn sun hawl.	We'll sit down over there.
Suidh cun an bóird seo.	Sig kunna voord shu.	Sit down to this table.
Tá an tae so ag féachaint ana láidir.	Thawn tay shu a faikint anna laudir.	The tea looks very strong.
Tá sé ró fada ar tarrac, tá sé raimhar.	Thaw shay roa oddha err thorruck, thaw shay rour..	Tis too long drawing, 'tis thick.
Ní maith liom tae láidir (lag).	Nee mwah lyum tay laudir (log).	I don't like strong (weak) tea.
An bhféadfaidh mé aon rud do dheanamh duit anois.	Un vaidha may ain rudh duh yain nuv dhutta nish.	Can I do anything for you now.
Sín cugam an bainne leis an coil.	Sheen kooma bwonna lid hull.	Pass me the milk, please.
Seo duit, agus an siucra leis.	Shu ghut, oggussa shookra lesh.	Here you are, the sugar also.
Go raibh maith agat, ach ní tógaim siúcra in aon cor, greadadh cuige,	Gurra moha guth, ock nee hoaginn shookra in nay kur, gradda kigga,	Thank you but I don't take sugar at all, confound it,
Cuireas an iomarca bainne ann.	Kirrussa numurka bwonna oun.	I have put too much milk in it.
Druid i leith cugam sgála an driodair más é do coil é, míle maith agat.	Dhrida leh koom skaulun dreedhir maush shay duh hull lay, meela mohha guth.	Pass over the slop bowl please, a thousand thanks.
Dteasduigeann an Sub so uait ?	Dass dheena suv su woot ?	Do you want this jam ?
Níl aon dúil agam ann.	Neel lain dhoola gum oun.	I don't care for it.

AN UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS.

Special Infantry Corps Sports at Beggar's Bush.

At Beggar's Bush Barracks, on Saturday, 29th ult., in ideal summer weather, the Special Infantry Corps held their first Corps Sports.

Although late in the day for Sports, such delay was due to circumstances over which we had no control. Chiefly amongst these is the fact that this Corps, unlike other Commands, has not been confined to a certain area, but is divided up into numerous Posts, which cover every Command throughout the Army.

Owing to the abnormal nature of the work which devolved on the Special Infantry, it was necessary that a favourable opportunity should present itself in order that the Sports might be conveniently held. Fortunately, such an occasion did arise, and as will be seen, the fullest advantage was taken thereof.

In the presence of a large number of visitors the Sports were continued throughout the whole of the afternoon, and at the end were voted an unqualified success. Every event passed off without a hitch, and the band of workers who co-operated in the organisation of the Sports are to be congratulated on what must be termed a First Class Tournament. The splendid Band of the Corps, which has attained widespread popularity, played an excellent programme of music, under the able Baton of Sergt.-Major Devlin.

The chief feature of the Sports programme was the great achievement of Capt. Jack Horgan, who, by winning the following events, and being placed as stated hereunder, must have created something of a record :—

100 Yards' Flat (10-3/5 secs.)	220 Yards' Flat (2nd place)
120 Yards' Hurdles (1st place)	High Jump (2nd place)
Long Jump (1st place)	Hop, Step and Jump (1st place)
16 lb. Shot (1st place)	

At the recent All-Army Sports, this Officer also won the Commander-in-Chief's prize for the rare distinction of being the best all-round athlete in the Army.

The following competitors were successful in the various events as stated :—

100 yards' flat—(2nd) Vol. Morrissey, H.Q.;
220 yards' flat—(1st) Vol. Morrissey, H.Q.
440 yards' flat—(1st) Sergt. Harkin, 3rd Batt.; (2nd) Vol. Cole, 1st Batt.
880 yards' flat—(1st) Vol. Roche, 3rd Batt; (2nd) Sergt. Tallon, 5th Batt.
1 mile flat—(1st) Cpl. Dermody, 11th Batt.; (2nd) Sergt. Harkins, 3rd Batt.
1 mile walking—(1st) Vol. Power, 3rd Batt. . (2nd) Vol. Joyce, 9th Batt.
3 mile steeplechase—(1st) Cpl. Dermody, 11th Batt.; (2nd) Vol. Clinch, 4th Batt.
120 yards' hurdles—(2nd) Vol. Morrissey, H.Q.
Relay Race—(1st) 3rd Battalion; (2nd) 6th Battalion.
Band Race—(1st) Bandsman O'Connell.
Slow Cycle Race—(1st) Sergt.-Major Morgan, 9th Batt; (2nd) Driver Fitzpatrick, H.Q.
Obstacle Race—(1st) Vol. Morrissey, H.Q.; (2nd) Vol. Griffiths, 1st Batt.
Tilting the Bucket—(1st) Vols. Keogh and McCartney, H.Q.; (2nd) Vols Griffiths and Dixon, 1st Batt.
Football Place Kick—(1st) Bandsman Sheriff, H.Q.; (2nd) Vol. Curtiss, 1st Batt.
Pucking Hurley Ball—(1st) Lieut. Lawless, 1st Batt.; (2nd) Vol. Masterson, 4th Batt.
Tug-of-War—(1st) 3rd Battalion; (2nd) 4th Battalion.
High Jump—(1st) Vol. Morrissey, H.Q.
Long Jump—(2nd) Vol. Breslin, 4th Batt.
Hop, Step and Jump—(2nd) Vol. Breslin, 4th Batt.
16 lb. Shot—(2nd) Lieut. A. Monahan, H.Q.
56 lb. Shot—(1st) Lieut. O'Sullivan, 4th Batt.; (2nd) Vol. Cullen, H.Q.

At the conclusion of the Sports, Major-General Sean Quinn, who was present, very kindly presented the prizes to the successful athletes.

In making the presentations he dwelt on the necessity of every soldier in the Army participating in Athletics, and pointed out that it was as much an essential part of the men's training as any other duties embodied in the scheme of Military Organisation. He also remarked on the keen and friendly rivalry which existed amongst the competitors, and it gave him much pleasure in stating that it was a happy augury for the future.

Amongst the prizes which were awarded was a Challenge Shield presented by Mr. Joe Egan, of Messrs. Findlaters, which went to the Battalion gaining the greatest number of points, the winner being Headquarters. Mr. Charlie Harris, of Messrs. Elvery's firm, gave to the best all-round athlete of the rank and file a very valuable gold medal, this being won by Vol. Morrissey, H.Q. Messrs. Elvery's have put up for competition a very fine Cup which is to be awarded to the Battalion winning Inter-Battalion Football competition, and this will be decided at an early date.

Other prizes included the Dalton Cup, presented by Colonel Dalton, to winner of 120 yards' hurdles; the Coughlan Cup, presented by Commandant Coughlan, to winner of 3 miles steeplechase; the Corps' Officers' Cup, presented by the Officers of the Corps to winner of 100 yards; the H.Q. Staff Officers' Cup, presented by H.Q. Officers to winner of 880 yards; the Dolan Cup, presented by Commandant J. Dolan to winning team, Tug-of-War; the Fitzgerald Cup and Gold Medal, presented to winner and runner-up Obstacle Race; Joyce and McNevin Cup, presented to winner Relay Race.

Mahon, Dublin.

An t-Óglác

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ARMY PAY CORPS PERSONALITIES.

An t-Óglác

NOVEMBER 3, 1923.

SAMHAIN.

It is characteristic of our fallen estate that the greatest of all the festivals of ancient Ireland is represented for the majority of our people by a cluster of nuts and a handful of apples. We are so sodden with the thin wisdom of the moment that even the Hallow Eve customs which mirrored—though twistedly—the serious rites of a thousand years ago, are rapidly leaving, if they have not already completely deserted us.

It is fitting that Fainne na nOglach should seek to preserve the festival of Samhain, for, in those far-off days, it marked the period when the soldiers of Ireland went into winter quarters *o oidhche Shamhna go Beilteine*—from All Souls Eve, as it is now, until May Day. It was a good time to harbour together, for in "the month of mourning" the Dead were credited with strange powers, and even the bravest of those thousands of brave warriors cared not to stray beyond the radius of the camp firelight on these sinister nights.

But Samhain had another significance in those days. On that date assembled the ancient Feis of Tara, instituted by Ollamh Fodhla. At that Feis the laws were revised, and the geneaological records of the leading families were carefully compiled and scrutinised. There gathered from the Four Corners of Eirinn all the Ollamhs, Poets and Professors of history, and the various arts, and mighty were the disputations. And how many of our perfervid patriots of the present day are aware that the twentieth century Parliament of Ireland derives its name from that ancient Feis? The latter was divided into two parts—the Dail, or Oireacht, for political, legislative and judicial affairs, and the Aonach, for commerce and pleasure.

A great Festival so closely associated with the religious and social life of our ancestors should not be allowed to fall into desuetude. Even in the old days of the British occupation, efforts were made to secure some observance of it each year, but never was there the scope that now exists. We are glad that Fainne na nOglach is pointing the way, and doubly glad to be able to assist by placing the pages of the present issue at the disposal of that Army organisation for the publication of short articles by some of the leading Gaelic writers of the day. No seasonable entertainments could be more worthy of the support of both the military and civil population than the concert, ceilidh and dance organised by the Fainne, and it is to be hoped that when the festival of Samhain comes round again they will be able to provide us with an even more ambitious programme.

Go n-eiriġió leo go ġeal!

MUSIC IN THE ARMY.

By Eithne Ni Pheadair, Ollamh Ceoil.
(Dr. Annie Patterson).

Now that the authorities are taking an active interest in the furtherance and perfection of military bands throughout the Saorstat, it may be asked if there are any other avenues for the introduction of musical practice into the life of the soldier which, in a sense, will be most widely acceptable to all.

We are well aware of the exhilarating effect of brass and reed bands, and it is said that the men are never half so fatigued, whilst on long and wearisome marches, when they can step out at intervals to a lively tune. But another effect, not so often put into action, is the Singing Voice. Whilst it is given only to a fraction to become expert at clarionets, cornets and euphoniums, there are few young men who do not possess a natural vocal organ of more or less strength and development. Why is this not more often used by the Army? It would surely enliven drill, and would certainly serve to pass a pleasant evening in a most wholesome and delightful way.

Naturally, the music to be sung in Eire would be that of the Old Country itself. Thousands of lovely native melodies are to be found in the various Collections of Bunting, Petrie, Joyce, O'Neill, and others, whilst Fr. Walsh has issued booklet upon booklet of Irish folk-songs under the titles of "Songs of the Gael," "Ceól Ár Sínsear," and "Ár gCeól Féinig" (published by Browne and Nolan).

These and scores of other issues give plenty of material for melody-singing pure and simple, the Gaelic texts to the Irish songs of Revd. Fr. Walsh (mentioned above) being most acceptable to native singers. Nor are Moore's well-known "Melodies" to be despised, such as "Let Erin Remember the Days of Old," "The Harp That Once," and "The Minstrel Boy," which, although some blasé critics call them hackneyed, can never lose their appeal to Irish ears. These, sung with or without instrumental accompaniment, are things of beauty that are joys for ever. Nothing stirs the heart so much as to hear—as is all too rarely the case—regiments humming them on the march, and how much superior they are to rag-time or the hybrid production of the "Long, Long Way to Tipperary" type.

Then, in case of a body of men who, between them, can be divided into tenors, basses, and especially baritones of all types of "colour," what a gain it would be to all concerned if some well-equipped native musician would harmonise a few dozen of these National airs of Ireland into two, or, better still, three parts, so as to enable the men to sing **harmonised** settings, to the redoubled pleasure and benefit of themselves and listeners. But the arrangement should be well done by musicians wholly in sympathy with the wants and abilities of the singers. The experiment of such "Communal" singing, anyhow, is worth trying.

LECTURES FOR OFFICERS.

(To the Editor of "An t-Oglach.")

A Chara,—Would it be possible to arrange lectures for Officers, during the winter months, in some of the Dublin Barracks, lectures to be given on Military Law, Administration, etc.—"Interested."

The first effort made by the Irish Catholics to improve their position was that made by the "Catholic Committee," which was formed in 1737.

* * *

In 1673 a Proclamation was published which required all Catholic archbishops, bishops, ecclesiastical dignitaries and priests to quit this country.

* * *

The English Parliament offered the Crown of England to the Prince of Orange in February 1689.

LED TO BATTLE OF CLONTARF

Fateful Consequences of Chess-board Quarrel—Game Favoured by the Warriors of Ancient Ireland—Famed in Song and Story.

Many readers of "An t-Oglach" are, we understand, beginning to interest themselves in this very ancient military game, and may be pleased to learn that Chess, at a very early period of our history, was one of the most popular indoor games practised by our ancestors.

In our ancient annals we find that at all the Royal residences of the Irish Kings and Chieftains the Chess-board enjoyed a widespread popularity. The Chess-board was, in fact, so valued by them that it not infrequently formed part of the stipend given by a King to his territorial chiefs. For instance, in O'Donovan's translation of the famous "Book of Rights" we read:—"The stipends of the King of Cashel to the chiefs of his territories—a seat by his side, in the first place, and ten steeds and ten dresses, two rings and *two Chess-boards* to the King of the Dal gCais: . . . and two rings and *two Chess-boards* to the King of Gabhrann."

In the very ancient tale of "Tochmarc Etaine," taken from "Leabhar na hUidre," an MS. of the twelfth century, a Chess-board introduced in the story is described as "a board of silver and pure gold and every angle was illuminated with precious stones."

Cormac's Glossary.

Cormac Mac Cuilleanain, King Bishop of Munster, who flourished in the 9th century, compiled this oft quoted Glossary described by Dr. Hyde as "by far the oldest attempt at a vernacular dictionary made in any language in modern Europe." Therein the word *fithcheall* (Chess) is derived, fancifully authorities say, from *fath*, skill wisdom; and *ciall*, sense; and a mystical signification is assigned to the spots of the board. The board itself he describes as quadrangular, having straight spots of black and white.

In "Alfred's Itinerary," a poem of 60 lines attributed to Alfred, King of the Northumbrian Saxons, we find a further reference to Chess. Alfred, during his exile in Ireland, was a student at one of the famous schools of the period, and was known to the Irish as Flann Fionn. In gratitude for the hospitable treatment he received, he wrote, when leaving, the poem attributed to him. We cull one of the verses bearing on the subject from Mangan's translation of the poem:

"I found beside from Ara to Glea
In the broad, rich country of Ossory,
Sweet fruits, good laws for all and each,
Great Chess players, men of truthful speech."

Fionn Mac Cumhaill.

In the "Youthful Exploits of Finn," it is narrated how the boy hero, forced to conceal his identity lest the Clanna Morna, the hereditary foes of his name, should trace him, took military service with the King of Ciarruidhe. The King engaged in a game of Chess with the youth with the result that Fionn won seven games in succession. This was so marvellous a feat that the King immediately recognised him as the son of Cumhall and obliged him to leave lest the Clanna Morna should slay him.

Again, in the "Pursuit of Diarmuid and Grainne," Fionn and the Fenians, following close on the track of Diarmuid, rest under the very quicken tree in which Diarmuid has concealed himself. Fionn engages Oisin in a game of Chess and plays with such skill that but a single move is left Oisin. Should he fail to move a particular piece the game is Fionn's. Diarmuid, watching the game from the tree, sees Oisin's predicament and, plucking a berry from the tree, aims and strikes the proper piece. Oisin, aware of Diarmuid's proximity, takes the hint, moves the piece and wins.

The Children of Uisneach.

The fate of the children of Uisneach is one of the best known and most popular of our old Irish tales, and is known as one of the three sorrows of story-telling. It is connected with the celebrated tale of the cattle spoil of Cooley, and deals with the fortunes of Deirdre, the Helen of Ireland, and her hero lover, Naoise, one of the sons of Uisneach. Deirdre had been reared in her infancy in a secluded retreat and was not allowed to see any member of the opposite sex. She was specially intended to be the bride of King Connor himself. Fate led Naoise to Deirdre's retreat, and Cupid did the rest.

Naoise and Deirdre fled to Scotland, carrying with them the King's favourite Chess-board, known as "an Ceann Caomh."

When Connor, owing to pressure from the Red Branch Knights, withdrew the sentence of banishment pronounced on the sons of Uisneach and invited them to return to Ireland, Naoise and Deirdre brought the Ceann Caomh with them. They were conducted to Craobh Ruadh, one of the favourite residences of the Red Branch Knights.

Connor, still filled with jealous rage, and secretly plotting to destroy the sons of Uisneach and recover Deirdre, despatched Treanduirn, one of his most trusted spies, to report if Deirdre's beauty still remained. The fact that they had been sent to Craobh Ruadh had roused the suspicions of Deirdre, so that all parts of the building were closed and shuttered when the spy arrived. One small window had, however, been overlooked and through this the spy beheld Deirdre, beautiful as ever, engaged in a game of Chess with Naoise.

Deirdre at the same moment became aware that the eye of the spy was fixed on her and passed the information to Naoise. The latter at the moment was about to move one of the pieces and had placed his hand on it. Suddenly lifting it, he hurled it towards the window. Such was the accuracy of his aim that he struck Treanduirn in the eye, the only part of him that was visible.

Treanduirn succeeded in carrying back his report to Connor, but did so at the cost of the complete loss of his eye.

In the subsequent attack on Craobh Ruadh by the forces of Connor, Naoise is described as calmly continuing the game of Chess while the battle raged wildly outside.

The Battle of Clontarf.

It was a dispute arising out of a game of Chess, played over nine hundred years ago at Kincora, that led to the battle of Clontarf. Brian at that period was at the very height of his power. He had contracted a marriage with Gormflaith, the sister of Maolmhorda, King of Leinster, who had been an active ally of the Danes, and by this marriage completely secured himself from all danger of foreign invasion.

Maolmhorda, on the occasion referred to, came to Kincora with a present of yew trees that were specially asked for by Brian. It appears that carriers got into difficulties in some marshy ground on the way to Kincora and Maolmhordha himself went to their assistance. In his effort to extricate the cars he burst the buttons on his tunic. On reaching Kincora he requested his sister, Gormghlaith, to replace the buttons. She, however, on learning from him how the buttons came to be lost, cast the tunic in the fire and bitterly upraided her brother for thus stooping to perform menial services for Munster's King.

Maolmhordha was much affected by this castigation and felt as his sister had suggested, that Brian and his friends were really striving to humiliate him. In this frame of mind Maolmhordha, next morning, stood watching a game of Chess played between Murchadh, Brian's eldest son and Conaing, his nephew.

As frequently happens in the case of the onlooker, Maolmhordha could not refrain from entering into the spirit of the game and suggesting various moves to the players.

Murchadh lost the game, and being somewhat irritated by Maolmhordha's interference sarcastically remarked that it was owing to the fact that they had Maolmhordha as an adviser that the Danes lost the battle of Glenmanna.

Maolmhordha retorted that perhaps he would advise them with different results.

Hot words followed and Maolmhordha, smarting under the taunts of Murchada, left Kincora.

And thus, by a few moves on a Chess-board, all the efforts of Brian to unite and consolidate the forces of the country against the common enemy were frustrated.

Maolmhordha, on his return to Leinster, mobilised his entire forces and placed them at the disposal of the Danish Chiefs, who were at the time organising for a last great effort. Thus encouraged, the Danes staked all on that effort, which was hopelessly crushed at Clontarf during Easter week nine hundred and nine years ago now.

Sean O Conchubhair.

THE OFFICERS' BUREAU.

This page will in future be devoted to topics of special interest to Officers. Correspondence is invited on all problems affecting the professional, educational, and special status of Officers.

Correspondents should write on one side of the paper only; and state their full name, appointment, and address—not necessarily for publication. All such communications to be addressed to the Editor, "Officers' Bureau," An t-Oglach, G.H.Q., Parkgate Street.

Writing Reports.

A very great deal of the "duty time" of an Officer is taken up by the writing of Reports of one kind or another. Practically all such reports are of an important nature; and as it frequently happens they pass from one senior Officer to another, or are incorporated in the General Reports of Senior Officers to G.H.Q.

The status and ability of an Officer, and particularly of a junior Officer, is very often judged by the format and tenure of his reports. Just as an employer will form a certain first-hand impression of an applicant by his written request, so also will senior Officers' views be influenced as reports are either well or ill-written.

Yet the writing of a lucid, concise and definite report is a comparatively simple matter. It is, in fact, almost a mechanical exercise. And since this work has such an influence for good or evil on the career of the Officer, it is well that we should have some hints on the writing of reports set out for guidance.

First, then, always make a draft of your report. This will only mean a few minutes' extra work, and the good results gained will more than repay the earnest Officer for the extra labour involved. Having completed the draft, examine it along the following lines, always assuming that the Officer you are reporting to has no previous knowledge of the subject matter. These are the questions you will want to ask yourself on your draft:—

(1) Is it quite clear?
(2) Does it say precisely what you want to say?
(3) Is any portion of it capable of conveying any meaning other than the exact meaning you wish to express?
(4) Is it "lop-sided," that is to say, have you devoted too much attention to a subject of comparatively minor importance, thereby minimusing the value of other portions of your report, which are, perhaps, of greater importance?
(5) Is it compact and orderly in arrangement?
(6) Is it possible to strike out much of the subject matter, and, without injuring the value of the report, make it shorter and clearer?
(7) Have you given the authority for your statements in all cases where it would be advisable to do so?
(8) Have you by any chance reported what you know to be an unconfirmed rumour as an authentic fact?
(9) Have you completely covered the whole subject?

Any Officer who troubles to make a draft of his report, and then carefully re-read it with these questions in his mind will find, first, that he can make immense improvements in the draft, and second, that his final report will be a production to be proud of.

In most reports, and in all cases of correspondence—and the latter is very often merely a report in letter form—there are certain routine points that it is well to be quite clear on. When an Officer is replying to a communication, he should examine his reply on the following lines:—

(1) Does it give his own reference number and date; and the reference number and date of his correspondence.
(2) Does it set out the subject heading clearly?
(3) Does it answer fully, accurately, and definitely all the points raised in the letter of inquiry?
(4) Has all the irrelevant matter been excluded?
(5) Is it business-like; correct in form, spelling, punctuation, and as brief as is consistent with an adequate handling of the subject?

Bibliography.

In the future, professional efficiency will be the only "Royal Road" to success in the Irish Army. Officers generally will have to realize that the profession of arms is a real **profession.** It is just as much a profession as medicine, surgery, law, etc. It will have to be taken as seriously and as earnestly as any other of the professions is taken by those who enter it.

Generally speaking, the Officers of the World's Armies have, in the first instance, graduated into their profession through a staff college. Owing to the extraordinary way in which the Irish Army came into being, such a graduation on the part of its Officers was not possible. Nevertheless, this fact cannot be taken as an excuse for Officers shirking their obvious obligations. They will have to realize that a good deal of their spare time will have to be devoted to the reading of books, apart from purely official text books of military interest. To help really earnest Officers in this respect we will give, from time to time, a list of books of special military interest as follows:—

"Some Pitfalls of Army Accounts," by Capt. G. L. Parker, R.G.A.

"A Science of Infantry Tactics Simplified," by Capt. B. H. Liddell Hart.

"Strategic Geography of the Great Powers," by Dr. Vaughan Cornish.

"Military Organization and Administration," by Major G. R. N. Collins.

"A General's Letters to his Son."

"How to Organize and Administer a Battalion," by Brig.-Gen. A. W. Taylor.

"Finance and War," by Capt. R. S. Hamilton Grace.

"Physical Geography in its Relation to Military Operations," by Major-General E. F. Chapman.

"Army Transport," by Brevet Lt.-Col. S. S. Long, A.S.C.

Of course, it must be borne in mind that, whilst on the broad principles of organisation and in some other ways these volumes may prove helpful, the organisation of the Irish Army will not be analogous to that set forth in these works. It is imperative that this distinction should be clearly realised when studying any of the books named above.

An Officer's Kit.

Hitherto the Army Authorities gave free issues of uniforms and kits to the Officers as to all other ranks. With the establishment of a Regular Standing Army, this practice has naturally ceased. An initial allowance of £50 on being gazetted, and an annual allowance of £20 for upkeep and replenishment is now made to each Officer in lieu of the issue of a uniform and kit. The onus of providing and keeping a complete kit is thrown on the individual Officer. The Officer should, therefore, make himself acquainted with what is expected of him in this respect by the Army Authorities. For the guidance of all concerned, we give the Official List issued under authority of the Quartermaster-General:—Tunic, breeches, slacks, great coat, socks (3 pairs), boots (1 pair), leggings, cap, shirts (2), vests (2), drawers (2), Sam Brown (2 cross straps), ammunition pouches (2), lanyard for revolver, lanyard for whistle, whistle, torch and battery, plate, mug, knife, fork, spoon, brushes—(a) cloth, (b) button, (c) boot, (d) hair, (e) shaving, (f) tooth, ground sheet, cleaning outfit for revolver, revolver, 15 rds. .45 amm., hair comb, handkerchiefs (6), towels, cardigan, razor, valise, braces (2), gloves, blankets (3).

"SHERIDAN'S RIDE."

SON OF IRISH PARENTS WHO BECAME HEAD OF U.S.A. ARMY.

General Phil. Sheridan, the hero of Thomas Buchanan Read's stirring poem, was the son of Irish parents who settled in Albany, New York, about 1829. Young Sheridan entered West Point Military Academy in the year 1848, and graduated in 1853. In 1861 he was promoted to the rank of Captain in an infantry regiment, and in the following year was given command of a cavalry regiment.

Three years later we find him in command of the cavalry of the Army of the Potomac. Here he played a notable part in the battle of the Wilderness; made a daring raid on the Confederate communications with the beleaguered city of Richmond, and led the advance to Cold Harbour.

In August General Ulysses S. Grant placed him in command of the Army of the Shenandoah. In September he attacked the Confederates, under Early, drove them beyond Winchester, dislodged him from Fisher's Hill, and pursued him through Harrisonburgh and Staunton. These successful engagements led to his promotion to the rank of Brigadier-General.

Early in October General Robert E. Lee came to the assistance of the routed Confederate forces, and surprised the Northern Army, driving it back. Sheridan was twenty miles away at Winchester when the noise of battle reached him. Without delay he galloped to the scene of action, and soon what looked like defeat was changed into victory.

Subsequently, Sheridan took a prominent part in the drive which led to Lee's surrender at Appomattox Court-house on April 9th, 1865. In 1870 he was with the victorious German Army at Gravelotte. In 1883 he became General-in-Chief of the United States Army. He died on August 5th, 1888, at Nonquitt, Mass.

Sheridan's proudest boast was that he was the son of Irish parents.

MACHINE GUN PRACTICE IN COUNTY KERRY.

SHERIDAN'S RIDE.

Up from the South at the break of day,
Bringing to Winchester fresh dismay,
The affrighted air with shudder bore,
Like a herald haste, to the chieftain's door.
The terrible grumble and rumble once more,
Telling the battle was on once more,
And Sheridan twenty miles away.
And wider still those billows of war,
Thundered along the horizon's bar;
And louder yet into Winchester rolled,
The roar of that red sea, uncontrolled,
Making the blood of the listener cold,
As he thought of the stake in that fiery fray,
With Sheridan twenty miles away.

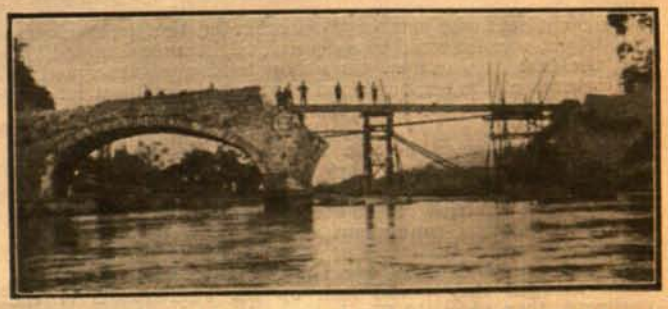
But there is a road from Winchester town,
A good broad highway leading down;
And there through the flash of the morning light
A steed as black as the steeds of night
Was seen to pass as with eagle flight;
As if he knew the terrible need,
He stretched away with utmost speed;
Hills rose and fell—but his heart was gay
With Sheridan fifteen miles away.

Still sprung from those swift hoofs, thundering south
The dust like smoke from the cannon's mouth,
Or the trail of a comet sweeping faster and faster,
Foreboding to traitors the doom of disaster.
The heart of the steed, and the heart of the master,
Were beating like prisoners assaulting their walls,
Impatient to be where the battlefield calls,
Every nerve of the charger was strained to full play
With Sheridan only ten miles away.

Under his spurring feet, the road
Like an arrowy alpine river flowed,
And the landscape sped away behind,
Like an ocean flying before the wind;
And the steed, like a bark fed with furnace fire,
Swept on, his wild eyes full of ire,
But lo! he is nearing his heart's desire—
He is sniffing the smoke of the roaring fray
With Sheridan only five miles away.

The first that the General saw were the groups
Of stragglers, then the retreating troops;
What was done—what to do—a glance told him both,
And striking his spurs, with a terrible oath,
He dashed down the line with a storm of huzzar,
And the wave of retreat checked its course then, because
The sight of the master compelled it to pause.
With foam and with dust the black charger was gray,
By the flash of his eye and his nostril's play,
He seemed to the whole great army to say:
"I have brought you Sheridan all the way
From Winchester town to save the day."

Hurrah, hurrah, for Sheridan,
Hurrah, hurrah, for horse and man,
And when their statues are placed on high,
Under the dome of the Union sky—
The American soldier's Temple of Fame—
There with the glorious Sheridan's name
Be it said in letters both gold and bright:
"Here is the steed that saved the day
By carrying Sheridan into the fight
From Winchester—twenty miles away."



Kilsheelan Bridge, near Clonmel, being repaired by the Army Corps of Engineering, Clonmel. Since its destruction by enemies of the Government in July, 1922, people have had to cross the river in boats, and four persons were drowned whilst so crossing.

THE REGIMENT THAT WAS MISLAID.

The old man nodded a qualified approval at the green-clad soldiers as they swung past in the street outside.

"They're coming on," he admitted. "Splendid material there, if properly developed. We Irish always made the finest soldiers on God's earth no matter whom we were fighting for."

He sighed reminiscently. One gathered that he was slimpsing again those old and happy "far off days and battles long ago."

"Going to the Curragh, are they," he went on. "I mind the time I was stationed at the Curragh, long before you were thought of. Those were the days! Little the soldiers of to-day know about roughing it. 'Tis gentlemen's lives they lead in armies nowadays. But it was a great life for a young, healthy man. If I had me youth over again I'd join up to-morrow. There's no life like it. And maybe I could teach the new Irish Army a few things from the experiences of a man who went through the mill over forty years ago."

"In the 4th Dragoon Guards I was then. I wasn't very long in it, and I remember that the practical jokes they played on each other in those days were the kind that found out whether you were a weakling or not. One night in the canteen an old soldier pointed out to me one of the 5th Lancers and told me to go over and ask him what was the world's record gallop. Like a fool I did, and the next thing I knew the trooper had stretched me with a blow between the eyes."

"Why did he do that?"

"Well, you see," said the old man with a smile, "they were the descendants of the regiment that figured in the 'Races of Castlebar.'"

"Wonderful how traditions linger about regiments," he continued, after a pause. "There was one about the 4th Dragoon Guards which by a chance I was able to confirm for meself. I had often heard about it, and it was a thing we were as sensitive about as the Lancers were about the 'Races of Castlebar.' When the regiment got orders to move from the Curragh to Shorncliffe I was left behind with the "clean-up" party, and part of me job was packing up the regimental records for transport. It was then that I came across the true story of the affair which had come down to us in tradition. I went out of me way to look it up to see if there was any corroboration."

In the Days of the Peninsular War.

The old gentleman needed very little pressing to tell the story. It may seem at first sight an incredible tale, but when one recollects some of the amazing blunders made by all armies during the recent European War, this yarn of the Regiment that was mislaid comes well within the bounds of possibility.

Freed of the redundance with which it was unfolded to the present writer, it was as follows:—

The Peninsular War had been going on for some time when it suddenly occurred to one of the brainy folk who were keeping the home fires burning in the British War Office that it was a long time since the 4th Dragoon Guards had figured in despatches from the front, either in the casualties or otherwise.

He mentioned the matter to another of the great chiefs. The subject was discussed casually and might have dropped but that the first man to spot the aching void grew intrigued in the fortunes of the regiment and kept a keen look out for any mention of them in the firing line.

Never a word!

The old gentleman became irritated. He also became a nuisance to his friends. They used to go hurriedly round corners when they saw him approaching. "Look out!" they would call to the rest of the brotherhood, "here's old Blank with that infernal conundrum of his, 'Where are the 4th Dragoon Guards?'"

At last, in self-defence, some of the other lads at the War Office thought they would look up the whereabouts of the regiment, then when old Blank came along with the usual gag they would be able to reply: "At Badajos," or something like that.

But they couldn't find it.

The 4th Dragoon Guards had disappeared from the ken of the British War Office!

The Search Party.

Naturally, this annoyed the British War Office. It savoured of some demmed vulgah Continental irregularity altogether foreign to British instincts.

They sent out special despatches to the Front telling the chaps who were kicking up the dust out there (see "Charles O'Malley") if they happened to knock across those Dragoons to ask them why they weren't writing home to Mother Brittania.

And, in the course of time, snappy despatches came back from the Front containing harsh remarks about the regiment in question. The consensus of opinion at the seat of War seemed to be that the Dragoons were having a soft time chasing the flies off the bold heads of the W.O., or cheering up the nursemaids in Hyde Park.

Old Blank's conundrum began to assume the dimensions of a National Problem. The art of advertising was in its infancy in those days or in all probability they would have taken the front page of the "Times" for an announcement headed.

LOST, STOLEN OR STRAYED.
One Crack Cavalry Regiment
to wit—
THE 4th DRAGOON GUARDS.

As it was they had to resort to other methods.

Somebody had the bright idea of looking up the pay books. It was then discovered that the Dragoons *had not drawn any pay for five or six years*!

The Economical Party in the War Office immediately started an agitation to let the matter drop. They said: "If we do find those fellows they will probably expect us to pay up all these arrears, and you know, with a war on, and the price of things what they are—well, dammit all, we mean to say, why worry about the jolly old regiment.

The Stern-Sense-of-Duty Party, however, won the day and a special staff of sleuths was appointed to dig up the missing Dragoons.

Found at Last.

After months of fruitless searching some particularly bright forerunner of Sherlock Holmes suddenly remembered the adjacent island of Ireland. Any of them who possessed consciences and remembered recent incidents in that country had been trying to forget it.

This particular sleuth succeeded in getting permission to try his luck in Ireland, and having carefully collected a valise-full of expenses in advance, set sail for the Green Isle.

The Garrison in Dublin said yes, they believed the 4th was lying around somewhere. Saw Tommy Dash at Lady Tomnoddy's dance a week or two ago; isn't he one of that little lot? But, my dear boy, don't ask us where they are located. Positively we haven't the slightest idea."

But the sleuth set his teeth and pulled in his belt and persevered.

And eventually found his way to the Curragh.

* * * * * *

"Yes, they were the Officers of the 4th all right."

"What were they doing?"

"Oh, just putting in the time, don't you know. Bit of shooting, bit of hunting, bit of fishing, an occasional ball, and so on. Not too bad considering that it was not England."

"But your men," persisted the Search Party, "where are your men?"

"Men! Oh, the men! Why, yes, he would find them tilling the soil in the neighbouring farmsteads. You see, old chap, the money ceased to come and their credit was played out, so the poor chaps had to *hire themselves out as agricultural labourers in order to keep body and soul together*! ! !"

And it was even so.

* * * * * *

"What happened to them after that?" I asked the old man.

"I couldn't tell you that," he replied. "But I know it was a sore point with the regiment even in my time."

ARMY ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

Meeting of Standing Committee and Executive Council—New Grouping of Corps—Financial Matters: Warning to Commands—The Post of Boxing Instructor.

A meeting of the Executive Council was held at Portobello Barracks on Tuesday, October the 23rd, the delegates present being:—Rev. Fathers O'Callaghan and Pigott, Colonels Cronin and Byrne, Captains Chisholm, Kiely, Hoey, Cannon, and Cryan, Lieut. Morgan and Comdt. Colgan.

Communications expressing inability to attend were received from Major-General Hogan, Colonel McGrath, Comdt. Duffy, Captains Keogh and Shore, and Lieut. Tully.

The minutes of the Executive Council meeting of October the 8th, and the Standing Committee minutes of October the 18th having been read, were adopted.

New Grouping.

In connection with the Hurling and Football Inter-Command Contests for the Cups presented by the Chaplains and Medical Services, a lengthy discussion took place as to the allotting of the several Corps, which formerly comprised the Works Corps, Independent Services, Aerial Force and Special Infantry Corps. On the motion of Colonel Byrne, seconded by Colonel Cronin, the following grouping was agreed upon:—

G.H.Q. Command to be comprised of the following:—

32nd INFANTRY BATTALION HURLING TEAM, MACROOM.

A communication in reference to a report from the Secretary of the Waterford Command was received from Major-General Prout. Major-General Prout's communication was considered satisfactory.

Railway Vouchers.

A complaint was made by several delegates that at certain stations railway officials refused to honour the vouchers agreed upon by the Army Athletic Association and the Railway Companies. The Secretary was directed to communicate with the Railway Managers.

(1) All Officers, N.C.O.'s and men serving at General Headquarters, Parkgate.
(2) Pay Corps, Transport, Orderlies and Barrack Staff, and Police, Portobello Barracks.
(3) Transport, Gormanstown Camp.
(4) Military Police, Mountjoy, Arbour Hill and Kilmainham.
(5) Ordnance and Supplies, Island Bridge.
(6) Remounts, Arbour Hill.
(7) Army Medical Corps, The Hutments, St. Brecans; and Marlboro' Hall.

Special Corps Athletic Command to be comprised of the following:—

(1) Salvage, Portobello and Tallaght.
(2) Engineers, Griffith Barracks, Tallaght and Arbour Hill.
(3) Air Force, Baldonnell.
(4) Special Infantry Corps, Beggar's Bush.
(5) Signals, Portobello.
(6) Artillery, McKee Barracks.
(7) Armoured Cars, Portobello.
(8) Coastal Defence Corps, Dublin City Districts.

It was unanimously decided to allow members of the Special Corps serving in the different Commands to play for the Command where serving. The members of the Special Infantry Corps serving at Beggar's Bush on the 24th of October to be eligible to compete with the Special Corps Command. Other members of the Special Infantry Corps are eligible to compete with the Command where serving.

It was decided to include the Border Unit with Donegal.

After discussion it was decided that members of the C.I.D. are ineligible to take part in this or any other contests organised by the A.A.A.

Result of Draw.

Result of the Draw in Hurling and Football:—

First Round.—Cork v. Curragh, G.H.Q. v. Donegal, Athlone v. Dublin.

Second Round.—Athlone or Dublin v. Cork or Curragh, Limerick v. Waterford, Claremorris v. G.H.Q. or Donegal, Special Corps v. Kerry.

Fixtures Arranged.

The following Fixtures were made:—

Cork v. Curragh—Hurling and Football—at Limerick, November the 4th. Referee—Col. T. McGrath, Limerick.

G.H.Q. v. Donegal—Hurling and Football—at Sligo, November the 4th. Referee—Comdt. Lohan.

Athlone v. Dublin—Hurling and Football—at Newbridge, November the 4th. Referee—Football, Sergt.-Major Joyce Conlon; Hurling, Colonel Cronin, G.H.Q.

First match in all cases commences at 2.30 o'clock sharp.

Allotting Proceeds.

It was decided that the proceeds of gate in all matches be divided between the competing Commands, after payment had been made for the posters, grounds, etc., in connection with the holding of the matches. It was also decided that the Command where the matches are being played is responsible for the issuing of posters, procuring of grounds, and supplying of Stewards for the grounds on the day of the contests.

On the motion of Captain Chisholm, seconded by Captain Kiely, it was decided that the Rules governing the Gaelic Athletic Association, in as far as they are adaptable to the Army Athletic Association, shall govern the present Competitions.

Boxing Instructor.

Communications were received from Messrs. Jim Driscoll and Tancy Lee in reference to the position of Boxing Instructor to the Army. The Secretary was directed to communicate with Mr. Lee, requesting him to attend at Portobello for the purpose of an interview.

The following Sub-Committee was appointed to deal with the promotion and advancement of Boxing within the Army

DUBLIN COMMAND FIFE AND DRUM BAND, COLLINS BARRACKS:—Left to Right—Back Row—D. Byrne, R. Byrne, C. Fitzpatrick, R. Salmon, J. Foran, Cpl. J. Hogan, P. Banks, T. Johnston, J. O'Connor, P. Ryan, J. Kelly. Third Row—E. Price, J. Lyons, M. Slevin, A. Myles, J. Regan, J. Whitehead, N. Walsh, E. Mahady, M. Hayes, E. O'Connor, P. Keirnan, T. McDonald, T. Treacy. Second Row—Cpl. T. Kearns, J. Carrack, J. Derham, P. Ennis, T. Breslin, Sgt. S. Murphy, J. Maguire, Sgt. J. Murphy, M. Nugent, T. Fallon, H. Slocket, E. Draper, G. Richardson, P. Roche. Front Row—P. McInearney, W. Allen, J. Dempsey, Capt. T. O'Doherty (O.C. Bands), Comdt. Wedick (O.C. 13th Infantry Battn.), Capt. Grey, Capt. Barry, J. O'Flaherty, E. Dobson, P. Kelly.

Athletic Association, and to draft Scheme for the training of Army Boxers in connection with the coming Tailtean Games:—

Major General Morrin, Medical Services.
Colonel Byrne, Curragh.
Captain Kiely, Athlone.
Captain Keogh, Cork.
Captain Chisholm, G.H.Q.
Comdt. Colgan, Secretary.

It was also pointed out that the Boxing Contests were set down for decision at the Olympic Games, Paris. The Sub-Committee were instructed to assist in every way the sending forward of a strong Irish team.

Golfing Section.

The Rules of the newly-formed Golfing Section were submitted by the Hon. Secretary of the Golfing Sub-Committee. Consideration of same was deferred until the General Rules are being considered.

The Secretary reported that he had almost completed the proposed Constitution of the Organisation, with the Rules, and that he proposed forwarding copy to each Command Secretary within 10 days' time.

Financial Matters.

The Secretary reported that he had received no replies from the Command Secretaries in connection with his communication of the 11th of October, in which it was requested that the Command Secretaries would supply immediately a detailed statement, showing the exact financial position of the Army Athletic Association within the respective Commands.

Several outstanding accounts due to Messrs. Elvery and Co., Dublin, from Command Secretaries and others were placed before the meeting, and the Secretary was directed in all cases to communicate with the G.O.C. of the Commands concerned, requesting that he take action to ensure that those outstanding accounts incurred by his Command should be immediately honoured.

NOTICE.

It has come to the knowledge of the Executive Council of the Army Athletic Association that a number of Commands have incurred liabilities in connection with the supply of athletic equipment.

The Executive Council desire it to be known that they are in no way liable for such accounts, and order those responsible to meet their liabilities immediately.

STANDING COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Standing Committee was held at Portobello Barracks on Thursday, the 18th of October, delegates present being:—Rev. Fathers O'Callaghan and Pigott, and Dr. McIntyre.

The following accounts in connection with the All-Army Sports were passed for payment:—

The Gaelic Press, Ltd.	£29	18	6
Proprietor, Rotunda	175	0	0
Messrs. Mills, Caterers	109	11	6
Messrs. Thom and Co.	25	10	0
Mrs. O'Toole, Croke Park	110	7	6
Messrs. Edward Lee and Co. ...	0	2	6

Travelling Expenses.

A resolution from the Kerry Command, requesting the Army Athletic Association to pay travelling expenses in Company and Inter-Battalion Contests was rejected. The Secretary was directed to inform the Kerry Command Committee that Command Committees are to be responsible for such payments.

In connection with Committee's request for Military inquiry into the disposal of the goods and prizes of the old Sports' Committee, the Secretary was directed to communicate again with the Chief of General Staff.

Boxing and Cross-County Running.

Communications were read from Jim Driscoll and Tancy Lee in connection with the position as Boxing Instructor to the Army. The Secretary was directed to communicate with Driscoll, asking him to state terms for a 3, 6, and 12 months' period; and also to communicate with Training Department with a view to having Cross-Country running included in training programme, and to apply to the Army Finance Officer for a further grant in order that outstanding debts may be paid.

Chaplains' Challenge Cup.

The Rev. Father Pigott, on behalf of the Army Chaplains, offered for Hurling Inter-Command Competition a Silver Challenge Cup, the contest to be decided on the lines of the recent Army Championships. Colonel Higgins, Adjutant, Medical Corps, on behalf of the Medical Services, offered a Silver Challenge Cup for Football Contest similar to Army Contests.

The Standing Committee availed of the offers, and it was decided to call a meeting of the Executive Council for Tuesday, the 23rd inst., for the purpose of making the draws for the Challenge Cups, and to decide the allocating of certain independent services whose strength did not warrant them being classed as a Command.

ARMY GOLFING SOCIETY.

An esteemed correspondent, who occupies a prominent position in the Army Athletic Association, writes to "An t-Oglach," as follows:—

"The recent Army Championships did not come and go without teaching us many useful lessons. Energy, altogether out of proportion to the results, was expended during the months that intervened between the foundation of the A.A.A. and the final Championship events. That waste of energy was due primarily to the almost impossible task of catering for the widely-scattered units of the Army on active service, but in no small measure also to the fact that in our dealings with the various branches of sport our organisation was not specialised enough. We are now about to enter our second season equipped with the knowledge which our experiences of the last have forced upon us.

"It is a time when everyone who has the true soldier-spirit must lend a hand and bend himself to the work. The *mens sana in corpore sano* (healthy mind in healthy body) is surely a far more essential assets in an army than in any other organisation. How that healthy spirit of genuine sport rouses up the soldier from that brooding and stagnation which routine barrack life sometimes begets into that buoyancy of spirit and cheerful outlook which so sweetens the running of the great Army machine! The A.A.A. will have proved itself the mainstay of the Army the day it succeeds in enthusing every soldier with the genuine sporting spirit.

"Keenly interested in co-operating to this end, the competitors in the recent Army Golf Championship made various suggestions. The Army Golfing Society is the result of these suggestions. It has come forward and offered aid to the A.A.A. in fostering the game of golf within the Army. The A.A.A. has welcomed it.

"Working through an energetic Committee, the Golfing Society proposes, by means of frequent competitions held throughout the country and open to all its members, to bring the various units more closely in touch and to foster a spirit of good-fellowship and sociability. Nobody can deny the desirability of that laudable object. The recent Championships revealed the presence in our ranks of not a few golfers capable of holding their own in any golfing company in the world. Let us hope that next year, through the efforts of the Army Golfing Society, these members will bring the Army into the front rank of the golfing fraternity in the country.

"The Constitution of the Society is appended. The Society will endeavour to obtain from the various golf clubs special facilities for Army members, and will help in every way to smoothen the path of the aspiring golfer. The annual subscription works out at less than 6d. per week for officer members, and less than 3d. per week for non-commissioned members. The entry fee of 5/- and 2/6 for each competition will provide for the inner comforts of the competitors at the various rendezvous."

(See foot of next page.)

THOUGHTS ON DEMOBILISATION

The first batch of Demobilised Officers has just passed through, and the rush and bustle coincident with the departure has now subsided, while I am left a-wondering.

The Barracks seems strange without some of those very familiar faces—faces which brought back memories of "stunting days" out in the country; days when it was good to think that **Men** were with you. It hurt to shake hands with them as they went off in their civilian clothes, and to think that we were saying "Slan Leat" when we really knew it was a final parting.

So they went from our midst, with a cheer and a smile, and one hoped that they were going back to pleasant and convivial surroundings, if only to make up for those long days now happily passed. One hoped that in the life to which they were returning there would be no thought of enmity for the part they had taken in the re-settlement of the country. And yet

It is a strangely true physiological fact that once one has lived in the Army life, with its strange bringing together of all classes, creeds, and temperaments, one's mind can never accept civil life as being the full meed of existence. In some way it is lacking that "camaraderie," that "hail-fellow-well-met" spirit which is ever present in Army circles.

Possibly this latter sentiment accounts for the tendency of old comrades in arms to foregather in civil life. Such men like to meet together now and again and yarn over old times, old stunts, and old friends of fighting days. Realising this desire to "keep in touch," and looking far ahead, I almost believe that "An t-Oglach" will be asked to devote a couple of pages per week to the "Ex-er."

If granted, these pages will keep us in touch, the old and the new, the past and the present, and I am sure that the "presents" will always and ever have a welcome ready for any "past."

To those good old comrades now dropping off the strength I just say with all my heart "Slan Leat, old man," and, almost as an epitaph, I quote the immortal words for their reflection:—

"I have fought a good fight,
I have run a straight race,
I have finished my course."

THE WANDERER.

THE LATE MR. PHILIP COSGRAVE, T.D.

The funeral of Mr. Philip Cosgrave, T.D., brother of President Cosgrave, on Wednesday, October 25th, to Goldenbridge Cemetery, was very large and representative, the procession of mourners being fully a mile in length. Mr. Cosgrave had always been identified with the National movement, and fought in 1916. He was sentenced to death, which sentence was commuted to five years' penal servitude, but he was released at the general amnesty in 1917. From that time onwards his activities in the cause were untiring. He was elected to the Second Dail in 1921, and re-elected in May, 1922. Appointed Military Governor of Mountjoy Prison, he was a familiar figure in uniform in the Nation's Parliament. His death is deeply mourned by all true friends of Ireland.

The coffin was borne from St. James's Church by soldier comrades of Mr. Cosgrave—the Adjutant-General, Colonel O'Reilly, Colonel McCrea, Colonel Morken, Commandant C. Byrne and Captain Murphy—and placed on a gun carriage whilst the military guard presented arms. The coffin was covered with the Tricolour, on which rested the military cap and belt. Heading the procession was the firing party from the 8th Infantry Battalion. Then came the Band of the Special Infantry Corps, followed by a party of Clergy and Christian Brothers. Immediately behind the gun-carriage were the President and the other chief mourners. A large number of military officers preceded the Governor-General and the members of the Dail and Senate, and the rear was brought up by the general public. At the graveside the "Last Post" was sounded and three rounds were discharged.

BARRACK ROOM GROWLS—No. 1.

The leading article in our last issue of "An t-Oglach" has driven at least one of our readers to extreme measures. Lieut. Tom Scully forwards us the subjoined—er—poem.

Lieut. Scully says nothing about the musical rights, so it should be clearly understood that anyone who essays to sing the following pathetic ballad in barracks does so at his own risk. "An t-Oglach" is running no insurance scheme:—

The news has spread. We're going to be toffs:
In fact, we're going to be swanks.
But they're trying to put a spoke in our wheel,
Those wordy newspaper cranks.
We're not to have braid around our caps
Because its not to their taste,
And we're not to have spurs on the heels of our boots,
Because it's an awful waste.

We're not to have gear for our horsey work—
Economy says we're not—
We're not to have saddles but ride bareback,
Did you ever hear of such rot?
We're not to have bridles to steer our nags—
A rope must do instead.
We're not to have tea for our breakfast boys,
And shortly we're not to have bread.

We're not to have blankets or mattresses;
On our billets there won't be a door.
And we're not to have trestles or bed boards,
For each soldier must sleep on the floor.
Uniforms are to be cut right out,
They're expensive, too, they say;
And any man walking hard on his boots
Will have their cost stopped from his pay.

So cut out your dreams of gorgeous clothes,
For you'll see it in "Orders" soon—
They only rags you can wear are those
A tramp wouldn't take as a boon.

OFFICERS AND CONSTITUTION OF THE ARMY GOLFING SOCIETY.

President.—The Chief of General Staff.
Vice-President.—The Adjutant-General.
Captain.—Major-General O'Daly, G.O.C., Kerry.
Vice-Captain.—Major-General Davitt, Judge Advocate General.
Committee.—Comdt. Sheehy, Collins Barracks; Comdt. Feely, G.H.Q., Parkgate; Capt. Stapleton, Tallaght Camp; Capt. Dartnell, Curragh Camp.
Hon. Sec.—Revd. T. J. O'Callaghan, C.F., Tallaght Camp.

CONSTITUTION.

1. The Society shall be called the Army Golfing Society.
2. Its object shall be to assist the A.A.A. in promoting the game of Golf within the Army, and to foster by means of competitions, and otherwise, a spirit of good fellowship throughout all ranks.
3. Membership of the Society shall be confined to such as are subject to military discipline.
4. The affairs of the Society shall be managed by a Committee of four, together with a President, Vice-President, Captain, Vice-Captain and Hon. Sec.—three of whom shall form a quorum.
5. The officers shall be elected for one year only, and shall be eligible for re-election.
6. A vacancy on the Committee occurring during the year shall be filled by co-option.
7. Meetings shall be held at such times and in such places as may from time to time be necessary.
8. An annual meeting, consisting of two delegates from each Command or Independent Service, shall be held each year at the conclusion of the Army Championships, when the Hon. Sec. shall render a report and statement of accounts, and the officers shall be elected.

A special meeting shall be summoned at any time on a requisition signed by any ten members. No business, save that for which the meeting is summoned, and of which seven deys' notice has been given to each delegate, shall be transacted at a Special Meeting.

9. Each officer member shall pay an annual subscription of one guinea, and each non-commissioned member an annual subscription of 10/6.
10. No alterations in the Rules shall be made save by a resolution passed at the annual general meeting, and no such resolution shall be brought forward unless the Hon. Secretary shall have received notice thereof at least 14 days previous to the date of the annual general meeting.
11. Competitions shall be held at such times and such places, and under such conditions as the Committee shall decide. Failure to comply with these conditions shall incur disqualification.
12. In all handicap competitions competitors shall play on their lowest club handicap on the day of play—no member to play on a higher handicap than 22.

No handicap shall be recognised except from a club affiliated to the G.U.I. Competitions shall be governed by St. Andrew's Rules and the local bye-laws of the course on which the competition is being held.

13. The decisions of the Committee on all matters shall be final.
14. The holders for the time being of any Cup or Trophy belonging to the Society shall be responsible for same, and shall have it covered by insurance.
15. Any member resigning, or ceasing for any reason to be a member of the Society, shall forfeit all claims against the funds or property of the Society.

SAMAIN

Fágaid an leachaid so agus na trí cinn a leanas é fé coisde fainne na nÓglach an tSeachtan seo chun aisti na Samna do chur i gcloid.

Tá coisde fainne na Óglach ana buidheach dos na Scriobnóiri Gaedhilge do tháinig i dtaca leo san iarracht so. Is doruag leo nar thánaig cuid des na h'aisti in am chun iad do cur fé cloid 'san uimir seo. Cuirfear i gclóid indiaid a chéile iad le congnamh Dé.

DUALGAS GAEDHEAL:

Tá mórán ag lochtú na h-Éireann fé láthair agus ag lochtú Gaedheal agus níl éinne is géire thugan fé ná an Gaedheal mí-ásta féin. Níl Éire mar ba mhaith leis ná mar a cheap sé a beadh sí tar éis roinnt mhór dá saoirse féin do bhaint amach di. Nuair a bíonn an duine mí-ásta so ag cainnt cuireann sé an locht ar dhaoinib áirighe agus ní baogal gur duine díob san é féin. Deir sé go raib súil aige i gcomhnaidhe ná beadh an iomad cruadh-oibre le déanamh ag Clanna Gaedheal dá scuirfidís leis na Gallaib; go mbeadh saoghal breagh bog acu agus slighbeatha bhreagh ag gach duine i n-Éirinn.

Sid gur ghreannmhar an machtnamh do dhein sé ní raib ann ach comharda ar conus a bí aigne cuid mhaith Gaedheal nách é.

Díodh an iomad taithighe acu ar beith ag cur milleám i dtaobh gach saghas rudha a díodh bun os cionn i nÉirinn ar na Sasanaigh. Bí a lochtaí féin orda agus do bí a lán bun os cionn de bárr gurb iad a bí ghár rialú ach go deimhin féin ní rabamar féin saor ó lochtaib. Tuigtear é sin thar bárr anois.

Ní díodh an ghnáth-Gaedheal ag machtnamh in aon chor ar conus a bhíonn ar muintir gach tíre saothrú go cruaid chun slighbeatha do bhaint amach, pé acu go mbíonn saoirse acu i gcúrsaí rialaithe nó ná bíonn. Ach is trí dhian-tsaothar a cuireann muintear aon tíre feabas orda féin. Déine agus dúthracht agus foighne a bhíonn mar comradaithe acu so a théideann chun cinn sa t-saoghal.

Tá sé chóir maith againne an taobh san den scéal do tuigsint i n-am agus saothrú dá réir. Deirid orainn oibriú níos déine feasda ná mar do dheineamar riamh, níos déine ná mar do dhein ár n-aithreacha romhainn. Ach beirid rudha dá bárr ag ár sliocht agus beirid a rian ar ár dtír.

An Rialtas atá againn anois tá 'na gcumas airgead na tíre do chaitheamh mar mhaithe leis an dtír. Is mór an truagh go raib an costas mór orda le bliain mar chuir sin cosg leo chroma ar an ngnó ba ghátaraighe do dhéanamh. Na daoine seo atá ag lochtú an Rialtais mar gheall ar an gcuma 'na bhfuil an scéal anois againn bhéidhir go bhfuil cuid éigin den cheart acu mar ní bíonn aon Rialtas gan locht. Ach ba cheart dóib cuimheamh ar a dtaobh eile den ceist níos minicí.

Ní fluaireán ná cáine ná lochtú atá uainn i n-Éirinn ná cainnt ach chóir beag, ach obair do dhéanamh. Agus tá sé chóir maith againn socrú nár naigne go mbeimíd bocht go leor ar feadh tamaill mhaith ann. Deirid orainn scaruint leis an dteasbach do chuir airgead bréagach an chogaid mhór orainn. Deirid orainn dhéanamh gan a lán des na rudaí deasa costasúla do díodh againn le tamall anuas. Deirid orainn ciall do beith againn agus an saoghal pé mar atá sé do thuigsint i gceart, agus ár g-cuid féin do dhéanamh go dúthrachtach. De dhruim alluis agus cruadh-oibre is eadh scarfaimíd leis na rudaí seo atá ag baint dár misneach indiu. Bréag-saoghal is eadh an saoghal dhomhaoin so a cheapann daoine áirighe dóib féin. An iomad ar fad i n-Éirinn beith a ceapa mar ghaoghal dóib féin pé láthair is chonntach le roinnt mhaith den mhí-ásta atá ann.

Thiocfaid ciall dúinn fós agus nuair a thiocfaid crompaimíd ar obair a dhéanamh. An túisge a thiocfaid an ciall san dúinn is eadh is fearr.

P. Ó h-A.

SUAITHEANTAS SEIRBISE DOCHTÚIREACHTA AN AIRM

Lámh airgid agus cearcal uma na timcheall atá sa chomarta suaitheantais a luaidhear suas.

Cuireann an lámh airgid i gcuimhne dúinn an seana sgéal úd a baineann le "cat maga tuireadh theas. 'Sa chat san do bris tuatha de Danann ar na fir dolg ach do chaill nuadhat, taoiseach na dTuatha, a lámh dheas. Mar gheall ar an seana dligheadh na féadfaid éinne a raib aon smál na mácal air beith 'na Rígh ar Éirinn, béidhin don nuadhat an árd Rígheas do thabairt suas. Sé rud ar ar cinneadh annsan ná créidhe, an tárd cearduidhe a bí aca do chur ag obair ar lámh airgid do dhéanamh don Rígh. Do dhein Creidhe an lámh agus amnsin do chuir an tárd liag, Dian Cheacht an lámh airgid in ionaid na láimhe do chailleadh an Rígh. Dá toisc sin tugadh Nuadhat airgead-lámh mar ainm air. Baineann an sgéal so le hár sathcheacht ár sean. Níl aon tracht níos ársa le faghail i litridheacht na hEorpa ar adhbar tait leighis tugann bóna an ionaid uaithe mar cine do gile na láime.

Ar gach taoib de'n chearcuil uimhidhe tá slat, i nathair nimhe ag lúbarnaighil mór-timcheall uirthi. Ceann Gail tear na slaca suas le ribín ar a bhfuil na sacla 'Óglaigh na h-Éireann'—síos le ribín eile ar a bhfuil an leacht 'Comhairdeas leighis.'

Comharta leighis isí an nathair nimhe ar fud an domhain agus cuireann sí i gcuimhne sean-scéal eile atá le faghail i leabhar Sabála'—gur fearrdh Gaedheal (ó n-ar thuisinigh ár gcinéal).

Le nathair nimhe i dtír na h-Eigipte i go mbeárna Maoise a leigheas le n-a slait i leis an nathair umhidhe. D'fhan an dath glas ar cholm an ghreama-ghiucal agus mar gheall air sin.

Tugadh Gaedheal Glas air as sin amach.

Tógadh an leacht 'Comhairdeas leighis' (.i. Comhoinn leighis) ó chóir de'n 'Táim Dó Chuilgne' atá le faghail i 'leabhar Laigean'—lámh scribinn do thomsuigeadh 1150 A.D. súl a dtáinig na Sascanaigh anall chugainn. Baineann an scéal le tréunse cogaidh bhráthardha i n-Éireann tamaillín roimh Dhreith Chríost. Do díodh an dá phríomhaoi sa scéal—Cuchulainn agus Ferdiadh—ag troid i gcomhrac aoin-fir i rith an lae ar bhruach atá ar imeall-bórd Chúgidh Uladh—ach istoidhche raisiruigeadh siad a gcuid luibeanna ice ar 'a chéile. Agus é ag cur ar an deagh-iomchar chródha so baineann fear thomhuighte na lámh-scribinne úsáidh as na foclaib 'Comhairdeas leighis.' Is ionann é sin agus a ráidh 'Aire a thabairt go coibéiseach dos na foisid idir cara agus namha—Comhairle do-sháraighe in-leanta go deó.

TOMÁS MAC CIONAODHA.

ceol i n-eirinn.

Easbaiḋ faill a ḋoiṡg Éire ar í féin do ċur i n-iúl, le sgaṫaiṁ fada, i saoġal an ċéoil. Tá ceólṫóirí aġainn aġus bí ariaiṁ aċ nuair a cuirtear an tír i gcomórtas le tíorṫa eile, giḋ naċ gcreiḋeann an sluaġ é, is mór atá Éire ċun ḋeiread. Ní loċt orainn sin, áraċ. Mar a ḋubras, easbaiḋ faill aġus géarsmaċt an ḋoiġcriġ ba ḃun leis an sġéal ó ṫús.

Nuair a ḋeirim "ceol" aġus "ceoltóirí" ba ṁaiṫ liom go dtuigfí gur aġ taġairt do ġaċ aon duine a ṫéiġeas le ceól atáim. An ṫé a ċumas é, an ṫé a ṁúineas é, an ṫé a ċanas nó a ḋéanas é ġabáil le ġuṫ nó ar ġléas seanmna. Tá daoine ḋe'n uile ċineál sin i n-Éirinn pá láṫair, cuid aca ar ṫeabas aċ isteaċ le n-a ċéile, níltí ion-ċunṫa i gcompráid le tíorṫa eile go póill.

Aoinne a ṫéiġeas aġ Cuirmeaċa Ceoil sa gcaṫair seo Baile Áṫa Cliaṫ, tuigfe sé an méid sin. Ġaċ seaċtain, sa nGeimṁriaḋ aċ go h-áiriṫe, taġann ó ṫiórṫa an ḋomain sreaṫa ceoltóirí ṁór luċt a ḃrán, luċt seimnte ar ċláirsiġ, ḃerólin, ċelló aġus ġaċ aon ġléas ḋá bfuil ann. Coiġcriġ iad go léir go bfuil a gcliú i bfad is i ngearr ar fud na seaċt ríoġaċtaí. Ár nod, tá Seán Mac Cormaic aġainn aċ níl an, ḋá ṁéid é ér meas air, aċ braon i mór-ċuile an t-saoġail ceóil.

Aċ feictear ḋom go mbeid aṫrú ar an sġéal feasta. An tasbántas a rinne an ċéad buiḋean ḋe sgoil ceóil Airm na h-Éirean le deireannas, ḋair liom gur comarṫa é go bfuil aṫrú i ndán do ċúrsaí ceóil sa tír é. Bí annsin aġainn, sgata Gaeḋeal, aġus iad oilte ar ċeólta mór-ċliuṁala na bpríomúġdar do ṡeimnt ċom slaċtṁar áluinn sin is go mba ḋeacair aon ḋream ceoltóirí d'fáġail le cur ina gcoimnid. Comarṫa é gur féidir leis an Arm an-ċabair a ṫabairt ċun tuisgint i gceól do ṫabairt do ṁuimntir na tíre, aġus ċun a n-aigneaḋ doóiriú ar comórtas i gceól le tíorṫa an ḋomain.

Tá obair mór roiṁ an sgoil seo ceóil an Airm aġus obair ḋeacraċ mar tá eagla orm go bfuil áiteaċa ar fud na h-Éireann go bfuil an tuisgint i gceól imṫiġṫe ar fad ar fad. Níl aon "ċluas" aġ na daoine, ḋeirim, i n-áiteaċa, mar naċ bfuaraḋar leis na céadta bliaḋan faill ar ċeól do ċloisteáil nó ar ċeól do ċleaċtaḋ. Beiṫ ḋeire leis an sġéal sin uaiṫ seo suas. Sgaipfiṫ an sgoil seo ceoltóirí cliste ins gaċ áiṫ ḋe ċeiṫre árda na h-Éireann ċun soisgéil ar leiṫ do leaṫnú—soisgéal áluinn aoiḃinn—soisgéal naoṁṫa árd-aiġeantaċ. Ní fios cé'n mór-ṁaiṫeas a ḋéanpas a leiṫeid seo d'obair.

Caiṫfead tráċt ar ḋá niṫ eile go bféadfaí aisti fada do sgríoḃaḋ ar ġaċ ceann aca .i. (1) Ceist an "Ṫóne" agus (2) Sean-fuinn na nGaeḋeal. Nuair a ċéad-ċuireaḋ i gcéill do'n t-saoġal go raiḃ sgoil mar seo ḋá ḃunú aġ an Arm, bí an éiṁe i n-áirḋe ar ḋaoine áiriṫe mar ġeall ar gur ġearmáineaċ a páġaḋ i mbun na h-oibre agus faoi gur ġlacaḋ le "pitch" naċ raiḃ, ḋá mḃfíor ḋóiḃ féin, feileaṁnaċ d' atmospéir na tíre. Ní ḋéarfad aċ seo: má bí aoinne ḋe na daoine cliste sin i láṫair aġ an Aṁaeclain oiḋċe na Cuirme-ċeóil, ba ċeart go dtuigfiḋís gur breall a bí orṫa agus gur seapóiḋeaċ iad a dtuairimí. Rine an buiḋean ceóil píosaí fada cruaḋa i gcaiṫeaṁ ḋá uair a' ċluig agus níor ċuir an "pitch" de buiḋe nó de bán. Maiḋir leis an "tone," bí sé go seóiġ ar fad.

Casbaim an Coirnéal Fritz Brassé go soiléar gur féidir an oiread céanna do ḋéanaṁ ar san sean-ċeóil na nGaeḋeal is a rine na príoṁ uġdair Ruisiánaġ ar son sean-ċeóil na réigiún siúd. Is ion-ṁolta an iarraċt, gan aiṁreas, a rinne sé, ar roiṁ de na píosaí is árda do siaṁaḋ i n-a ċéile agus fantaisé do ḋéan ṁ'fiḋ. Go deiṁiṁ, fiḋear go h-áluinn. Agus rud a b'fearr ná a ċéile, cuid aca—sean-baillérói go mba ḋóiġ liom náṙḃ ṁú mórán iad—rinne sé sár-ṁósaí ceóil asta. Is ar nigin ar éigin a d'aiṫin mé iad.

Beiṫ súil agam le deiġ-obair ó Sgoil Ceóil Airm na h-Éireann.

leon ó broin.

aiteas daoine.

Is mó áit ar fúd an ḋomain a ṫárluiġ ḋom Aiprionn d'éisteaċt ó am go h-am: i mboṫán aṁairc in Iarṫar Aimeirice, imeasg na uiġéirí i Samaica, in árd-séipéil mór spiaġaċ i Lisbon, i Lonnḋain fuar aġus in áiteanna naċ iad. Is cuiṁin liom aon ḋoiṁneaċ aṁáin, tá piċe bliaḋan ó ṡoin anois is ḋóċa, aġus mé i gCanoí i gCeilon. Bíos óg aġus ní raiḃ aon taiṫiġe aġam ar an áit aġus bí saġas sġáṫ orm ḋul go h-Aiprionn imeasg na ndaoine, fiḋear ċom ait, ċom neaṁċoiṫċianta san, ċom ciúin aġus ċom do-ṫuigse mar a bíonn muintear an Oiṙeir i gcoṁnuiḋe. Aċ d'éiriġeas go moc, pe sġeul é: timpeall a sé a cloġ is ḋóiġ liom. Bíonn an t-Aiprionn á ráḋ ġaċ aon uair a ċluig ona cúig go dtí a h-oċt a cloġ mar ġo mbeaḋ broṫal an lae aġ luiġe ar an bpobal an iomarċa ḋá dtaḃairpiḋe le céile iad níos ḋéiḋeaniġe sa ló. Isteaċ liom tríd an doras mór, fuaireas áit i lár an t-séipéil aġus d'fenċas mór-ṫimpeall orm. Ní raiḃ oiread a's aon duine geal-ċroicinneaċ aṁáin ann aċ mé féin aġus an saġart. Bí buiḋean mic léiġin gairid ḋom aġus maiġistir na mbun aġus an fiad a's a bí an t-Aiprionn ar siubal is aṁlaid a fiodar aġ taḃairt aṁaċ paiḋreaċa aġus á breaġairt os árd a gcinn a's a ngiḋa ḋóiḃ féin. Bíos boḋar acu. Ar an dtaoḃ eile ḋíom bí sean bean (maran sean fear a bí ann) aġus í sínte siar ar an úrlár aġus ġaċ aon cróán aġus caoineaḋ ar siubal aici. Ní ċuiṁin liom ro-ṁaiṫ cionnus a bí na mná cóiriġṫe aċ aṁáin na sluaiġte ḋíoḃ a bí aġ glacaḋ comaoine: fada a bí ar ġaċ aon duine acu san, ceannaiḃ bána, ceannaiḃ dearġa, gorma a's ġaċ aon ḋaṫ aċ na fearaiḃ—ní raiḃ raḋarc riaṁ go dtí iad, a duine. Is beag ar fad acu a raiḃ an cóiruí ḋúṫċais orṫa a ná cóiriú na h-Euróipe aċ an oiread—aġ iarraiḋ a beiṫ eatorra, tá a fios aġat, aġus ba ḋóiġ leat gur ċuaḋar as a sliġe ċun iad féin do ḋeimaṁ go greannṁar aisteaċ. Fear breáġ árd, cuir i gcás, saġas sgiorta air, casóg euḋaiġ aġus pairceann a móra san euḋaċ ġan, bóna árd lín aġus, ċun báṙr ceart do ċur ar anobair, polt fada ḋub casta ar a ċeann ar nós mná aġus é lán de ċíoraċa maiseaṁla! Ó'fanas ann le linn Aipriinn eile aġus duine de luċt na h-áite a bí ann mar ṡaġart an uair sin. B'ait liom gurb as Deurla a ṫug sé an seanmóin uaiḋ, gan aoinne aġ éisteaċt leis a raiḃ an Deurla aige mar ċeanġa ḋúṫċais, maran aiteoċtaiḋe mise—agus ní Deurlóir mise aċ an oiread aċ aṁáin nuair ná bíonn aon leiġeas aġam air.

Bíos ċun cur síos ar áit eile 'na rabas aġ éisteaċt Aiprinn go minic, .i. tír na mBascaiġ, aċ tá ndeunpaiṁn san is ḋóċa go mbeaḋ fear eagair an "Sguab" anuas orm, mar go bfuil cúpla alt aige uaim le foillsiú, aġ tráċt ar nósanna an náisiúin sin aġus roiṁnt taġairt ann ḋona séipéil ġrl.

Bél má bíonn suiḃaltaċ sgeultaċ níl aon teinteán mar ar dteinteán féin i ndeire na sgríbe. I Spideul i gco. na Gaillimḃ a éistiġeas Aiprionn an ḋoiṁnaċ so caiṫe aġus deirim-se leat, a léiġṫeoiṙ, gur ṫoġaḋ mo ċroiḋe le neart áṫais ann. Tá an séipeul ar ġeabas (sé an truaġ ná fuil mórán ḋá leiṫéid in Éirinn aġus ḋob' fu d'aoinne a ċuireann aon t-suim in as' ċor i nuḋaí deaġ-ċumḋa, deaġ-ġleusta, ḋul á feuċaint.) Aċ ní hé sin é aċ é seo: ní raiḃ focal Deurla le cloisint ann: soisgeul a's paiḋreaċa á dtaḃairt amaċ aġ an saġart i nGaeḋilġ blasta, aġus Gaeḋralġ á steallaḋ aġ na daoine, fiú aġ na Gárdaí Síoṫċána féin.

Aċ, mo ċreaċ—bí saiġḋiúiri na hÉireann ann, gan focal Gaeḋilge acu aġus gan aon náire orṫa mar ġeall air, is eagal liom—sgara cailíní Gaeḋealaċa bailiġṫe timpeall orṫa aġ geata an barraic aġus iad aġ teaċt isteaċ ar ċleaċtaḋ an Deurla binn go breáġ, bog, taparú!

an ċú mall.

Abrán na bfian.

(The Soldier's Song).

Le cead ó Liam Ó Rinn, a cuir Gaoluinn air.

I.

Seo díb, a cáirde, duan ógláis,
Catréimeac, bríoghmar, ceólmar,
Ár dteinte cnámh go buacac táid
'S an spéir go mín réaltógach.
Is fonnmhar faobharach sinn cun gleó',
'S go tionnmhar glé roim teigeact do'n ló
Fé ciúmeas caomh na h-oíche' ar seól ;
Seo lib canais Abran na bfian.

Curpá :

Sinn-ne fianna fáil atá fé geall ag Éirinn
Buidean d'ár slua tar tuinn do ráinig cúgainn
Fé mórd beit saor, Seanntír ár sinsear feasda
Ní fágfar fé'n tíorán ná fé'n trál.
Anocht a téigeam sa bearna baogail—
Pé olc maith é—le gean do Gaedil,
Le guna sgréach fé lámhac na bpléar !
Seo lib canais Abrán na bfian.

II.

Cois bánta réidhe ar árdaib slé'
Da buadhach ár sinsear rómhainn,
A lámhach go tréan fé'n saor brat séin
'Tá cuas sa gaoith go seólta.
Da dúthcas riamh d'ár gcine cáid
Gan úmpáil siar ó imirt áir
'S a' siubal mar iad i gcomnuid náimhad
Seo lib canaig Abrán na bfian.

Curpá :

Sinn-ne &c.

III.

A buidean nach fann d'fuil Gaoidil is Gall
Sin breaca lae na saoirse,
Tá sgeimle 's sgamh' ar dhaoidib naimhad
Roimh rangaib laoch' ár dtíre,
Ár dteinte 's tréith gan spréach anois,
Sin luisne glé sa spéir anoir ;
'S an bioda (a)raon na bpléar agaib
Seo lib canaig Abrán na bfian.

Curpá :

Sinn-ne, &c.

An Gaedilge milis dinn.

Fonn—" She is a Rich and Rare Land."

Is í mo teanga féin í,
'Sí seana teanga Gaedeal í,
Is teanga blasda séimh í
An Gaedilge milis dinn.
Ní teanga garb dubach í,
Ní teanga ceapfad búir í,
Ach teanga greanta múinte
An Gaedilge milis dinn.

Nior dealbaig an saogal so
Aon teanga buaid ar Gaedilge,
Mar mil a sile ó chraobhcaibh
An Gaedilge milis dinn.
Ní teanga bacach baoth í,
Ní teanga crapthach clé í,
Ach teanga aibid glé glinn
An Gaedilge milis dinn.

Ní séanfainnse mo Gráidh dí
Dá mbeadh an saogal á cáine
Ach labharfainn-sé go bréagh bog
An Gaedilge milis dinn.
Mo gráidh, mo cion, mo ceol í
Mo leanán cneasda cóir í
Tobar glan an eolais
An Gaedilge milis dinn.

Is teanga í bí aosta
'S ibfad fé meas ag éigsib
'S gan sa teanga béarla
Ach garb-glór gan críc.
Da mór modeamair trácht í,
Da mór in eamhain áil í,
Da mór ag fearaib fáil í
An Gaedilge milis dinn.

Go mairid sí go bláthmar
Ag Gaedil go brách i gclár Luirc ;
Go gcantar í le h-átas
Go ríomhar í fé críc.
Ó rí ár dteanga féin í,
Sí seana teanga Daedeal í,
Is teanga blasta séimh í
An Gaedilge milis dinn.

Lorga Liath-Dán.

"AN POSADH."

Tá deich mbliana díreach ó shin ann ó cheud-chuimhnigheadh ar " Ógláigh na hEireann " do chur ar bun. Tá timpeal naoi mbliana ó shin ann ó cheud-chuimhnigheadh ar 'an bhFáinne a chur ar bun. Bhí sé de phríbhléid agamsa bheith páirteach san dá obair sin. Bhíos láithreach ag baisteadh an dá leanbh, agus bhinnse na bhfochair agus iad ag fás is ag borradh is ag aibiú. Ní hiongna, dá réir sin, go gcuirfinn-se ana-spéis i bpósadh na beirte .i. Fáinne na n-Oglách. Go mairid siad a chéile agus go raibh sliocht sleachta ar shliocht a sleachta.

Ní fios cad é an méid maitheasa is féidir a theacht as an bpósadh son. Tá fhios againn go léir gurbh í obair na Gaedhilge ba thróig leis an obair eile go léir do ruagair na Gaill as Eirinn agus do chuir Saorstát Eireann ar bun. Tá fhios againn ná beadh brí ná éifeacht leis an obair eile go léir i n-éamuis na Gaedhilge. Mara bhfuilmíd chun Stát Gaedhalach a bheith againn, níor ghá dhúinn a bhfuaireamair dá dhuadh. Níor ghá an dortadh fola ná an fulang peannaidí chun na Gaill do dhíbirt as Eirinn, mara mbeidh againn dá bhárr ach Stát agus náisiún a labharfaidh an Beurla agus a dheunfaidh aithris ar na Gallaibh. Ach tá fhios againn ná beidh son amhlaidh. Na daoine ata i gceannus an tSaorstáit agus na daoine ata i gceannus an Airm, bhí baint aca i gcomhnuidhe leis an obair chun náisiún fíor-Gaedhlach a chimeád in Eirinn; tuigid siad cad tá uainn, agus deunfaid siad beart dá réir. Ní Stát Gallda a bheidh againn ach Stát Gaedhlach; agus Arm Gaedhlach chun é chosaint.

Is feárr fé dhó de shaighdiúr an té go bhfuil an Ghaedhilg aige ná an té atá dall uirthi. Tuigean an Gaedhilgeóir fios fath sgéil na hoibre go léir, tuigean sé cad is náisiúntacht ann agus cad iad na cuspóirí a sprioc sinn chun Saorstát do bhaint amach le héigean lámh is le fadfhulang péinne. An dá ghleus ba thách taighe chuige ab ead lucht na Gaedhilge agus lucht na ngunnaí. Ba threiside iad a chéile agus is treiside an náisiún iad a bheith táithte le chéile i bpearsanaibh saighdiúr fíor-Ghaedhlach san Arm Náisiúnta.

Dá bhrí sin molaim se an pósadh agus guidhim ádh agus amhantór ar Fháinne na nÓglách agus sliocht sleachta de shaighdióraibh calma fíor-Ghedhalacha air.

PIARAS BEASLAÍ.

COMHACHT AN DRAMA.

Is mór an truagh nach dtugaimíd aire agus urraim níos fearr do cheann de na rudaí is glórmhaire dar bhronn Dia orainn—tá mé ag tagairt do theanga na nGaedheal, mar is í an rud is naomhtha, is ársa, agus is Gaedhealaí dá bhfuil againn í. An Gheadilg! Goidé chuireann sí i gcuimhne dhuinn? Na céadta bliain de Phágántacht inar mhair laochra lúthmhara agus óg-mhná grádhmhara; na céadta blain de ghradam agus d'onóir, de léigheann agus d'fhoghluim; agus na céadta eile bliain d'anás agus d'anróre an bháis agus na h-uaighe; agus annsin arís ré na h-óige agus na h-aiseirghe. Sin iad na rudaí a chuireann an Gheadilg i gcuimhne dhúinn. Oighreacht uasal is eadh í, agus ba cheart dúinn go léir ó dhuine liath go leanbh ár sean-dicheall do dhéanamh chun an oighreacht sin d'iompar go h-urramach agus go grádhmhar thar an linn seo. Tá sé de dhualgas orainn an Ghaedhilg do thabhairt anonn don ghlúin a thiocfaidh inar ndiaidh, agus ár gcion féin do dhéanamh chun borradh agus fás do chur into. Is fiú í ár saothar, ár n-aire agus ár ngrádh.

Tá a thuairim féin ag gach duine goidé mar dhéanfaidh sé an soathar san; goidé mar thabharfaidh sé an aire sin; agus goidé mar chuirfidh sé an gradh sin in úil. Gach duine agus a cheirín fein aige. Ach is truagh liom é bheith agam le rá gur mó an díobhaíl na an mhaith atá á dhéanamh ag a leath. Tá cuid aca ag cur an cheirín leis an ladhair mhóir nuair ba cheart é do chur leis an chroidhe. Deirtear gur tír gan anam tír gan teanga, ach is fíor fosta gur teanga gan anam teanga, nach is fíor fosta gur teanga gan anam teanga nach labharta. Cuirimís an teanga á labhairt. Cuirimís í os comhair na ndaoine i bhfuirm thaithneamhach Cuirimís í á labhairt ar an sráid, san oifig, ins an amharclainn. An bhuidhean drámaiochta atá ag cur an chuspóra dheireanaigh sin rompa, is fiú cabhair do thabhairt dóibh. Ni caint atá ag cur as dóibh, bail ó Dhia ortha, ach obair—obair mhor thabhachtach nach bhfuil a brí le feiceál go soléir go fóil mar tá sí ro-chomhgarach dúinn. Tá cuibhreann úr-nua le treachadh aca—cuibhreann nár bhac ár sinnsear leis in aindeoin a n-inntleachta, a bhfoghlumtha agus a gcáil. Níor bhac na Sean-Ghaedhil leis an dráma; níl fhios agam cé'n fáth. Na sean-náisiún eile a thug solas agus oideas don domhan, bhí an dráma i bhfíor-thús a gcuid litríochta. Gluaiseacht thábhachtach iseadh gluaiseacht an dráma. I ngach tír, sé an bollscaire é roimh fhás agus leathnú na teangan—an bollscaire roimh réim na litríochta. Féach ar Shakespeare Shasana agus an borradh litríochta a d'fhás ina dhiaidh.

Is mó cineál dráma ann, agus sé an dainséar is mó go leanfaidh an scoil nua so de dhrámaí na dtuathánach (peasant plays). Mholfainn dóibh gan an iomarca measa a bheith aca ar smuainte Dhonnchaidh Fheilimidh no Pheaidí Ghráinne na tuatha. Ní ar chaint amháin a mhaireann teanga. Caithfidh sí smuainte uaisle, no pictiúirí uaisle a bheith inti, agus culaidh dheas d'fhocla fóirstineacha a bheith ar na smuainte sin. An féidir leis na Gaedhil é sin do dhéanamh? An bhfuil mí-mhisneach ortha? Ná biodh. Tá mianach ar fáil sa tír ach seans a thabhairt dó chó maith agus bhí, nó atá in aon tír eile.

Agus mo dhearmad, focal amháin don Arm. Sé an t-arm sciathán agus claidheamh cosanta an Naisiúin. Tá na h-oifigigh agus na saighdiúirí toghtha ó cheithre cúinní na h-Éireann, no ba cheart go mbéadh. Tá meas agus urram aca do Éire gan roinn, gan deighilt. Cineál do Éire bheag ionta féin is eadh iad. Narbh'fhéidir leo cabhrú le gulaiseacht na Gaedhilge le cumainn a chur ar siúu ina measc féin. Cuireann siad cumainn ar siúl chun amharc indiaidh cleasa lúth. Ach tá súil agam nach bhfuil siad ag déanamh dearmaid gur luachmhaire go mór lúthmhaireachte aigne agus anma ná lúthmhaireacht cuirp. Cuiridís ar siúl ina measc buidhin drámaíochta díreach mar chuireann siad ar siúl buidhin bhoxála agus buidhin phéile agus buidhean an fháinne. Tá an chaoi aca má tá an sprid agus an t-anam taobh thiar de, agus tá mé cinnte go bhfuil.

Mar dubhairt mé cheana, teanga gan anam teanga nach labhartar. Níl uirlís eile ar fáil, chun fuaimeanna binne agus caint anamúil na Gaedhilge do thabhairt dúinn, atá leath chó h-éifeachtúil leis an dráma agus leis an stáiste. Má's rud é go bhfuil Arm na h-Éireann chun bheith Gaedhealach le n-ár linn-ne, caithfear iarracht do dhéanamh an teanga do mhúineadh do na saighdiúirí i gcoitchinne, agus níl aon rud is mó a chabhróchaidh chiuge sin ná feidhm do bhaint as an dráma agus as an stáiste. Ba lag an mhaise d'aoinne a rá nach mbéadh dlúth-bhaint ag Arm na h-Éireann le gach gluaiseacht a theéigheann chun leasa na tíre. Is mar lucht treortha ar na gluaiseachtaí seo is cóir agus is dual dóibh a bheith, agus níl aon amhras agam nach mar sin a bheidh an scéal aca sa ghluaiseacht is uaisle dóibh go léir—gluaiseacht na Gaedhilge.

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THE MOVES.

PAWNS may be likened to Infantry Units.

They move forward in a straight line towards the enemy. At the first move they may move either one or two squares. Afterwards they can move only one square at a time. They can only move forward if the square in front of them is vacant. They can, however, kill or take a piece on either their left or right, provided they do not endanger the King.

Example 1: White P.K4. If Black now moves P—Q4 or P.K.B4, the White Pawn can take it. The take is different to Draughts, inasmuch as the space occupied by the taken piece is occupied by the piece which takes it. Thus, if Black moves P—Q4, White could take it. The move would be recorded P x P, and this would mean that White's pawn would now be on Q5.

Example 2:	White.	Black.
	P.K4	P—Q4
	Kt.—KB3	Q—K2

Now, White could not take Pawn, as by doing so he would expose his King to the attack of the Black Queen, which would be called exposing check.

ROOKS may be likened to Artillery.

They move any number of squares in a straight line, provided no piece intervenes, and provided that by doing so they do not expose check.

It will be seen at the beginning of the game the Rook cannot move at all. The field has to be cleared for them. Now study the Board, and you will see that at the most rapid (and incidentally unsound) development it will take three moves to get Rook into position for attacking the enemy, i.e., (1) P.R4, (2) R.R3, (3) R.K3, etc.

BISHOPS have a powerful influence. They have the same range of movement as the Rook, but can only move or take in a diagonal line. Thus, it will be seen that a Bishop placed on a Black Square will never occupy a White Square throughout the game.

KNIGHTS may be likened to cavalry. They are the only piece on the Board that can jump over other pieces. They move three Squares at a time, one in a straight line and one in a diagonal. It follows that a Knight in a White square can never, in a single move, get to another White square. On an empty Board place a Knight at K4. You will see that he has the choice of eight squares—K.Kt.3, K.Kt.5—K.B2—K.B6, Q2—Q6, Q.B3—Q.B5.

THE QUEEN is really a combination of all pieces except the Knight—the wisdom of the Bishop, the ponderous and effective action of the Rook, and the hard fighting qualities of an Infantry Unit. Can move and take either straight or diagonally any number of squares.

THE KING represents the head of the Nation. He can only move one square at a time (except when Castling). When he is attacked he is said to be in Check. When he cannot move out of check without exposing himself to another check, and cannot interpose another piece between himself and the attacking piece, he capitulates. He is never taken. Defeat and disaster may be acknowledged, but he holds himself ever free to try conclusions with the enemy on future occasions. The unquenchable quality of his spirit is recognised by the fact that, if all his available pieces are tied up, and he cannot move without moving into check, the position is called stalemate, and is considered equivalent to a draw.

CASTLING.—If the King has not moved and either Rook has not moved, and all intermediate pieces, i.e., Bishop, Kts. and Queen, are out of the way, either Castle may be brought up to the square beside the King, and the King then moved to the square on the other side of the Rook. Provided the King does not move into check or does not cross a square which is in check.

Example:—On a clear Board place White King and Rooks on their squares; place Black Rook at K.B.Sq. and Black Bishop at K.R. Now White can Castle to Queen's side, although the Castle is threatened by the Bishop. He cannot Castle to King's side because the K.B. Square over which he passes is in check to the Rook.

J.P.M.C.

OFFICIAL NEWS.

Appointments, Resignations and Discharges.

In continuation of the Appointments in G.R.O. 45, publication in G.R.O. being discontinued owing to provisions of Defence Forces (Temporary) Act, 1923, the following General Staff and Staff Duties, Appointments and Discharges Memo. (No. 4) was issued under date 15th October:—

APPOINTMENTS—Nil.

DISCHARGES.

(Demobilised as from 26th October, 1923. Asterisk denotes resignation tendered.)

*Capt. Thomas Boylan, Department of Adutant-General.
2nd Lieut. James Burke, M.G. Company, 51st Battalion, Athlone Command.
Comdt. Thomas Callaghan, Command Staff, Claremorris Command.
Capt. Joseph Caprani, Department of Chief of General Staff.
*Lieut. James Carney, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
Capt. Walter Christie, O.C. "A" Company, 40th Battalion, Cork Command.
2nd Lieut. Michael Clare, "C" Company, 1st Battalion, Dublin Command.
Capt. R. P. Cleary, Department of Adjutant General.
Comdt. James Coen, Athlone Command.
Lieut. Arthur Cork, Assistant Adjutant, Special Infantry Corps.
Lieut. Victor G. Cottell, Army Corps of Engineers.
Capt. Terence Cousins, Army Corps of Engineers.
Capt. Christopher J. Creedon, 4th Battalion, Special Infantry Corps.
Capt. Patrick J. Crowley, Assistant Command Q.M., Cork.
Capt. Joseph Doran, 50th Battalion, Dublin Command.
2nd Lieut. Michael Joseph Doogan, Assistant Adjutant, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
Lieut. William Duffy, Army Corps of Engineers.
A/Capt. Louis P. Ferguson, Army Corps of Engineers.
2nd Lieut. Thomas Ferrick, "B" Company, 34th Battalion, Claremorris Command.
*Lieut. Michael Fogarty, "B" Company, Salvage Corps.
Capt. Robert Foley, Q.M. 11th Battalion, Limerick Command.
2nd Lieut. Vincent Hay, Assistant Adjutant, 40th Battalion, Cork Command.
2nd Lieut. Patrick Higgins, 59th Battalion, Cork Command.
2nd Lieut. William Higgins, M.G. Company, 6th Battalion, Kerry Command.
A/Lieut. John Hinton, Assistant Corps Q.M., Army Corps of Engineers.
1st Lieut. Taylor Innes, Command Laundry, Dublin Command.
1st Lieut. Roland Keane, 50th Battalion, Dublin Command.
Capt. James B. Keegan, Adjutant, 5th Battalion, Athlone Command.
1st Lieut. James William Keegan, Legal Staff, Athlone Command.
Lieut. Matthew Kelleher, Special Infantry Customs.
Lieut. John C. Kilkenny, Army Corps of Engineers.
Capt. Arthur George Liddane, "D" Company, 4th Battalion, Special Infantry Corps.
*Capt. Sean Lynch, "A" Company, 31st Battalion, Limerick Command.
*Lieut. William Lynch, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
Lieut. Robert Lynn, Department of Adjutant General.
Lieut. Joseph Lynskey, Special Infantry Customs.
2nd Lieut. Patrick B. McCarthy, "B" 'Company, 9th Battalion, Kerry Command.
Lieut. James McGivern, Department of Adjutant General.
Lieut. Stephen McHale, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
2nd Lieut. John McKeown, 55th Battalion, Dublin Command.
Lieut. Patrick McLoughlin, 'C Company, 26th Battalion, Claremorris Command.
Lieut. Newman H. Maloney, Army Corps of Engineers.
Lieut. Anthony Merrick, Special Infantry Customs.
Lieut. Patrick Mulvenny, Army Corps of Engineers.
Lieut. William L. Mulvey, Army Corps of Engineers.
2nd Lieut. Christopher Murphy, Army Corps of Engineers.
Capt. Michael Murtagh, Special Infantry Customs.
Lieut. Michael O'Brien, Athlone Prison Staff, Athlone Command.
2nd Lieut. Patrick O'Brien, Assistant Adjutant, 59th Battalion, Cork Command.
Capt. John O'Donohue, Q.M., 15th Battalion, Cork Command.
Lieut. Michael O'Keeffe, "A" Company, 59th Battalion, Cork Command.
2nd Lieut. Timothy J. O'Mahony, Army Corps of Engineers.
Lieut. John Joseph O'Neill, Army Pay Corps.
Lieut. Peter O'Neill, Special Infantry Customs.
2nd Lieut. Eugene O'Riordan, Asst. Adjutant, 38th Battalion, Cork Command.
Lieut. Edward O'Shea, 24th Battalion, Dublin Command.
Capt. W. A. Pritt, Legal Staff, Claremorris Command.
*Lieut. Liam Quinlan, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
2nd Lieut. John Joseph Roche, Asst. Adjutant, 29th Battalion, Curragh Command.
1st Lieut. Michael Ryan, Accounts Officer, Claremorris Command.
Lieut. James Ryan, Special Infantry Customs.
1st Lieut. Edward Mark Scully, Army Signal Corps, Portobello.
Comdt. Matthew Sheridan, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
Capt. Thomas F. Slattery, Command Ordnance Officer, Claremorris Command.
1st Lieut. Joseph Smyth, 23rd Battalion, Athlone Command.
Capt. Sean Smyth, Q.M., 17th Battalion, Kerry Command.
2nd Lieut. Cornelius H. Sullivan, Asst. Q.M., 54th Battalion, Curragh Command.
Capt. James Switzer, 16th Battalion, Dublin Command.
Lieut. Andrew Symington, Special Infantry Customs.
Lieut. Fitzgerald A. Wall, Command Staff, Kerry Command.
Capt. James Walsh, Athlone Prison, Athlone Command.
Lieut. Jeremiah Walsh, Army Corps of Engineers.
Capt. Patrick Walsh, Army Corps of Engineers, Claremorris.
2nd Lieut. John J. Watters, Asst. Adjutant, 61st Battalion, Claremorris Command.
1st Lieut. William Wharton, "B" Company, 9th Battalion, Kerry Command.

DELETIONS—Appointment and Discharges Memo. No. 3.

Notice of Demobilisation of the following Officers is withdrawn:—
Lieut. Timothy Barry, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
Captain Frank Curran, "A" Company, 34th Battalion, Claremorris Command.
Lieut. John Donnellan, D.A.P.M., Claremorris Command.
Captain Richard Barry Duke, 15th Battalion, Cork Command.
Lieut. John McDonnell, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
Lieut. George McLoughlin, 1st Battalion, Special Infantry Corps.
Lieut. Michael O'Rourke, "A" Company, 24th Battalion, Claremorris Command.
Lieut. Arthur Russell, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.

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SUSPENSION OF DEMOBILISATION—APPOINTMENTS AND DISCHARGES MEMO. No. 3.

Capt. Patrick Joseph Corcoran, 3rd Battalion, Special Infantry Corps.

The demobilisation of this Officer is suspended pending investigation by Court-martial of charges brought under the Defence Forces (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1923, for an offence or offences alleged committed subsequent to date of issue of notice of demobilisation.

DISMISSAL.

Capt. Michael Stokes, Barrack Staff, Parkgate, is dismissed the Services as from 11th October, 1923, consequent upon conviction by the Civil Authorities.

CLONMEL OFFICER'S WEDDING.

The marriage ceremony took place on 26th September at SS. Peter and Paul, Clonmel, of Capt. Sean Cooney, second in Command, 25th Infantry Battalion, and Miss E. Cleary, second daughter of Mr. Michael Clery, Old Bridge, Clonmel.

The Right Rev. Monsignor Walsh, P.P., officiated, Miss D. Cleary acted as Bridesmaid, with Capt. Sean Power, Adjutant, 25th Infantry Battalion, Clonmel, as best man. The ceremony was attended by a number of Officers, including Major General Prout, G.O.C., and as the happy pair left the Church an arch of steel was formed from the Church to the gate by a detachment of N.C.O.'s of the Clonmel Garrison under Capt. J. O'Farrell.

Miss Cleary took an active part in the National movements, and has been connected with the Army in the capacity of clerk since its inception. She was the recipient of a handsome present from the lady typists attached to the Command Staff and Battalions at Clonmel.

NOTICE.
Vacancies in the Police Forces.

General Routine Order No. 53 contains the following Notice:—

The following vacancies in the Police Forces are announced, and are—where suitable applicants are available—restricted to men who have served in the National Forces:—

DUBLIN METROPOLITAN POLICE.—Fifty recruits are required forthwith. Candidates must be between the ages of 19 and 27 years, must be at least 5 feet 10 inches in height (without boots), with a mean chest measurement of at least 36 inches, and not less than 11 stone weight.

Slight allowances in respect of these requirements may be made in the case of candidates otherwise desirable.

Candidates must be strong and active, unmarried, and of good appearance and physique. They should be able to read and write well, have a good knowledge of English grammar and arithmetic, and be generally intelligent. Preference shall be given to candidates possessing a good knowledge of Irish.

Forms of application should be applied for at once to the Adjutant-General, General Headquarters, Dublin.

GARDA SIOCHANA.—Applications are invited at once for 400 vacancies which it is proposed to fill within the next two or three months from men who have given service in the National Forces.

Candidates must be at least 5 feet 9 inches in height (without boots) with a mean chest measurement of 36 inches. Candidates of a height of 5 feet 11 inches or over must have a mean chest measurement of 37 inches.

Slight allowances in respect of these requirements may be made in the case of candidates otherwise desirable.

Candidates must be strong and active, unmarried, and of good appearance and physique, and will be required to pass an examination in reading, writing and dictation, spelling and arthmetic (first four rules—simple and compound).

Preference will be given to candidates possessing a good knowledge of Irish.

Forms of application should be applied for forthwith to the G.O.C. of any Command or the Adjutant-General, General Headquarters, Dublin.

At a time when the strength of the Army is undergoing a reduction, the attention of all concerned is drawn to the fact that these positions are comparatively attractive, and offer good prospects to men of good character who are prepared to devote themselves attentively to their duties. Both of these Forces under an Irish Government are new Forces, with all the attractions and prospects of such.

GEAROID O SUILLEAVAIN, Lieut.-General,
Adjutant-General.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

FURNITURE BUSINESS.

The Commissioners of Public Works have vacancies in their Furniture Department for a limited number of temporary assistants.

Applicants must be of good character and educated and have a thorough knowledge of the furniture business in all its branches. Salary, £5 to £7 per week.

Applications, containing full particulars as to qualifications and experience, accompanied by copies of two recent testimonials, should be made through Resettlement Branch, Ministry of Industry and Commerce, Lord Edward Street, to the Secretary, Office of Public Works, 51 Stephen's Green East.

FORESTRY WORK.

A vacancy exists for a trained forestry foreman under the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland (Forestry Branch), 9 Upper Mount Street, Dublin. The applicant must comply with the following conditions:—

1. Age limit—25 to 40 years.
2. Applicant must be of strong physique, capable of carrying out the heaviest forms of work required in woods.
3. Applicant must have had practical training and experience in fencing, draining, planting, felling, nursery nursery work and account keeping.
4. Wages 50/- per week, plus free quarters, or an allowance not exceeding 2/6 per week in lieu thereof.
5. Hours: The full working day at the forest centre at which the applicant is stationed.
6. Engagement terminable at any time by the giving of one month's notice in writing on either side.

Applications to be sent through the Resettlement Branch, Ministry of Industry and Commerce, Lord Edward Street, Dublin.

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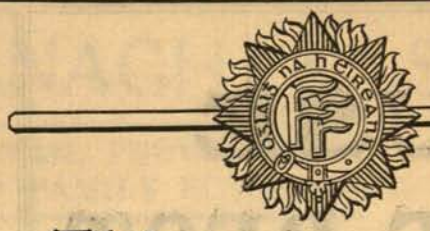

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Our Information Bureau.

When in doubt write to AN T-OGLACH.
BUT
Be brief.
Write on one side of the paper only.
Do not expect a reply by Post.
Send your full name and address.
Remember that anonymous letters are ignored.

DEPENDANTS' ALLOWANCE.

Mrs. Mary Dunne (Bray).—Glad to learn that you received the allowance all right, and that you are so warmly appreciative of our efforts on your behalf. Your letter amply repays us.

Corporal B. Maguire.—It is for the Investigation Officer, who has made inquiries into the special circumstances of your case, to decide the amount of the allowance. If you think it should be more than you are getting (having carefully studied the statement of the Minister for Defence), you could take the matter up with the Chief Pay Office.

"Anxious" (Kinsale).—Owing to a printer's error, the word "mother's" was substituted for "brother's" in No. 15. It is essential in all letters regarding Dependants' Allowance that the full name of the dependant and the full name and battalion of the soldier should be given. Otherwise inquiries cannot be made.

Vol. Jeremiah O'Connor.—We regret that we cannot help you in this matter. Unless you were contributing at least 12/- per week, clear of your board, to your mother's support, you are not entitled to Dependant's Allowance.

Sergt. J. O'Regan.—See foregoing answer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SERVICE BEFORE ENLISTMENT.—Corporal Patk. Waters.—Thanks for your appreciative remarks regarding "An t-Oglach." With regard to the payment you mention, we are having the matter inquired into.

RECRUITING.—"29th A" (Dublin).—(1) See announcement in panel these pages. (2) A decision will be announced in due course.

COMPANY SERGEANT.—"The Inquisitive Trio."—We hope you won't think us too inquisitive, but there is a little rule in connection with this journal about anonymous letters.

RATES OF PAY.—"A Loot in Distress."—Why write anonymously to us on the matter?

LONGER SERVICE.—"Sport" (Haulbowline).—We cannot advise you on this question. We would recommend you to write to the O/C. of your Corps through the proper channels for the information.

TRANSFER TO M.I.D.—"Regular" (Co. Cork).—"An t-Oglach" has been regularly on sale to the troops in Bandon. It is at present published fortnightly, but we hope to make it a weekly in the near future. With regard to your query, you should make application through your present O/C. to the O/C. of the Corps you wish to join.

RATION ALLOWANCE.—"Scarlet Pimpernel" (Curragh).—2/- per diem is the present regulation rate.

EMPLOYMENT.—Peter Mulvaney (Co. Cavan).—You should have received and filled up Civil Employment Form A.F. 173 before discharge. Apply to the nearest Employment Exchange.

RESCUE FROM DROWNING.—C. D. M. Dempsey (Baldonnel).—If some person communicated with the Humane Society on your behalf you might be awarded a certificate. It seems to us, however, that the facts as published in "An t-Oglach" should suffice for your purpose.

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VACANCIES IN D.M.P.—"Old Policeman" (Islandbridge).—You will see by an announcement appearing elsewhere in this issue with reference to vacancies in the D.M.P. and Civic Guard, that the grievance of which you write has absolutely no foundation.

JOINING BAND.—"Band" (Galway).—You appear to be a near relative of the man who said he had never played the fiddle, but he was quite sure he could if they would hand him one. The only persons without previous musical knowledge who are accepted for the Army Bands are youths aged between 15 and 18.

BACK PAY.—T Powell (Cork) and others.—See notice on this subject in last issue.

UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT.—Vol. J. Moran.—Your letter is rather chaotic. With regard to Unemployment Benefit, see issue No. 15, page 9, column 2. How did you come to receive £2 2s. 6d. per *week* Dependants' Allowance? See notice in this issue *re* payments on Discharge.

PAY.—Pte. J. Doyle (Clones).—Cannot quite understand your letter. Perhaps the rates of pay and allowances published in No. 16 of "An t-Oglach" will give you the information you require.

DEMOBILISATION.—"A Stitch in Time".—(1) All circumstances are being taken into consideration. (2) See Scale of Allowances, No. 16, page 18, col. 2. There is an allowance in addition to the 3/6 per *week* for the fourth child.

PENSION.—"Pridley" (Longford).—We regret that we cannot help you in this case. You should hear from the Ministry of Finance in the near future. Send stamped envelope to this office if you wish enclosure returned.

VANISHED LETTER.—No. 5117.—Your first letter did not reach us. Set forth the facts again, and we will let you have a reply at the earliest possible moment. We are taking steps to have "An t-Oglach" properly distributed in your camp.

DISCHARGE.—"Provost Staff," "Clasper" (Curragh).—Send your claim, *together with a copy of the Discharge Certificate*, to the Chief Pay Office, Portobello Barracks, Dublin.

Corporal O.S.—(1) With reference to your second question, see panel announcement in these pages. (2) Your first query contains its answer. If the order you mention has appeared you can claim discharge. (3) Yes.

Patrick Brew.—The Order applies to Discharges on and after 22nd June, 1923.

"Bordente" (Pettigo).—Your case is receiving immediate attention.

GRADE PAY.—Patrick Cheevers (Cork)—No authority exists for the grading of "Fitter's Helper."

RATION ALLOWANCE.—"Garryowen" (Limerick)—No. You should have drawn rations if you were entitled to them. J. H. (Waterford Command)—You are not entitled to rations or outdoor allowance unless it is certified that you cannot be accommodated or rationed in barracks. The Officer i/c Dependants could possibly supply the certificate required.

PROFICIENCY PAY.—J. Murphy (Dublin)—No. "Danny Boy" (Kerry)—(1) No. (2) The Pay Officer has definite instructions that Proficiency Pay is not to be issued in this case. You must take the matter up with your O.C.

POSITION OF Q.M.S.—"Burning Question" (Clonmel)—(1) No. (2) No.

PAYMENT ON DISCHARGE.

Payment of twenty-eight days' Pay and Allowances has been authorised for soldiers discharged on and after 22nd June, 1923, subject to the usual conditions in Defence Order No. 20. All claims in this respect should be forwarded, *together with a COPY of the Discharge Certificate*, to the Chief Pay Office, Portobello Barracks, Dublin.

All letters received at AN T-OGLACH Office relating to this question have been forwarded to the Chief Pay Office.

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Gaolainn do'n Arm.

Gaelic.	PHONETIC PRONOUNCIATION.	ENGLISH TRANSLATION.
SA bIADLANN (AR leANT).	SUV VEE-LUNN (ERR LAN NOOTH).	IN THE MESS (continued)
An breicfeast.	Abb bruk fossth.	The Breakfast.
Beir cugam braon uisce beiriże.	Berr koom brain ishga berraha.	Bring me a drop of boiling water.
Ní maiż liom an leiże seo.	Nee mwah lyumma letta su.	I don't care for this porridge.
Sin cugam an Salann, más é do toil é, gura maiż agat.	Sheen Kooma Sollun, mawish shay duh hull lay, gurra mwaha guth.	Pass me the Salt, Please, thank you.
Tá an slisne seo ana méiż.	Thawn shlishna shu anna vay.	This rasher is very fat.
Ní maiż liom feoil méiż.	Nee mwah lyum fyoel vay.	I don't like fat meat.
In aon cor, ub, uibe.	In nay kur, uv, ee.	At all, an egg, eggs.
Tabair dom cupán eile.	Thurrum kup pawn nella.	Give me another cup.
Seaċain anois, déanfaid sin.	Shackinna nish, daina shin.	Mind now, that will do.
Dfuil aon rud sa páipéar inniu ?	Will lair rudh suf faw paira nuv ?	Anything in the paper to-day ?
Níl, ać an seana sgéal.	Neel, ock, a shanna shkail.	No, the same old story.
An iospá blúire beag de'n císte so ?	Neess faw bloora byug din keeshda shu ?	Would you care for a piece of this cake ?
Tá sé ró milis ar fad.	Thaw shay roe villish arr foddh.	'Tis too sweet altogether.
Beid briosciod nó dó agam.	Beg bruss code no ghoe a gum.	Ill have a biscuit or two.
Ná beid cupán eile agat sa ?	Naw beg kup pawn nella guthsa ?	Won't you have another cup ?
Ní beid. Ní ólaim ać ceann amáin.	Nee veg. Nee oalim ack kyouna waun.	No. I drink only one.
Cá rabais aréir ? Dios ag an amarclann.	Kaw rouisha rare ? Veess igga nourklun.	Where were you last night ? At the theatre.
An raib aon maiż ann ? Cuirm ceoil.	Ruv vain wah houn ? Kirrim kyole.	Any good ? A concert.
Dí sé maiż go leor.	Vee shay mwah gul lore.	'Twas all right.
Dfuil tú críochnuiġte ?	Will thoo kreeknaha ?	Have you finished ?
Fan nóimid anois agus beag leat.	Fon noemida nish ogguss bedh lath.	Wait a minute now, I'll be with you.
An ólfair toitín ? Seo ceann.	Noalhir thut teen ? Shu kyoun.	Smoke a cigarette ? Here's one.
Dfuil cipíní agat ? Dosca.	Will kip peena guth ? Busska.	Have you matches ? A box.
Tá na toitíní seo ana lobża.	Thaw nuth tuteen shu ana luffa.	These cigarettes are rotten.
Dfuil sé ar lasad agat ?	Will shay err lossa guth.	Are you lighting.

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If you could keep this up for a considerable time you would find that the boot on which you used ordinary polish would crack and break sooner than the other. But, of course, the difference in the appearance of the two boots will probably incline you to use "Nugget" on both and so bring them level in looks. Use "Nugget" and prove it.

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An t-Óglác

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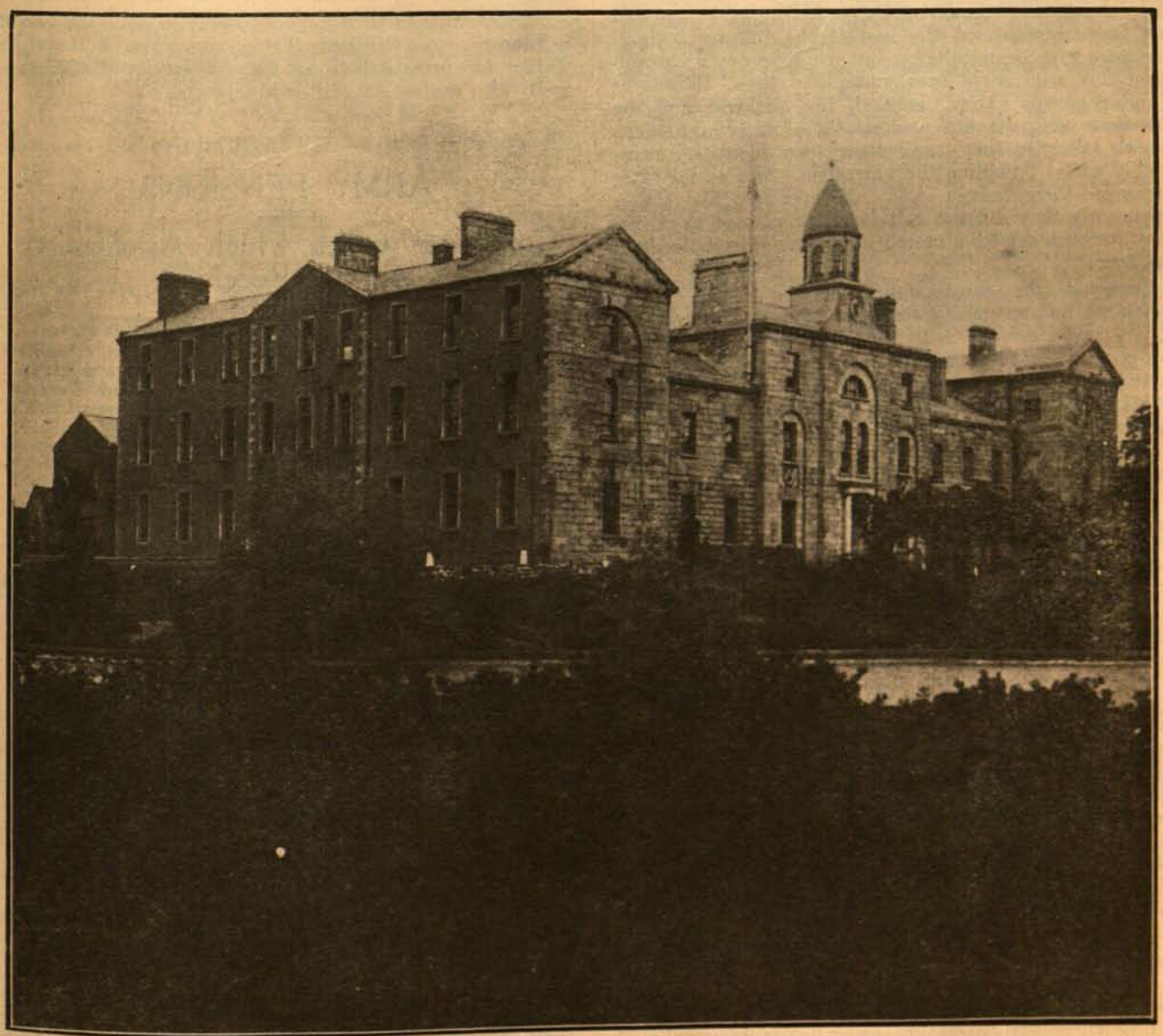


GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, PARKGATE, DUBLIN.

A view from the Phœnix Park

[Exclusive Photo.

An t-Óglác

NOVEMBER 17, 1923.

WINTER AMUSEMENTS.

A generation ago a very popular form of Christmas Number represented a number of people sitting around a fire telling stories. When eight or nine seanchuidhes had unbosomed themselves, the gathering broke up, and you found yourself at the end of the literary budget. We may have been unlucky, but we have never encountered folk who could spin yarns like those Christmas Number groups: they handled the dialogue and the situations with all the professional skill of a modern "best seller": they sank their own identities completely whilst unfolding the narrative. And as for their audience—there never was an audience like them. Apparently they did not call for their glasses to be refilled, or even ask for a match whilst the story-teller held the floor.

Even at the most unsophisticated period of our career we had an uneasy suspicion that both the tellers of the tales and the lads who listened to them were too good to be true There may have been people like them when Chaucer's pilgrims ambled leisurely to Canterbury, but they certainly do not exist amongst the Caucasian races of the present day. And most decidedly they do not exist in the Army. He would, indeed, be a magnetic spell-binder who could hold the attention of a group in barrack room or mess for half-an-hour on the most fire-hugging night of the season. If we want stories we buy them ready-made in periodicals: some profess to find all the fiction they require in the daily press, but they are cynics.

Games hold pride of place in the estimation of the Army when it comes to whiling away the winter evenings—from the simple and childlike game of Chess to the intellectual and highly intricate pastime of Shove Ha-penny. We have seen a Sergeants' Mess spend a really hilarious evening at Quoits, and the other day a soldier came into this office and asked us to issue a challenge on his behalf for the darts championship of the Army. As he is the first soldier we have encountered who wields this light, fantastic javelin, we have an uneasy suspicion that he was trying—in the words of the Greek poet—to pull the Editorial leg. We have a Billiards challenge in this issue, and there are Boxing and other challenges, but Darts——!

We are not as well off for games as we might be. True, Cumann na Saoirse and Cumann Sugraidh an Airm have done a good deal, and here and there—as in the Limerick Command, at Tallaght Camp and elsewhere—strenuous efforts are being made to supply all the wants of the men in this respect, but a good deal remains to be done. A great deal can be done by co-operation inside the Army. By cordial co-operation, financial and otherwise, between all ranks, excellent cinemas have been established at some camps, and they have more than paid for themselves in a very brief period, leaving all future profits free to be devoted to the Sports Fund or any other object that the Committee may decide. There is no reason why the present shortage of billiard tables in some quarters should not be overcome in the same way, and many another long-felt want could also be supplied by the application of this principle.

Sitting around does not get anything done, and leaning on outside benefactors is an enervating business. You can generally find the man to start something, and if he starts it in the right direction the rest is easy. You can do the thing businesslike, and brisk—by yourselves.

At the same time, if anybody cares to offer the Editor a Library, or a Billiard Table, or even a Bagatelle Table, for presentation to some deserving Battalion—well, who are we to chill a kindly soul?

ARMY PENSIONS.

Conditions under which Applications will be Received.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Ministry of Defence has issued the official statements published below setting forth the conditions under which it is prepared to entertain applications for Wound Pensions, Gratuities, or allowances in accordance with the provisions of the Army Pensions Act, 1923.

The necessary forms of application may be obtained on written application to the Secretary, Ministry of Defence, Army Pensions Department, 34 Molesworth Street, Dublin.

The following are the conditions set forth in the official notice:—

WOUNDS.

1. Applications for Wound Pensions or Gratuities from

(a) Any member of the Forces who has been discharged as medically unfit for further service on account of a wound or injury received on or after the 1st April, 1922, in the course of duty while on active service without his own serious negligence or misconduct.

(b) Any member of the Irish Volunteers or Irish Citizen Army, 1916, who received, before 1st April, 1922, a wound or injury without his own serious negligence or misconduct, whilst performing his duty as such member.

DEPENDANTS.

2. Applications for allowances from the widow, dependants, or partial dependants—

(a) Of any member of the Forces who was killed on or after the 1st April, 1922, whilst on active service, without his own serious negligence or misconduct.

(b) Of any member of the Forces who received a wound or injury on or after the 1st April, 1922, whilst on active service, without his own serious negligence or misconduct, and whose death since that date is solely due to such wound or injury.

(c) Of any member of the Irish Volunteers or Irish Citizen Army, 1916, who was killed before the 1st April, 1922, without his own serious negligence or misconduct whilst performing his duty as such member, or died as an immediate result of refusing to take nourishment while detained in prison, or died by violence while a prisoner.

(d) Of any member of the Irish Volunteers or Irish Citizen Army who received a wound or injury before the 1st April, 1922, without his own serious negligence or misconduct, whilst performing his duty as such member, and whose death since that date is solely due to such wound or injury.

THE ARMY CODE.

Some Notes on the Defence Forces (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1923.

Our Army is now maintained and disciplined under the provisions of the Act, which became law on the 3rd August, 1923. These notes are published in the hope that they will be of use to all ranks in helping them to master the code to which they are now subject.

The Notes deal with the following matters:—

Part I.—The Necessity for the Act and its General Effect.

The position of the Army prior to the passing of the Act.
The provisions of the Constitution dealing with the Army.
The effect of the Act.

Part II.—A General Outline of the Matters Dealt With by the Act.

Matters dealt with in Part I. of the Act.
Matters dealt with in Part II. of the Act.
Matters dealt with in Part III. of the Act.
Matters dealt with in Part IV. of the Act.

Part III.—The Present Position of the Army Under the Act.

General.
The Army legalised.
The Government of the Army.
The present position of Officers.
The present position of non-commissioned ranks.
Discipline.

Part IV.—The Army as it will be.

General.
General Organisation of the Army.
The Government of the Army.
Composition of the Army.
Officers:
Grades of Rank.
Appointment to Commissions.
Terms of Appointment.
Military College.
Men:
Grades of Rank.
Enlistment.
Period of Service.
Procedure on Enlistment.
Attestation.

Part V.—Discipline.

General.
Military Offences.
Courts Martial.
Summary Disposition of Charges:
Charges against Officers.
Charges against Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.

Part VI.—Redress of Wrongs.

Mode of complaint by an Officer.
Mode of complaint by a soldier.

Part VII.—Pay.

Rates of Pay.
Authorised deductions from pay only to be made.
Automatic forfeiture of pay of officers.
Automatic forfeiture of pay of soldiers.
Definition of the expression "Day" for the purpose of automatic forfeiture of pay. With illustrations.
Deductions which may be made from pay of officers.
Deductions which may be made from pay of men.

PART I.

THE NECESSITY FOR THE ACT AND ITS GENERAL EFFECT.

The Position of the Army Prior to the Passing of the Act.

The position of the Army prior to the passing of the Act was explained by the Minister for Defence on the First Reading of the Bill in the Dail on the 24th July last. In the course of his speech introducing the Bill, General Mulcahy said:—"We have an Army at the present moment, that only the necessity of the situation justifies or legalises us in having, and we are disciplining it under a Code of Regulations that only the necessities of the present situation warrant us in putting in force. Actual justification for the maintenance of the Army as it existed up to the present and as it exists now has been necessity. The main legal sanction for its maintenance has been the state of war which is now coming to a close. With the approach of normal conditions, the accomplishment of the entire subjection of the Army to the civil power has to be regulated in a proper manner, and all powers to establish, maintain, organise discipline and control the Defence Forces must be sought from the Oireachtas in the ordinary way."

The Provisions of the Constitution Dealing with the Army.

There are five articles in the Constitution which deal expressly with the Army. Article 46 provides that the Oireachtas has the exclusive right to regulate the raising and maintaining of the armed forces mentioned in that Article, and also that every such force shall be subject to the control of the Oireachtas. Article 6 provides that no person shall be deprived of his liberty save in accordance with law. Article 70 provides that no person shall be tried save in due course of law, and that extraordinary courts shall not be established save only such military tribunals as may be authorised by law for dealing with military offenders against military law. Article 71 provides that a member of the Armed Forces of the State not on active service shall not be tried by any court-martial for an offence cognisable by the Civil Courts, unless such offence shall have been brought expressly within the jurisdiction of courts-martial by any Code of Laws or Regulations for the enforcement of discipline which might be thereafter approved by the Oireachtas. Article 72 provides that no person shall be tried on any criminal charge without a jury save, *inter alia*, in the case of charges against military law triable by court-martial.

The Minister for Defence explained the effect of these provisions in his speech on the First Reading of the Bill, as follows:—"The consequence of these Articles of the Constitution mean that if we have not an Army Act on the lines outlined in the Bill now put before the Dail, and if the state of war passes, officers would have no authority over their men; men need not obey their orders unless they choose to; soldiers could desert at will without fear of consequences, and mutiny—the gravest of all military offences—would be something like a mere trade dispute or insubordination. Desertion would be merely a breach of contract. So the necessity of putting ourselves in a legal position from the point of view, particularly of disciplining the Army, will be apparent."

The Effect of the Act.

The Bill became an Act on the 3rd August, 1923, and from that date all Acts in reference to the Army have had to be done under the authority of the Act. The Army, as it previously existed, became, by the effect of Section 235 of the Act, the Army mentioned in Article 46 of the Constitution. Thenceforth the Army was to be disciplined under the provisions of the Act, and not under the General Regulations as to Discipline as theretofore. Accordingly it was provided by Defence Order No. 23 as follows:—"The General Regulations as to Discipline and Defence Orders Nos. 5, 7, 15 and 17 are hereby cancelled as from the 3rd August, 1923."

PART II.

A GENERAL OUTLINE OF THE MATTERS DEALT WITH BY THE ACT.

Matters Dealt With in Part I. of the Act.

Part I. deals with establishment, organisation, administration, appointments and conditions of service, military education, service in time of war, the power of making

statutory rules and regulations, and special powers in relation to the defence of the State in relation to the maintenance of barracks, forts, etc.

Matters Dealt With in Part II. of the Act.

Part II. deals with Discipline. It sets out various offences against military law, the nature and degree of punishment which can be awarded, arrest of offenders, the investigation of charges, the summary disposition of charges in the case of minor offences, the constitution and jurisdiction of Courts-Martial and the general principles governing their procedure, confirmation of their findings and sentences, and the execution of sentences. It deals with the pay of officers and soldiers, and with the power to make deductions from, and forfeit the same by way of punishment, or to make good damage. It deals with prisons and detention barracks for military offenders, the enlistment of recruits, appointment to corps and transfer to the Reserve, billeting and impressment of carriages, and offences and legal penalties in respect of the same with regard to officers and soldiers and to police and civilians.

Matters Dealt With in Part III. of the Act.

Part III. deals with the establishment, control, training and discipline of the Reserve, the calling out of the Reserve on permanent service in the case of National emergency, or in aid locally of the Civil power.

Matters Dealt With in Part IV. of the Act.

Part IV. deals with the transitory provisions necessary to cover the period between the passing of the Bill and the actual establishment of the Forces thereunder. It legalised the National Forces as existing on the 3rd August, 1923, provided for the exercise of the command-in-chief and the administrative and executive powers by the Executive Council acting through the Minister of Defence. It continued the liability of officers and soldiers to serve in accordance with existing appointments and agreements. It provides for the application of Part II. of the Bill (Discipline, Courts-Martial, etc.), to the National Forces as existing on the 3rd August, 1923, and brings them into line with the provisions of the Constitution. It, finally, gives power to the Minister of Defence to make orders, rules and Regulations necessary to implement this part of the Act.

PART III.

THE PRESENT POSITION OF THE ARMY UNDER THE ACT.

General.

Part I. of the Act does not fully provide in detail as regards the organisation of the Army. It, however, authorises the Minister for Defence to set up, by means of Orders and Regulations, so much of the organisation of the Army as is not expressly provided for in the Act. It was realised the working out of the organisation of the Army was a very big task, and one which would take a very considerable period to complete. As, however, General Mulcahy pointed out in his speech on the First Reading of the Bill, it was absolutely essential that the position of the Army as it then existed should be legalised. Accordingly, it was necessary to make provision for the period between the passing of the Act and the time at which the organisation would be completed. Part IV. of the Act makes provision for this period, and the provisions of this Part of the Act under which the Army is now maintained and disciplined will next be shortly explained.

Duration of Part IV. of the Act.

The provisions of this part of the Act are transitory, and only remain in force until the Army is established in accordance with Section 22 of the Act. The Army will be established under the last-mentioned section by means of a Proclamation by the Executive Council which will be published in the "Iris Oifigiuil."

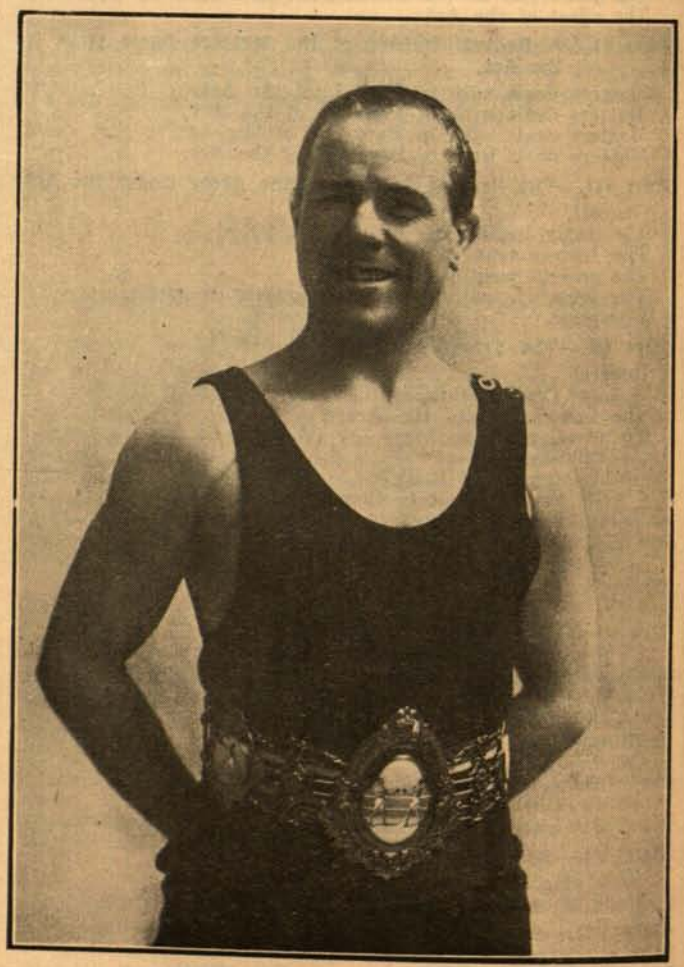
(To be Continued).

BOXING INSTRUCTOR APPOINTED

Followers of Boxing in Ireland and Army enthusiasts will be interested to learn that Tancy Lee, the well-known Scottish-Irishman, has been appointed to the position as Boxing Instructor to the Army.

Lee won the Lonsdale Belt outright, and for this distinction he is entitled to a pension valued £50 per year on reaching the age of 50 years.

Lee is not unknown to followers of the sport in Dublin. He, it will be remembered, boxed at La Scala Theatre in the tournament organised by the I.R..P.D.F. in 1921.



TANCY LEE,
(Wearing the Lonsdale Belt).

In order to take up his present position, he has given up a very promising business in Edinburgh. He, as well as managing his two nephews, the McKenzie boys, was also trainer to Alex Ireland, and Instructor to several of the leading Scottish Amateur Clubs.

Amongstt the men whom he trained are Johnny Brown (welter champion), Jim Higgins (bantam champion), Mike McAdam (feather-weight champion), George McKenzie (bantam), and Jas. McKenzie (fly-weight).

We will watch with interest the progress the Army boys will make, feeling confident that, with Lee's instruction, they will worthily uphold the honour of the Army and Ireland.

bainrioġain an éada.

Antoine bán agus an ġrian.

Páduaic ó conaire do sgríob.

Tá fios agam anois cé'n fáċ go bfuil an focal "ġrian" banda n-ár dteanġain féin, agus maraċ ġur cuireas aiṫne ar Antoine Bán le goiriu, is dóċa go mbéimn dall ar an sġéal go deó. Bainrioġain an Éada an t-ainm atá aiġe-sean ar an liaṫróid maordha beireas solus agus teas dúinn, agus do pláinéidib eile na cruinne, agus ní cáll do duine a fiafruiġe de'n fear óg fileata atá n-a coinnidhe i n-aon tiġ liom cé'n fáċ ġur tuġ sé an t-ainm fileata sin ar an ngréin. Fear caimneaċ é ó dúṫċas agus ní feárr leis aon rud fá'n mbiṫ bán ná beiṫ ag cur síos ar rudaiḃ de'n tsórt sin.

Ní raiḃ aon duine eile sa teaċ linn le fada, agus is éigin do duine againn teine fadú ar maidin agus béile a ġléasaḋ do'n beirt.

An lá ċeana ċosuiġ mo dhuine go moċ.

"Ortsa atá an teine fadú inniu," ar seisean.

"Ní orm ar ċor ar biṫ," adeirim féin idir codlaḋ agus dúiseaċt dom.

"Agus deirimse leat ġur ort," ar seisean, "naċ cuimneaċ leat féin ——"

Bí sé n-a ṡuiḋe suas sa leabaiḋ agus fonn argóinteaċta air, rud nár ċaiṫniġ liom féin ċom moċ sin ar maidin, "Cuirimís ar crannaiḃ é" arsa mise cantalaċ go leór.

Rinneaḋ amlaiḋ agus is ormsa ċuir an crann. D'éigin dom eiġe dá moiċe dá raiḃ sé. Anonn liom go dtí an fuinneóg leis na dallóga ċroċaḋ suas agus solus Dé leigint isteaċ sa seómra.

* * *

Bain áilne na maidne an ċaimnt díom leis an doiḃneas ṫáimic ar mo ċroiḋe nuair d'féaċas amaċ ġur ṡíl Antoine Bán a bí sinte sa leabaiḋ go sám dó féin ġur doiċeall a bí orm. Aċt níorḃ eaḋ ar ċor ar biṫ aċt an fairc beaġ atá ar aġaiḋ an tiġe amaċ a beiṫ báiḋte faoi solus ġeal, faoi céoḃrán draoiḋeaċta; agus fios agam naċ fada go bfeicfinn an t-aṫrú bí ċar éis teaċt ar ċrann agus ar blár i ngan fios dom le mí. Mar bí an Samraḋ ġeal ag imṫeaċt agus an foġmar buiḋe buailte linn agus an t-aṫrú mór ag teaċt ar an saoġal ós comair mo dá ṡúil.

Ní fios dom cé'n t-aċar a ċaiṫeas ag féaċaint ar an raḋarc álainn, ar an samraḋ ġeal ag breiṫ an foġmair buiḋe, ar an ngniom míorḃuilteaċ sin feictear ġaċ bliaḋain, agus do connaċtas ó cruṫuiġeaḋ an domain. I dtosaċ bí an ceóḃrán draoiḋeaċta ċart ar ġaċ rud amuiġ ar eagla go mallfaiḋe an tsúil béaḋ ag dearcaḋ ar an míorḃuilt uaṫḃásaċ seo, aċt i leabaiḋ a ċéile ṫáimic a ċrot agus a ċuma féin ar ġaċ rud. D'eiriġ an ġrian ós cionn talmain. Sġap sí an ceóḃrán. Ṡáruiġ daṫamalaċt an foġmair óiġ ġaċ a bfacas ariaṁ. . . .

* * *

Aċt bí Antoine Bán ag eiġe mí-foiġdeaċ agus ní moide ġur ceart é tógáil air. Faoi seo, bí sé n-a ṡuiḋe cois teallaiġ a bí gan teine gan gríos ag fanaċt le n-a ċéad proinn.

"Déan deifir leis an teine," ar seisean sáṫaċ cantalaċ, "mar táim préaċta annseo."

Cosuiġeas féin ar an teine fadú.

Da ceart go mbéimn i n-ann é sin a déanaṁ ċom maiṫ le aon fear i nÉirinn agus an cleaċt atá agam ar an obair, aċt fágaim le h-uaċt é, ġur ċeip glan orm é déanaṁ an maidin beannuiġte sin. Agus ní orm a bí an loċt mar do rinneas ġaċ rud mar ba ċóir. Stróiceas seanpáipéar nuaiḋeaċta, agus rinneas liaṫróidí beaġa so-lasta de i n-íoċtar an ġráta. Ós cionn na liaṫróidí seo, leagas slisní deasa áḋmuid go healaḋanta. An ġuali n-a fiosa beaġa ós a gcionn siúd aris, spailí nios mó orra siúd, agus mealóġa troma ar bárr an ċaisil ar fad. Ní féadfaḋ Antoine Bán féin aon loċt d'fáġáil ar saoċar mo láṁ.

Cuireas lasair leis na liaṫróidiḃ paipéir, agus ní fada go nDeaċa cuid de na slisniḃ ba luġa sa ngráta pré teine go nDeárnadar ceól breáġ croiḋeaṁail, aċt i n-aimḋeóin mo dhícill d'fan an ġual féin ċom duḃ is bí sé an lá baineaḋ anios as broinn na talmain é. Teas ar biṫ a bí ṡá ngeineaḋ san ngual céadna leis an lasair ó'n páipéar, ní fada d'fan dé ann. Cuaiḋ na lasraċa ceólmara féin a bí ag eiġe as an áḋmuid i n-éag. Bí an t-áḋmuid féin ag dul i nduibe agus i nduiaiḋ mo dhícill. Séideaḋ an eaḋ? Narḃ fóḃair dom na ġaṫmóġa a réabaḋ leis an séideaḋ sin a rinneas! Nár ṡíleas an teine sin a mealladh le dánta diamra agus le orċaiḃ ó'n tseansaoġal agus céard a bí agus i nduiaiḋ an tsaoċair ar fad aċt áḋmuid duḃ agus ġual ċom duḃ leis!

Múċaḋ an teine ar fud agus ar fad orm sa deire.

* * *

Bí Antoine Bán n-a ṡuiḋe ar an úrlár i n-aice liom agus smúta de ġáiriḋ ar a béal. Ag magaḋ púm a bí an diabal ós!

"Cé naċ bfuil an teine fadúiġte fós agat a duine?" ar seisean ag eiriġe n-a ṡeasaṁ agus ag baint searraḋ as féin go leisġeamail.

"Níl."

"Agus ní iongnaḋ liom é," ar seisean.

"Agus cuige a ndeir tú sin?" arsa mise agus mé cantalaċ, "naċ ndeárnas mo dhícell?"

Cosuiġ mo dhuine ag cur de. Bainrioġain éadmar a bí sa ngréin ba dóiġ leis, bainrioġain nár mian léiṫi aon tsolus ná ġile eile beiṫ n-a ġar aċt an solus a tuġ uaiṫi féin. Da ġráin léiṫi aon áilneaċt eile beiṫ ar an saoġal aċt an áilneaċt bronann sí féin ar daoine. Agus déanann sí a dícell ġaċ solus agus ġaċ teas agus ġaċ áilne éile a marḃú aċt na cinn ġeibtear ar iasaċt uaiṫi féin!

"Agus do múċ an bainrioġain éadmar seo an teine ortsa, a Páduaic," arsa mo fealsaṁnaiḋe ós.

"Agus cuige naċ ndeárna sí an cleas ġránda céadna orm amuiġ faoi'n spéir ġaċ maidin i nit an tsaṁraiḋ?" arsa mise.

"Cé'n ġoir béaḋ aici air?" ar seisean, "naċ eól duit go bfuil cosaḋ ar bun idir í féin agus an ġaoiċ ó tús aimsire, agus go gcuiviġeann an ġaoiċ leis an toiteán i n-aġaiḋ éada na gréine?"

* * *

Anonn leis go dtí an fuinneóg ġur ċarraiġ sé anuas na dallóga, ġur dóiḃir sé an ċuid is mó de solus díneaċ na gréine as an seómra.

Annsin d'eiriġ liom an teine d'fadú néiṫ go leór.

"An bean agus an bainrioġain is éadmaire fá'n mbiṫ bán," adeireaḋ Antoine Bán agus mé féin ag séideaḋ na teine go dícellaċ, "agus sin é t'ainm ġan aon bréiġ, a liaṫróid maordha, a máṫair ġaċ soluis agus ġaċ teasa agus ġaċ áilneaċta; agus má ruġ tú bárr ailne leat ó pláinéidiḃ agus ó ġrianaiḃ na cruinne móire, ruġ tú bárr éada leat freisin, a máṫair na soċar. Cuiġ ár sinnsir tú, a máṫair ġaċ maiṫ, agus siar i bfad siar i dtosaċ aimsire, nuair a bí a dteanġa ar n-a múmlaḋ aca, ní raiḃ an oiread de'n meanḃall orra is bí ar na cinneaċaiḃ eile tuġ ainm fearḋa ort, a bainrioġain an éada. . . ."

Arḃ aon maiṫ beiṫ le n-a leiṫéid?

(A Críoċ.)

STAGE SENTINELS.

The Military Guard at the Old Smock Alley Theatre.

(By W. J. LAWRENCE).

(At the recent Samhain Concert in the Theatre Royal, Dublin, under the auspices of Fainne na nOglach, Irish-speaking officers, non-commissioned officers and men acted as stewards. This is an innovation on which the members of the Army Gaelic Society are to be congratulated. It is curious to reflect, however, that in the 18th century the soldiers of another Army were prominent figures at Dublin theatrical performances. The circumstances are recalled in the following article from the pen of Mr. W. J. Lawrence, an Irishman who is not only the foremost authority on the history of the Irish stage but who occupies a similar position in regard to the history of the stage in England—a fact which is universally recognised across the water. Mr. Lawrence, who is now resident in Oxford, has written the following article specially for "An t-Oglach," and we hope to publish further contributions from him.)

A curious custom was in vogue at old Smock Alley and most of the other Dublin theatres throughout a goodly portion of the eighteenth century. The stage of that period jutted out considerably beyond the proscenium arch and the curtain line, into the auditorium, forming what, in theatrical argot, was known as the apron, and it was flanked on either side by a door, through which, no matter what the scene of action (even if it were a forest) the actors made all their entrances and exits. Beside each door throughout the performance stood a soldier on guard. In those days there was a bad habit of allowing the bucks and the bloods of the town to roam behind the scenes, and as most of these worthies came to the playhouse "flown with insolence and wine," and reeling ripe for "sport," a guard was necessary to preserve order.

The first record we have of the old stage sentinels occurs in 1729 on an evening in November, when all the "rank and fashion" of the City, from Lady Cartaret, the Lord Lieutenant's wife, downwards, had assembled in Smock Alley. Shortly after the curtain rose a roysterer committed the offence of sauntering on to the stage wearing his hat, and was duly rebuked by the audience for his impoliteness. His only response to this was to gaze around defiantly at the audience and to indulge in a very vulgar gesture of contempt. Upon this, one of the stage sentinels strode solemnly over to him, grasped him resolutely by the back of the neck, and rushed him out of the theatre.

Famous Actress's Experience.

In the autobiography of Miss Bellamy, the famous blue-eyed beauty so long popular on the Dublin stage, one finds details of a much graver incident which happened later in the same theatre. This was in 1746, shortly after Tom Sheridan, the manager, had given strict orders that no one unconnected with the traffic of the playhouse should be permitted entry behind the scenes. After speaking of her severe illness, Miss Bellamy continues:—

"It happened one night, just as I was so far recovered as to venture to the house, but not to perform, that an officer, who had more wine in his head than humanity in his heart, insisted on passing the sentry placed at the stage door. The poor fellow, persisting in his refusal of admittance, the officer drew his sword and stabbed him in the thigh with such violence that the weapon broke and left a piece in the most dangerous part. Hearing a riot on the stage, I ran from the box in which I sat, and flew in my fright to the nearest sentinel for protection. This happening to be the man who had been wounded, I found myself in a moment encompassed by numbers, and I was obliged to be a witness to the broken steel being taken out."

Peril of "Mohawks."

Though with Sheridan's strict enforcement of his order that the bucks and bloods should not be permitted entrance to the players' part of the house, there was less necessity for the stage sentinels, the guard continued to stand beside the proscenium arch for some years after. There was always the risk in time of riot of the Mohawks of the pit climbing over the orchestra spikes and rushing on the stage to damage the scenery with their swords.

It is interesting to note that on a few special occasions officers figured on the stage as the military guard. When the boys of Sam Whyte's Grammar School gave a performance of the tragedy of "Cato" at the Crow Street Theatre on January 2, 1772, for the relief of the unfortunate debtors confined in the various marshalseas, Captain French and Captain Tisdall signalised the occasion by doing sentry-go at the proscenium doors. Sam Whyte, it will be recalled, was Tom Moore's first master.

Not long after this, the practice of posting a stage guard throughout the performance fell into desuetude. In November, 1776, we find a correspondent of the "Freeman's Journal" jogging the memory of that versatile genius, Tom Ryder, who was then potentate of Smock Alley:—

An Attempted Revival.

"The Theatre Spy begs leave to remind the manager of the Theatre Royal of his intention to station guards upon the stage. However ludicrous the appearance of these unanimated statues may appear, if this regulation be neglected, Mr. Ryder and his company will ever be liable to be annoyed and insulted by the academic spirits and city bloods of this exclusive metropolis."

This was doubtless well meant, but it proved ineffective. The days of the stage guards had passed for ever.

W. J. LAWRENCE.

ARMY QUESTIONS IN THE DAIL.

HAULBOWLINE DOCKYARD CANTEEN.

TADHG O MURCHADHA asked the Minister for Defence what is the reason for the refusal of the Officer Commanding at Haulbowline to transfer the licence for the wet canteen at the Dockyard to the manager of the canteens, in accordance with previous practice, and whether it is proposed to close the wet canteen or make other arrangements.

General MULCAHY: The renewal of license or other arrangements in connection with the Dockyard canteen at Haulbowline is not a matter for the Army, whose requirements are already met by a canteen run for the purpose by an Army canteen contractor on the island.

DISCHARGED SOLDIERS' UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT.

AODH O CUALACHAIN asked the Ministry for Industry and Commerce whether he is aware that Corporal Christopher Mullaly, Army No. 218, and Unemployment Book No. 97634, who joined the National Army on the 12th July, 1922, and was discharged 29th September, 1923, after signing (for fourteen days) the Unemployment Register at Droichead Nua, was informed that he was not entitled to benefit, although he was drawing benefit prior to enlistment, and had one week's benefit to his credit; whether, as this man is unable to find employment, enquiries will be made with a view to payment, and also instructions given to have such cases thoroughly investigated and payment expedited.

MINISTER for INDUSTRY and COMMERCE (Mr. J. McGrath): With reference to your starred question for Friday, the 2nd instant, on the subject of Corporal Christopher Mullaly's claim to unemployment benefit, I have had made inquiry and find that as no contribution under the Unemployment Insurance Acts was ever paid by him before he joined the Army, he is not eligible at all for unemployment benefit under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1923. He has previously received Uncovenanted Benefit, i.e., benefit not supported by contributions in the years 1921 and 1922, but all schemes of Uncovenanted Benefit have been definitely terminated, and, as you are aware, benefit is now only payable strictly in proportion to unexhausted contributions. No contributions are payable by the Army in respect of Mr. Mullaly's army service, because he was not normally engaged in an insurable occupation before he enlisted.

In the above circumstances it will be appreciated that there is no ground whatever for the suggestion in the last part of your question that any such cases are not thoroughly investigated and promptly paid where payment is due.

HALLOW E'EN AT GRIFFITH BARRACKS.

A very successful Military Boxing Tournament, followed by a highly enjoyable Concert, was held in Griffith Barracks on the night of Hallow E'en. Early in the day, many hands were engaged, under the capable supervision of Comdt. Farrelly, in decorating the spacious Recreation Hall, and the scheme of decoration was very tasteful and artistic, the regimental colours occupying a place of honour at the centre of the stage.

The evening opened with boxing contests, the judging of which was in the capable hands of Commandants Merry and Downes, assisted by Sergt.-Major Bishop. Lieut. Maher acted as Referee. Sergt. Patrick Moore, so well known as a heavy-weight exponent of the noble art, attended to all the details of the ringside. The various contests evoked the keenest interest among the men, and the decisions of the judges invariably met with the cordial approval of an interested and critical assembly.

The following is a brief summary of the various bouts:—

PTE. RYAN v. PTE. KEOGH.

After a spirited display by both men, Keogh secured the verdict.

PTE. COOGAN v. PTE. PREDDIE.

In this contest Coogan secured the victory on points, and displayed better skill in attack and defence than his opponent.

PTE. SMITHSON v. PTE. BRIGHT.

These contestants appeared to be very evenly matched, and the verdict was eventually announced as a draw.

SERGT. DARBY v. PTE. CAREY.

This was the " piece de resistance " of the evening. Both men gave ample evidence of a high degree of boxing talent, enhanced by skilful training. Carey adopted the defensive throughout, hoping, no doubt, to wear out his opponent. However, though his blows, when landed, did not lack punch, many of them failed to reach their objective. The Sergeant, with good judgment, scored time after time, and eventually secured the judges' decision by a narrow margin of points.

In the course of other minor contests, Pte. McAreavy beat Pte. Corrigan after one lively round. Both men acquitted themselves very creditably, and the contest was of an even nature until the last moment, when McAreavy, with a well-directed, right-handed blow, settled accounts by knocking his opponent prostrate in the centre of the ring.

The concert which followed was a rare musical treat. Special praise is due to the outside artists, who contributed so largely to make the entertainment successful. A violin solo by Miss McCullough, " A Nation once Again," was an appropriate opening and received many rounds of applause. Miss Medlar's highly-trained troupe gave a very graceful exhibition of Irish Step Dancing. Mr. McCullough sang in fine style the " Colleen Bawn." " Majori Coo-Kee " (Sergt. Cooke) completely mystified the audience by making objects disappear and turn up in all sorts of unexpected places. Capt. Smyth sang " Kelly from Killan " in rousing style, and, in response to an imperative encore, sang " Mountain Dew." Sergt. Bradley sang " Absent," and received a well-merited encore. Sergt. Batton and Mr. Holland were great favourites in their humorous selections, introducing many items of local and topical interest. The songs of Sean O'Byrne at the piano evoked much merriment and applause. The part of Stage Manager was filled by Capt. Little with conspicuous success. A highly enjoyable and successful programme was brought to a close with the enthusiastic singing of " The Soldier's Song."

Major General Russell returned thanks to the artists, and hoped that the evening's enjoyable programme would be followed in the near future by many other similar entertainments, which, he said, would help materially to maintain the brightness and good-fellowship of their barrack life. He regretted very much that their esteemed Chaplain, Father D. Ryan, was soon to leave them. They all owed him a deep debt of gratitude for his great zeal and services in the organising of amusements and social amenities for the well-being and general comfort of the men. He thanked Father Ryan personally and on behalf of the men for his inestimable services, which were now about to be transferred to a larger sphere of usefulness, and to one in which his many splendid gifts and qualities could be utilised to a much wider degree, for the general benefit and welfare of our Irish Army (applause).

THOUGHTS ON POLICEMEN,

The P.A. and Their Counterparts the World Over.

For the past few days I have been thinking of Policemen with a cool, calm, passionless hatred; thinking of them as some awful pest made purposely to annoy me, and the sight of a green-peak is sufficient to make me walk backwards at the present moment. It came about in this manner. I was walking down the main street of Limerick when a P.A. (awful reminiscence) saw me put my hand in a pocket for a " Primrose," and promptly checked me for untidiness. I hate untidiness! always did! and now I hate Policemen. The " Policeman " hate was first born years ago, when I went to a Fancy Dress Ball as a tramp, and was arrested on suspicion coming home. I spent a full night then reflecting on the follies of youth.

Even in my dislike of " Bobbies," however, I recognise them as a necessary evil, and, thinking of the Army in particular, realise their wonderful power for good in such an organisation. Without doubt, the Army has been gradually " smartening up " ever since its creation, but how edifying it is to see the average soldier suddenly brisken up and pass his hands rapidly over his pockets when he sees a " P.A." in the offing. They know that this strange bird carries about a small pocket book in which he collects autographs, and desire to avoid his observance.

Speaking of Police in general, I gather, from a very hazy recollection of my reading, that the first actual " Police " to be known as such were the members of the force established in London by Sir Robert Peel to abolish the " Watch," who had previously patrolled the streets and been privately subsidised by the various Guilds and Companies then existent. Peel contended that the Policing of a locality was the affair of the Municipal Authorities, and took the necessary measures. Hence " Peelers." The method of Policing must be centuries old. One certainly finds references to the system in the Bible, although the references are more on the " C.I.D." side than actual Police.

When one considers the " Universatility " of Police one has food for thought.

I can personally recollect seeing a native Policeman at a crossing in Cairo, chasing a little crowd of ragamuffins. He was almost as ragged as they, wearing just " a stick, a shirt, and a helmet," but he represented the Law, and as such was to be respected. I recall a glorious St. Patrick's Night early in the last decade, when Pat O'D. and I were soundly trounced by some score of Mexican Police who sought to arrest us, but failed. I think with wonderment of a Clareman I observed at about 12 mid-day in Broadway, N.Y., holding up the traffic of that thoroughfare with a mere gesture. I recall a midget of 4 feet 9 inches, dressed in gorgeous blue, strolling through the Bazar Streets of Banghkok with hand on sword and dispersing a screaming crowd of argumentative natives, and I reflect that everywhere— North, East, West or South, Police Authority stands triumphant as being symbolical of Civilisation. Without it we fail.

Watch a crowd of rowdies standing at a street corner vanish mysteriously when a Guard or D.M.P. comes in sight. It is not the might of the man they fear, but the might of the Law behind him! He represents communal strength against the evil-doer, and communal help for the law-abider. So with our Army P.A. They are prompt to correct any breach of the communal laws, ever vigilant and jealous of the good appearance of the Army, and yet ever ready to help in any way possible to them. This is a point that ought to be noted. Every P.A. has impressed upon him the necessity of his being ready to help in the hundred and one ways he may be called upon, and I have never found any of them wanting.

Nevertheless, because one of them looked sideways at me, I do not love Policemen, and hope that none of them know the identity of

THE WANDERER.

ARMY EXPENDITURE.

Statement by the Minister for Finance.

POLICY OF RETRENCHMENT.

In the course of his speech on the Government's Retrenchment Proposals in Dail Eireann on Friday, 2nd November, the MINISTER for FINANCE (Mr. Ernest Blythe) said: The Army expenditure of the half-year has been on a heavy scale, the Exchequer issues for that service having amounted to £6,149,500 in the period. The Government have had constantly in mind the serious problem which this expenditure constitutes for the Saorstát, and have been engaged for some time carrying out, through the Minister for Defence, administrative reforms designed not only to put a stop to the waste, which was largely inevitable under the active service conditions of a year ago, but to establish an orderly and systematic control of the whole spending machinery of the Army, with that efficiency which peace conditions should be expected to render practicable.

Financially, demobilisation is the problem of most interest, and, as regards this, the Dáil is aware that it has already been found possible to effect a large reduction of strength, by allowing a proportion of soldiers to return to civil life, according as the period for which they attested has been completed. As a consequence, the strength of the Army, which was some time ago well over 50,000, has now fallen to nearly 35,000.

In the next place, reductions have been effected in the high rates of pay which had been settled hurriedly in the troubled days when quick recruitment of an adequate force had to be the primary consideration. For some time past every soldier who is re-attested for a further period is only accepted at a new scale of pay, the rate being for a private 2s. 6d. a day, as compared with the rate of 3s. 6d. heretofore paid.

Again, it has been necessary to take steps for doing away with the expensive system of dependants' allowances heretofore applicable. Under the arrangement recently introduced no dependants' allowance will be payable in respect of soldiers re-attested, beyond a marriage allowance, which has been fixed on a moderate scale. Previously, the allowances were for N.C.O.'s and men:—Wife, 4s. per day; first child, 1s. 6d.; second child, 1s.; third and each additional child, 9d. Then, there were allowances for other dependants.

The marriage allowance under the new arrangement is as follows:—All N.C.O.'s and men entitled to marriage allowance to allot at least 1s. a day towards the upkeep of their homes; the State will grant 1s. 6d. a day as marriage allowance, and additional allowances for children of 1s. a day for each of the first two children, and 6d. a day for each of the next two children. Four children is the largest number provided for, so that 3s. per day will be the maximum allowance on this basis.

The special units of the Army organised for protection work and marine duties have been almost entirely abolished or absorbed. As a result of these and other measures which have been or are being taken, it is proposed to bring the Army Estimate for next year down to about 4 millions, as against the total of nearly £10,700,000 for this year.

As is indicated by the fact that Army expenditure for the half year ended on 30th September last was over 6 millions, the steps taken during the last six months to discharge Army liabilities in the country have made satisfactory progress. Current liabilities are being met in an effective manner, and such difficulties as still exist relate in the main to accounts outstanding from the period of turmoil where there is inevitable delay in getting evidence as to facts. A great deal of delay is occasioned by fraudulent and inflated claims which have been sent in and which necessitate a great deal of special investigation.

As regards expenditure generally, an opportunity of analysing past transactions will be afforded when the Appropriation Accounts, now in preparation, are available for the Public Accounts Committee. It will, I think, be of greater advantage at the moment if I explain in some detail the general course of policy that the Government propose to take henceforward.

Careful consideration has been given for some time past to the relation that at present exists between the revenue available from taxation, even on the present scale, on the one hand, and on the other hand the expenditure that is being incurred on the normal operations of Government; that is excluding Compensation Charges and that part of the Army charge which can be regarded as abnormal. As conditions have not yet had time to become definitely settled, and important parts of the administration are still, to some extent, in a state of transition, exact conclusions are difficult to reach. But on the best scrutiny of the facts available, it appears certain that the normal operations of Government at present entail an expenditure which exceeds revenue by at least something more than a million a year.

CROSS-COUNTRY RUNNING IN THE ARMY.

The Curragh and Limerick Give a Lead

For the information of those Commands which so far have done nothing to organise cross-country teams, the following extracts from communications received from the Curragh and Limerick are published:—

"At the Curragh we have now regular cross-country exercises. Instead of the monotonous weekly route march, a compulsory cross-country sprint takes place. Compulsory is merely a synonymous terms. The men look forward with delight to the cross-country parade. I can assure you this form of exercise is doing more to keep the men fit than hours on the barrack square. Colonel Joe Byrne is our greatest enthusiast."

From Limerick:—

"That evergreen Gael, Colonel Tom McGrath, has organised Harrier Clubs here. We have several practices each week; young and old turn out voluntarily. We find this form of exercise most beneficial and enjoyable, and we look forward with pleasure to our practices."

The Irish Cross-Country Championships are being held in the month of February, 1924. The Army is entering two teams. Only fit men will be selected.

To the other Commands we say be up and doing, and to the G.O.C.'s we would point out the pleasure the men take in these exercises.

G.H.Q. FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

TABLE TO DATE—11/11/'23.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
Gormanstown	9	8	1	0	16
Army Pay Corps	9	7	1	1	15
Army Salvage Corps	8	6	1	1	13
Portobello Staff	9	6	3	0	12
Mountjoy P.A.	8	5	3	0	10
C.G.S. Dept. (A)	7	4	2	1	9
Army Ordnance Corps	6	3	3	0	6
Army Supply Corps	9	2	7	0	4
A.G. Dept.	10	1	9	0	2
C.G.S. Dept. (B)	10	0	10	0	0

C.G.S. (A) v. GORMANSTOWN.

The above League tie was played oi Saturday, the 11th inst., at Portobello, C.G.S. running out winners on the score—

C.G.S., 3 goals.

Gormanstown, 1 goal, 3 points.

MARRIAGE OF COLONEL LIAM HAYES.

At St. Joseph's Church, Limerick, the marriage was solemnised of Colonel Liam Hayes, ex-T.D., and Miss Ellie Walsh, daughter of the late Mr. Richard Walshe, Knocklong.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. Richard McCarthy, Army Chaplain, assisted by the Rev. Father Ryan, P.P., Knocklong; Fr. Sampson, C.C., Kilteely, and Fr. Hamilton, Army Chaplain. The best man was Mr. Gerard Hayes, brother of the groom, and Miss Maureen Harty, cousin of the bride, was bridesmaid.

Amongst those present were Major General Brennan, G.O.C., Limerick Command; Major General Hogan, Claremorris Command, Colonel Austin Brennan, Patrick Brennan, and Killeen, Commandant Joyce and Mrs. Joyce, Commandant Whelan and Mrs. Whelan, Dr. Daniel Kelly and Nicholas O'Dwyer, representing the Local Government Board; Mr. J. F. Ryan, Co. Surveyor, and Mrs Ryan, etc.

Afterwards a reception was held at Criuse's Hotel, at which 150 guests were present. The bride was given away by Mr. J. B. Harty, her uncle.

The happy couple left by motor for Dublin, en route for the Continent, where the honeymoon will be spent.

FROM FAR AND NEAR

UNDER the auspices of the officers of the 33rd Battalion, a dance was held in the Gymnasium, Military Barracks, Naas, on Saturday, 10th inst., and proved very successful. The music was supplied by Wither's orchestra from Dublin.

AT a Coursing dance, at the Atlantic Hotel, Miltown-Malbay, some overcoats, gloves, hats and a muffler, the property of military guests, were stolen.

UNDER the Chairmanship of Major General M. Brennan, G.O.C., Limerick Command, a Soldiers' Welfare League has been formed in that Command tto provide indoor games and amusements for members of the Army during the winter months. Rev. Father Hamilton, Assistant Command Chaplain, has issued an appeal through the local press for funds, etc.

ON Monday, 5th inst., at 6 p.m., a Retreat for Soldiers was opened in SS, Peter and Paul's Church, Clonmel. A military Mass was celebrated every morning at 8 a.m., at which there was also a lecture for the soldiers, and every evening at six o'clock there was Rosary, Lecture and Benediction. Civilians were admitted to all services, but not to the evening Lecture. The Retreat was brought to a close last Sunday.

THE Annual dance under the auspices of the Mullingar district was held in the Gymnasium of Columb Barracks on Friday, 2nd inst. The music was supplied by the Harrison Band, Dublin, and many novel lighting and Carnival effects were introduced. The Chief of General Staff, General MacMahon, was present, as were also Major General D. Hogan, G.O.C., Dublin Command, and Major General McKeon, G.O.C., Athlone Command. A large number of Officers attended from Dublin, the Curragh, and elsewhere, and there was a big attendance of prominent members of the civil community from a wide area.

ON Sunday, 4th November, Dublin defeated Athlone by 1 goal 1 point to 1 point in the Army Gaelic Championship on the Military Sports Grounds, Droichead Nua. On the same occasion Dublind Command Hurling team defeated Curragh team by one goal to one point.

CORPORAL MADDEN, Kells Barracks, was seriously injured by the accidental explosion of a bomb which, it is understood he picked up in an old Dump at the back of the building. Two fingers of his right hand were blown off, he sustained a wound over the heart and a cut on the right foot.

A Celtic Cross has been erected over the grave of Captain T. Walsh, Ardcroney, Borrisokane graveyard, killed in November last year.

SPEAKING at the first of a series of social fixtures planned by the Ard Chumann of Cumann na nGaedhael, which was held in the Bonne Bouche, Dawson Street, General Mulcahy, President of the Cumann, urged the need of rebuilding the life of the Capital on broadly Irish lines after the stress and division of recent years.

ON Friday, 2nd inst., Requiem Mass was celebrated in the Church of Baldonnel Aerodrome for all deceased Officers, N.C.O.'s and men of Oglaigh na hEireann. Rev. Father Fahey, C.F., was the celebrant. All available men paraded under Colonel Dalton and marched to the Church, where a Guard of six Captains—three Air Service and three Infantry—was posted around a catafalque during the service. A large number of visitors attended, including many relatives of the fallen soldiers. The Band of the Camp played the troops to and from the ceremony.

WELL YOU MAY ASK:—

IF a certain "Cook's Mate" thinks that cigarette ash improves the flavour?

IF the new curtains on the Sergeants' Mess at G.H.Q. aren't *tres chic*?

WHAT does the doctor at St. Bricin's think of the story of the "blue-eyed" junior Lieutenant?

ISN'T the emphasis on the first syllable of the "Hellophone"?

AND isn't "Crown" Alley Exchange worth considerably less at the present rate of Exchange?

WHAT are they going to do about the Refrigerating rooms at Parkgate for the Winter?

WHO asked for cuspidors on the staircases?

IS that missing Firg Bucket being used as a coal scuttle?

WHERE *does* the firewood come from?

WHICH of the 1 p.m. bugle calls is unnecessary?

WHEN will they stop knocking holes in the walls at G.H.Q.?

ISN'T our Orderly's floorpolishing device better than roller-skating?

ARE the "Bridge parties" confined to the Engineers?

OFFICER'S STICK FOUND.

The Army Officer who lost a regulation walking stick at the Civic Guard Dance should communicate with this Office.

Our Christmas Number—Prize Competitions

FOR OFFICERS.

Best Article, between 500 and 800 Words in Length, on **"My Ideal Officer,"** describing the idea of what an Officer of the Irish Army should be in training, education, general ability and deportment.

1st PRIZE:—Best Quality Leather Suit Case with the Winner's Initials.
2nd PRIZE:—Best Quality Leather Attache Case with the Winner's Initials.

FOR N.C.O.'s AND MEN.

Best Article, between 500 and 800 Words in Length, on **"My Ideal Soldier,"** being a description of the writer's idea of what a Soldier of the Irish Army should be in training, discipline, efficiency and general conduct.

1st PRIZE:—Best Quality Dressing Case with the Winner's Initials.
2nd PRIZE:—Best Quality Safety Razor in Case.

All articles submitted must be accompanied by the Coupon to be found in our Next Issue, and must reach this Office not later than 5th December.

The winning essays will be published in our Christmas Number, dated December 15th, and the Prizes will be despatched to the winners immediately afterwards.

Address Envelopes:—
"COMPETITIONS,"
"AN t-OGLACH" OFFICE,
G.H.Q., PARKGATE, DUBLIN.

OUR CHESS COLUMN.

Interest in the game is increasing, and it should be possible in the near future to inaugurate inter-Command matches. Knowledge of the rules on the part of all contestants is essential, and as many are starting or resuming their acquaintance with the game, it is well to stress a few important matters.

If a player touch one of his own pieces he must move it, if he can do so legally. If he cannot move it legally, he must move his King. If a player touches more than one of his own pieces, he must move any of them his opponent may select; or if none of them can be legally moved, he must move his King. If a player touch one of his opponent's pieces, he must take it if it can be taken legally. If he touch more than one of his opponent's pieces, he must take any of them his opponents may select, or if none of them may be taken legally he must move his King.

If it is desired to adjust the position of any piece, the intention of so doing must be made clear before touching it, otherwise penalty will be incurred.

A move, if legal, is complete and irrevocable when the player making it has ceased touching his piece, but so long as his hand remains in contact with the piece, he may move it to any square which it commands, and which he has not touched with it during his deliberation. If a player, after taking hold of a piece, touch with it all the squares it commands, he must play it to any one of them his opponent may select.

If a player waive his right to inflict a penalty, or agree to a departure from the Rules, he cannot claim a like concession from his opponent.

When it is remembered that chess is a game of skill requiring concentration, and is entered into in friendly rivalry, it will be appreciated that humming, whistling, drumming on the table with the fingers, vamping on the table with a captured piece, etc., as well as being bad manners, is annoying to an opponent, and is not conducive to a good game. Any experienced player will admit that there is more pleasure in being beaten in a good game than in winning a bad one.

Beginners will do well to avoid resting hand or arm on the Board during play. It is the beginning of a most objectionable fault—leaning over the Board.

Players should accustom themselves to decide on their move before raising the hand to touch a piece. Having decided make the move without hesitation. The habit of hovering—holding the hand over a piece and making feints at moving it, or, after touching the piece, holding it while you decide upon the square to which it shall be played—is intolerable. It is evidence of a mistrust in one's judgment, and a habit of indecision which is paralysing to the intellect.

To attempt to justify such action on the grounds of the psychological effect on an opponent is cheap, and indicates an entire lack of appreciation of the purpose of the game.

CHESS NEWS.

The Chess Club at G.H.Q. had an inaugural session on Wednesday night, 7/11/'23, when

Lieut. O'Connor won from Captain Mervyn.
Lieut. Tuke won from Lieut. O'Connor.
Pte. Myers won from Capt. Doyle.
Capt. Chisholm won from Capt. S. J. O'Reilly.
Capt. Cotter won from Capt. Doyle.
Corporal O'Connor won from Capt. Daly.
Pte. Myers won from Capt. Chisholm.
Capt. Cotter won from Lieut. Tuke.
Col. O'Connor won from Capt. Nolan.

In a scratch match, 5 boards simultaneous play, Capt. Cotter won from Lieut. Tuke, Corporal O'Connor, Capt. Nolan, Pte. Myers, and the allies Captains Doyle, O'Reilly, and Chisholm.

J.P.M.C.

ARMY ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

Boom in Boxing—Tancy Lee appointed Army Instructor—Forthcoming Tournament in Dublin—Monthly Bouts at the Curragh—Army Golfers' Competition at Waterford.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Army Athletic Association was held at Portobello Barracks on Thursday, November 1st, the delegates present being:—Dr. McIntyre, Rev. S. Pigott, Captain Chisholm, Lieut. Tully and Comdt. Colgan.

Claims were made for the services of Sergt. Muldowney, P. A. O'Neill, and Private T. Stapleton by General Headquarters and Dublin Commands. After a lengthy discussion it was ruled that Muldowney and O'Neill be considered as attached to General Headquarters. In the case of Private Stapleton, decision was held over, pending inquiries being made as to the date of Stapleton's transfer from Dublin Command to General Headquarters.

An account was received from the Proprietor of the Wilton Lawn Tennis Grounds. It was decided to refer the matter to the Tennis Sub-Committee.

FIXTURES.

No field being available at Limerick for the G.H.Q. v. Donegal Hurling and Football contests, the contests were refixed to take place on Wednesday, the 7th of November, at Croke Park. The first match is timed to commence at two o'clock sharp. The Rev. S. Pigott and Captain B. McAllister were appointed referees. Matches: Cork Command v. Curragh Command were fixed for Cork City on Sunday, November the 11th (Col. T. McGrath, Limerick Command, was appointed referee); Limerick v. Waterford at Cork City, November the 18th; and Kerry v. Special Corps at Croke Park on Wednesday the 14th.

APPEAL.

An appeal from a decision of the General Headquarters Command was received from the Salvage Corps Athletic Club. After hearing Captain Wilson on behalf of the Salvage, Captain Chisholm and Lieut. Tully, G.H.Q., the meeting decided to refer the matter to the next meeting of the Standing Committee, when a decision will be given.

A meeting of the Boxing Sub-Committee was held at Portobello Barracks on Friday, the 2nd of November, those present being:—Colonel Byrne, Curragh; Captain Kiely, and Comdt. Colgan.

On consideration of a letter from Tancy Lee in reference to the position as Boxing Instructor to the Army, it was decided to invite Lee to meet the Sub-Committee at Portobello on Thursday, the 8th inst.

BOXING.

On Friday evening, the 2nd inst., representatives of the Irish Amateur Boxing Association and the Army Boxing Sub-Committee met at 85 Pearse Street, those present being:—Messrs. D. Maher, W. McDonald, T. Sinclair, W. O'Carroll, Colonel Byrne, Captains Chisholm and Kiely, and Comdt. Colgan.

A communication, regretting inability to attend, was received from Captain Keogh, Cork Command.

The meeting discussed a proposal to hold boxing contests between the Irish Amateur Champions and the Army Champions. Wednesday, the 5th of December, was provisionally fixed as the date on which the contests will take place. The difficulty of securing a suitable hall for the holding of such contests was discussed, and Mr. Maher was requested to interview the Proprietor of the La Scala Opera House with a view to securing same for the contest.

It was decided that the Army Athletic Association be responsible for the promoting of the contests and the general management of the tournament. It was decided to request Mr. Ryan, late Secretary of the Irish Amateur Boxing Association, to officiate as referee at the contests, together with one Judge of the Associations.

UNIVERSITIES.

The Army Athletic Association are also in communication with the Secretaries of Boxing Clubs at National University and Trinity College, and it is hoped that contests between these bodies may be arranged in the near future.

The Curragh Command are holding Boxing Tournaments monthly. All Officers, N.C.O.'s and men wishing to take part in any of the contests promoted by the Curragh A.A.A. are requested to communicate with Colonels Byrne or Hunt, O.T.C., Curragh.

The Kerry Command Council was provisionally granted permission to hold a Boxing Tournament at Tralee on Wednesday, December the 5th.

ARMY GOLFING SOCIETY.

The Tussle for the Waterford Cup.

(Specially Contributed).

"Heavens! man, we're mad; we're all mad!"

I think most of the competitors thought so as they trudged up Mt. Misery to start off the first tee at Waterford amid thunder and lightning and a deluge of rain. But it was reserved for "Dick" to tell us so in his own inimitable way when we found him taking shelter under a rock—shelter very much of the Christian Scientist nature. Anyone who saw the G.O.C. of Kerry lose his club twice in an endeavour to drive off the second tee would nearly agree with him.

But, then, it was G. K. Chesterton who said that all men are slightly mad; therefore we are all sane—madness being an element of our normal disposition. The Army Golfers at Waterford proved they were very sane. Their grit conquered the elements; they saw the clouds and the rain pass, and they finished up their competition under very favourable conditions.

The course is certainly one of the nicest in Ireland. Picturesquely situated on a commanding hill, its fairways are dotted with gorse and wild heather, and its greens are second to none in the country. Army Golfers on holiday bent will not regret a day spent on the Waterford links.

Our entrants came from all quarters, and included every rank in the Army, and almost every service. The spirit of the competitors, who at the finish of the game anxiously inquired the venue of the next competition, and the jollity and sociability of the whole affairs, augurs well for the future of the A.G.S.

Kerry—the hot spot of Army Golf—brought home the winner in Colonel Bishop, who returned a net score of 76, two strokes better than the bogey of the course. That fine golfer, Capt. Martin, C.T.O., of the Dublin Command, and the hefty hitter, Dr. Crowley, of St. Bricin's, tied for second place. We shall hear more of them in the near future.

The gratitude of the A.G.S. is due to the Waterford G.C., who left nothing undone to make the event successful. The following competed:—Major General O'Daly, Col. Bishop, Commandant O'Connor, Dr. Crowley, Capt. McCarty, Capt. Martin, Capt. Delamere, Capt. Fitzpatrick, Lieut. Whelan, Lieut. Hardy, Lieut. Carroll, Lieut. Walters, Lieut. Hyland, Lieut. McWeeney, Sergts. Dearle and O'Reilly and Pte. Scanlon.

WINNER OF DENTISTS' CUP.

Playing at Dollymount on Friday, 2nd inst., Lieut. Hugh Whelan, a prominent member of the A.G.S., and Dentist to the Limerick Command, won the Dentists' Cup on a six handicap from an All-Ireland entry. We hope he didn't "pull" too much.

(Continued on page 14).

SMALL AEROPLANES.

Interview with Major-Gen. MacSweeney

THE COMPETITIONS AT LYMPNE.

As stated in our last issue, Major General McSweeney, O.C. Army Air Service, attended the recent flight competitions at Lympne (Kent), with a view of studying the latest developments in aeroplane construction. The O.C. at Baldonnel has had long and varied experience of aviation, and few are more competent to speak on the subject.

The General was good enough to give his impressions of the Lympne meeting for the benefit of the readers of the Army Journal. At the outset he corrected the popular description of the competing machines.

Dublin to Cork in Two Hours for Five Shillings.

"They are not gliders," he said, "but light-powered aeroplanes. The early aeroplanes had light power, but by degrees we arrived at the 300 horse-power single-seater, capable of 140 miles per hour. We are now back to a six horse-power machine capable of 80 miles per hour, but differing from the early machines in that it is a perfect aeroplane, constructed on approved modern lines, capable of taking the same stresses and strains as the high-powered machines and of performing the same evolutions in the air."

"What have these modern light-powered machines achieved so far?"

"Seventy-eight miles per hour and 80 miles per gallon. They can land at 25 miles per hour. One machine just completed holds petrol for 900 miles at 75 miles per hour and 70 miles per gallon. That means that it could travel from here to Cork in two hours at a fuel cost of approximately five shillings."

Small Machines by no means Fool Proof.

"That is an innovation," remarked the interviewer.

"Yes," said General MacSweeney. "When we consider that it takes a 300 horse-power engine to drive a single-seater Scout machine 150 miles per hour, and we now have a six horse-power engine doing 78 miles per hour, who knows what the future has in store?"

"The only difficulty at present," he continued, "lies in the fact that the production of these small machines does not mean easier flying. They are very delicate on controls and require a skilful pilot to handle them. Although in the hands of a Scout pilot they are simple to control, to the novice they would present a great number of difficulties.

"What impressed me was the lightness of the controls. The machines banked vertically with the ease of a Scout, and I noticed several pilots at the beginning showed a slight tendency to pump handle of switchback on landing—all of which illustrates the necessity for delicate handling."

"The wings fold up in some of these machines?" asked our representative.

The Coming of the Pocket Aeroplane.

"Yes; the wings are made to fold back in three minutes. My first hour at Lympne I found very amusing. It seemed so absurd to see a pilot with a distinguished flying record wheeling out a frail miniature machine with the tail on his shoulder. Then, calming setting it down and adjusting the throttle, he would walk to the front of the machine, turn the propeller once or twice, and—off she went!

"I once saw a man compelled to land in a small field. When the trouble was adjusted, he found that the field was altogether too small to rise from, so he folded back the wings, picked up the tail and proceeded imperturbably to wheel the machine out of that pocket-handkerchief field and down the road to a larger field, from which he made his ascent, followed by the victorious crowing of a rooster which had resented the intrusion of the strange bird and wanted to fight it.

Marvel of Simplicity in the Cockpit.

"The wings had to fold back to comply with the transport regulations. If a machine were wheeled along the road it must comply with the law forbidding more than seven feet in width."

"Were there many other structional differences from the older type of machine, General?"

"Oh, yes. The inside of the cockpit of these machines is also very interesting to a pilot. There is nothing of the complicated array of instruments—pressure gauges, temperature controls and the rest—just the ordinary motor-cycle Bowden controls, together with airspread, revolution and height indicators."

"In the competition at Lympne," proceeded the General, "the engine capacity was limited to 750 ccs., and, accordingly, most of the engines used were standard motor cycle engines. The Douglas appeared to be the favourite. In some cases engines have a good deal of trouble, whilst others ran perfectly for the whole week. However, outside the competition there is nothing to prevent the designing of a light engine, not necessarily limited to 750 secs., purely for aircraft use. One such engine of 18 horse-power has already been designed, and has successfully fulfilled all the requirements of civil aviation."

When Aeroplanes Cost Less than Motor Cars.

"There is a great field of research in the light aeroplane," said Major General MacSweeney, in conclusion, and one may expect startling developments in the next year or two. The prices of the machines entered at Lympne were in no case higher than £400 each, and before long it may be possible to market them at in or about £200."

"Then they will enter into severe competition with motor cars," suggested the interviewer.

"Perhaps," said the General, laughing.

MUSIC IN THE ARMY.

New Use for Beggar's Bush Barracks.

Dr. J. F. Larchet was the principal guest at the Dublin Rotary Club luncheon on Monday, 6th inst., and, in the course of a most interesting address on "Musical Opportunities," said that one of the great factors in their musical development would be the Army School of Music.

The credit for the whole idea of the school was due to General Mulcahy, who first thought of the idea. It was his (General Mulcahy's) idea that these bands would travel around the country and perform classical music at various public entertainments.

This would do a great deal to elevate the public taste. Beggar's Bush Barracks was being converted into an army school of music during the coming month.

Into that school boys would be taken who would sign on for 10 years, during which time they would learn a reed and a string instrument, and when they came out they would be skilled musicians. They should move in the matter of musical revival now, the present was the psychological moment. They were a musical people, and they now had a great chance to prove it. They should all unite and work together to bring music forth again from the dark corner into its proper place in the sun.

G.H.Q. MILITARY BALL.

It has been decided to hold annually a G.H.Q. Military Ball and a Committee has been formed to take charge of arrangements for this year's function, which will be held at the Metropole Ball Room, O'Connell Street, Dublin, on 14th December, 1923.

The Officers of G.H.Q. are desirous of making this function the first of its kind, the most enjoyable yet held by the Army, and no effort will be spared to successfully cater for all those present.

The programme will include the introduction of novelties hitherto unknown in Dublin, and a special feature of the entertainment will be the engagement of Mr. W. A. Manahan's Orchestra of ten performers.

Tickets—the issue of which is strictly limited—can be had on application to Commandant Sean Cullen, Runaidhe, G.H.Q. Ball Committee, accompanied by a subscription of 25s. per ticket.

WHEN THE RED BRANCH SOUGHT TROUBLE.

How Dublin Came to be Known as the Ford of the Hurdles.

What an extraordinary amount of traditional and historical lore is enshrined in our Irish place names. For anyone even passingly acquainted with the language and literature of the Gael, every hill, glen, town and valley in the country has its own particular legend or tradition.

Dublin, the best-known of our Irish place names, derives its name, according to O'Curry, from a lady named Dubh who was drowned there, at a period so remote that even tradition fails to furnish us with further particulars as to the lady, or to the circumstances leading to her tragic end. To the Gaelic speaker, though, the Irish Capital has been known from very early times by its second form, Baile Atha Cliath, "The Town of the Ford of the Hurdles."

The circumstances that gave origin to this addition to the older form, Dubhlinn, are narrated in one of our very ancient Gaelic tales known as Forbais Eadar—The Siege of Howth. The story of this ancient siege of this historical hill may interest the Irish soldier of to-day, more especially such as happen to be acquainted with the districts in which the action of the story takes place.

Bored Warriors.

About the dawn of the Christian Era the Red Branch Knights, under the leadership of Conor McNessa, had reached the very zenith of their military power. They had emerged victorious from a long series of successive wars with the neighbouring provinces. Their victories were so complete that not a solitary lord or chief remained to dispute their sway.

In the period of enforced peace that ensued the hardy warriors of Emania were bored beyond endurance by the daily routine of the chase, followed by the social festivities of the night, and sighed for the days when the clash of steel and the battle song of heroes provided them with the music of their hearts' desire.

At last it was decided to requisition the services of the noted satirist, Aithirne, in a desperate effort to provoke some of the neighbouring Kings into affording them some fair pretext for renewing the war.

The "Importunate," as, owing to his arrogant exactions, Aithirne was styled, set forth on his mission, but we need not follow him through his circuit of the provinces. Suffice it to say that his most exorbitant demands were freely granted in the various centres, till, in a state bordering on desperation, he reached Naas, the ancient seat of the Kings of Leinster. Here, also, he was received with all the hospitable ceremony that the laws of the period required.

Mesgedhra, the King, was obsequious in his attention and loaded his guest with choicest gifts. Aithirne received them all with open contempt, and finally demanded one hundred and fifty of the wives and daughters of Leinster's nobles, to be carried in bondage into Ulster.

Mesgedhra acquiesced so readily that Aithirne considered it safer to send word to the Red Branch Knights to have an escort despatched to meet him at the junction of the provinces.

Not a Guard of Honour.

Aithirne's suspicions were furthered strengthened when the Leinstermen insisted on accompanying him *en masse* to the border, and he began to entertain fears for his safety when once removed beyond the protection of the laws of hospitality. These would, of course, cease to operate once he had passed out of Leinster territory, and the Leinstermen would then be able to wreak vengeance on him for his insults.

On reaching the Liffey, the immense cavalcade were delayed by the meagre accommodation for fording the river. The Leinstermen, anxious to have their enemy transferred to other territory with as little delay as possible, immediately proceeded to procure the material for fording from a neighbouring wood, where they constructed hurdles.

Having reached the other side of the hastily constructed ford, the Leinstermen, no longer bound by the claims of hospitality, proceeded to strip Aithirne of his spoils, but while they were so engaged, the detachment despatched as escort came to his relief, and a battle ensued, in which the forces of Emania were forced to retire to the Hill of Howth. Here they entrenched themselves and sent north for further reinforcements.

Then followed the Siege of Howth, which was raised by Connall Cearnach and his forces. The subsequent events are more closely associated with the place names of Naas and Clane than with that of Ath Cliath.

From the ford built on this occasion by the Leinstermen for the passage of Aithirn's flocks and captives, the place came subsequently to be known as Ath Cliath (the Ford of the Hurdles), the name by which the Gaelic-speaking part of the nation have ever since preferred to call the Capital of Eire..

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS LEAGUE TEAMS—No. 1—ARMY SALVAGE CORPS.

Left to right—Ptes. Corcoran, Keenan, Lieut. Downes, Ptes. Darcy, Judge, Doyle, McMahon. *Standing*—Capt. Turner, O.M.-S. Lewis, Col. McCormack, Pte. Flynn, Lieut. O'Connor, Corpl. Judge, Ptes. McGarry, Doyle, Dunne, Byrne, Lieut. Walsh, Capt. Wilson. [*Photo., Hogan, Dublin.*

BOXING AT THE CURRAGH.

Monthly Tournaments Growing in Popularity.

The Curragh Command Boxing Sub-Committee continued its monthly tournaments on 25th and 26th ult. This consisted of "Open Novices' Competition" for all weights, and nine contests between Army Champions and their challengers. The popularity of these tournaments can be guaged by the increasing numbers attending.

The Curragh Gymnasium was the venue of all interested in boxing on the nights of the 25th and 26th Ocotber, for large bills throughout the Command had announced tournaments in the Featherweights, Lightweight, Welterweight and Middleweight classes, besides 6 and 10-round contests between representatives of Kerry, Athlone and Curragh Commands.

Curragh Command Boxing Committee most certainly seem to have the "knack" of finding promising boxers and the fistic displays given on the two nights were in every degree satisfactory, a remarkable feature being the interest taken by Battalion Commandants and Battalions generally in turning out and supporting their representatives.

There were 46 entries for the Novices' events open to the Units in the Command, and, as usual, the Lightweights had most entries, followed by Welters and Feathers.

The first night's sport included all the first and second round bouts and semi-finals in all weights except Light, the semi-finals of which were reserved for the second night to give the men a chance of recovery. There were also four contests. The programme was as follows :

FIRST ROUND, FEATHERS—THREE 3-MIN. ROUNDS.
Private Lynch, 43rd Battn., beat Private Kennedy.

FIRST ROUND, LIGHT-WEIGHT.
Private Langley, 62nd Battn., beat Private Doherty, 29th Battn.

FIRST ROUND, WELTER.
Sergeant Lindsay, 29th Battn., beat Corporal Dunne, 43rd Battn.
Private Piggott, 29th Battn., beat C.Q.M.S. Sherin, 43rd Battn.

SEMI-FINAL, MIDDLE.
Sergeant Barry, 54th Battn., beat Private Ramsey, 62nd Battn.

TEN ROUNDS CONTEST.
Captain Billy Wilson v. Sergeant Rohan, 54th Battn.

This contest proved greatly interesting and was evenly contested, both men showing to advantage at times. Rohan put up a fine show against a more experienced boxer; he had, however, to retire in the 5th round owing to an injured thumb.

FIRST ROUND, FEATHER.
Private Brogan, 54th Battn., beat Private Brady, 43rd Battn.
Private Green, 29th Battn., beat Private Rush, 54th Battn.

FIRST ROUND, LIGHTS.
Private Muldowney, 29th Battn., beat Private Tyrrell, 62nd Battn.
Private McBirney, 43rd Battn., beat Private Hughes, 54th Battn.
Corporal Murphy, 43rd Battn., beat Corporal Johnson, 62nd Battn.
Bugler Clarke, 29th Battn., beat Private Langston, 62nd Battn.

TEN 2-MIN. ROUNDS CONTEST.
Bandsman Cullen, 8st. 13½lbs., Kerry Command, v. Private Lismore, 9st. 7½lbs., 43rd Battn., Curragh Command.

Lismore was slightly taller, but otherwise the extra poundage was not apparent. It proved a very evenly-contested bout, and any advantage in the first five rounds might be counted in Lismore's favour. Cullen came on, however, very strong, and, in the 7th round, floored his man, who was quickly on his feet again and fighting on gamely. Cullen continued to score to the end and was awarded a popular verdict on points.

SEMI-FINAL, WELTERS.
Sergt. Lindsay, 29th Battn, beat Corpl. McStarry, 29th Bn.
Private Ryan, 43rd Battn., beat Private Piggott, 29th Battn.

SPECIAL SIX-ROUND CONTEST.

Sergt. Brogan, Flyweight and Bantamweight Champion, Curragh Command, v. Corporal Traynor, Kerry Command, Army Bantamweight Champion.

Great interest was attached to this bout, which, however, ended quickly in the first round. Exchanges at first were even until Brogan scored with a hard right to the jaw, followed by a left hook to the head which staggered young Traynor. Brogan, following up his advantage, had Traynor on the board for a count of 5. The latter, on rising, fought on gamely, but was quickly put down for the full count.

In this bout Brogan fought a much better fight, and showed far better form than he has previously shown; this, plus his wide exeperience, gained him the verdict. Traynor, with more experience, will undoubtedly improve and will be a great source of danger to any of the younger school claiming his honours in the future.

SEMI-FINAL, MIDDLES.
Corporal McNulty, 29th Battn., beat Private Campbell, 62nd Battn.

SECOND ROUND, LIGHTS.
Private Langley, 62nd Battn., beat Private Muldoon, 43rd Battn.

SPECIAL SIX-ROUND CONTEST.

Lieut. Jerry Ryan, O.T.C., v. Lieut. O'Hanlon, O.T.C.

It was interesting to watch men of two such different styles of boxing. O'Hanlon, an old amateur, adopts a very crouched defence against which it must be very difficult for an opponent to score, the head and body being completely covered. Ryan had no great difficulty, however, in drawing O'Hanlon's guard, which although having the virtues of defence above mentioned, nevertheless has the disadvantage of not being able to attack so readily as the forward guard adopted by Ryan enabled the latter to do. Lieut. Ryan, having scored fairly freely in the 2nd, 3rd and 4th rounds, knocked O'Hanlon out in the 5th.

It will be interesting to see those two matched again, when O'Hanlon has got into better form; he only started training a week before and had not intended to fight in this tournament, but pluckily came forward to fill an unavoidable breach caused by Cork Command being unable to field their men, as they were moving quarters on that date. Lieut. Ryan was in a similar position.

SECOND NIGHT'S PROGRAMME.

The second night attracted, as expected, a crowded "house," in view of the fact that the finals in all weights, as well as the semi-finals in the Feather and Lightweights were being staged for decision. Details :—

LIGHT-WEIGHT SEMI-FINALS.
(Three 3-Minute Rounds.)
Private Langley, 62nd Battn., beat Private McBirney, 43rd Battn., on points.
Bugler Clarke, 29th Battn., beat Corporal Murphy, 43rd Battn., on points.

FEATHER-WEIGHT SEMI-FINAL.
Private Lynch, 43rd Battn., received a "walk-over" from Private Brogan, 54th Battn., who scratched.
Private Fitzgerald, 43rd Battn., beat Private Greer, 29th Battn.

MIDDLE WEIGHT FINAL.
Sergt. Barry, 54th Battn., beat Corporal McNulty, 29th Battn. McNulty was knocked out in the first round.

WELTER WEIGHT FINAL.
Private Ryan, 43rd Battn., beat Sergt. Lindsay, 29th Battn. Lindsay retired in 3rd round.

LIGHT WEIGHT FINAL.
Bugler Clare, 29th Battn., beat Private Langley, 62nd Battn., on points.
FEATHER WEIGHT FINAL.
Private Fitzgerald, 43rd Battn., beat Private Lynch, 43rd Battn. Towel was thrown in at end of second round.

AN INTERVAL.

CHALLENGES FROM THE CORK AND KERRY COMMANDS.

Colonel Hunt here announced that he had two communications from Cork and Kerry Commands which would be of interest to the audience.

That from Cork was a letter from Captain J. Keogh regretting his inability to field a team as intended, owing to the fact that Units were moving from station to station.

The Colonel, commenting on this letter, said they could but accept the will for the deed in view of the courtesy of the Cork Command on two previous occasions in sending men, which did much to create a healthy rivalry between the Commands, which all hoped would last for a long time to come.

In the same letter, Captain Keogh asked the Curragh Command to be good enough to meet the following challenges, to be decided at Cork on November 17th :—Fly, Feather, Bantam, Light, Welter and Middle Weights.

These challenges, said Colonel Hunt, the Curragh would be most delighted to accept, and a letter to that effect was being forwarded.

Lieutenant Lawlor, Kerry Command Pipers' Band, who was present, stated he was asked by Commandant T. Duffy, Secretary, A.A.A., Kerry Command, to have it announced that they would like the Curragh to send a team to Kerry on the 29th . representing the following weights :—Bantam, Feather, Light and Middle.

Colonel Hunt said that the Curragh would most certainly oblige them, as they were indebted to the Kerry Command for sending two very good young boys to help in the success of the Tournament—one had won and one had lost—so the honours were even. He congratulated both for the display they gave, and he believed that if the two Kerry lads persisted in their training a good future was in front of them for "Fistic Laurels."

The Colonel also expressed, on behalf of the Boxing Committee of the Curragh Command, their gratitude to the Athlone Command for sending a representative to help with the Tournament, and stated that the Curragh should be only too pleased to reciprocate when Athlone required them to do so.

OTHER CONTESTS.

The contests were then resumed, with following results :—

Ten 2-minutes round Special Contest.—Sergt. McCarthy, O.T.C., beat Corporal Burns, 43rd Battn., on a foul in the 9th round.

Ten 2-Minutes Round Contest.—Private Murray, 43rd Battn., Curragh, knocked out Private Kavanagh, Athlone Command, in the second round.

Six 2-Minutes Round Contest.—Young Darling, Curragh, beat Boy McDonald, Curragh, on points.

SIX TWO-MINUTES ROUNDS SPECIAL CHALLENGE CONTEST.

Lieutenant Doogan, O.T.C., v. Lieutenant Woodlock, Command H.Q. (Bakery).

Lieutenant Woodlock was the challenger in this contest, but failed to enter the ring. This was a great disappointment, as many views had been expressed for weeks previously as to the probable winner. The disappointment was greater for Lieutant Doogan, inasmuch as he had waited over for the event, although he had been demobilised that day, and urgent family affairs were calling for his attention.

SPECIAL TEN TWO-MINUTE ROUNDS CONTEST.

Private Bradley, Curragh Command Middleweight Champion, v. Sergeant Stack, Curragh Command, Runner-up in Army Championship.

Sergeant Stack had challenged Private Bradley, the latter having a verdict over him in the Curragh Command Championship. In that encounter Bradley had a mishap to his hand.

Great interest was centred in the bout inasmuch as Stack had enhanced his reputation a great deal since their previous enocunter. After going the full distance, however, Bradley was awarded the decision on points. The verdict was very popular, as the applause showed.

The following were the officials in connection with the Tournament :—
M.C.—B.S.M. O'Reilly, P.T. Staff, Curragh Command.
Timekeeper—Commandant McDonald, A.P.M., Curragh Command.
Judges—Commandant Louis Marie, Camp Comdt., Portobello Barracks; Lieutenant Begley, Tallaght Camp.
Referee—Captain Mark Wilson, Salvage Corps.

PRESENTATION OF PRIZES.

Senator's Optimism as to Army Boxing.

On the conclusion of the final bouts, Colonel J. P. Hunt, G.S.O. (2) Training, Curragh Command, called all prize-winners into the ring, and then, in a few well-

'Phone 2030.

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chosen words, introduced Senator Greer to the audience. This latter gentleman presented the prizes.

Senator Captain Greer, in opening, referred to the wonderful opportunities on the athletic side—and the advantage taken of these opportunities—in the Curragh Command. He was delighted to have been chosen to present the prizes to the various winners, and felt that such nights as the two just passed should be perpetuated.

As an amateur boxer and one who had followed the sport nearly all his life, he was delighted with the material in the Curragh, and in the Commands which had sent representatives to do battle on these two evenings. He commented on the dearth of good Light-heavy and Heavy Weight boxers in the boxing world, and he looked upon the National Army as the source from which a world-beater would be produced, and that at no very distant date. He had been to see the Carpentier-Beckett fight, and the show put up by the "Heavy Weight Champion of Great Britain" had confirmed him in the idea that boxers quite capable of depriving Beckett of his fistic laurels were to be found in the ranks of the National Army (applause).

On the strength of that fight, he predicted a brilliant future for a good Heavy Weight, and believed that the Army was a fruitful source for fighters of this weight. He urged the men to keep up their training: the material was there and the brains, and he saw no reason why the highest honours of the Boxing Ring should not come to Ireland via the National Army.

The Senator then presented the prizes to the various winners and runners-up, congratulating each in a few suitable words.

The proceedings terminated with cheers for the Senator.

Amongst those present were:—Colonel J. Byrne, Commanding O.T.C.; Colonel R. McCorley, A.S.C. Barracks, Curragh; Commandant McDonnell, A.P.M. Curragh; Col. Comdt. O'Neill, Commanding S.I.C., Curragh; Comdt. Lawler, Commanding 62nd Inf. Batt., Curragh; Commandants Hyde and Stephenson, Commanding respectively the 43rd and 29th Battalions, Curragh, Comdt. Liam O'Hegarty, Commanding 54th Battalion, Newbridge, etc.

THE WANDERER.

NOVICES' COMPETITION AT NEWBRIDGE.

On the 19th ult. a Novices' Boxing Competition was held in the Gymnasium Hall, Newbridge Barracks, confined to the 54th Battalion—the first of a series of monthly competitions. At the conclusion of the competition, Comdt. O'Hegarty, Officer Commanding 54th Battalion, presented the winner of each bout with a suitable prize, and "A" Company, having secured the highest number of points, was presented with a valuable Cup.

The Commanding Officer expressed his appreciation at the enthusiasm shown by the competitors, and assured them that every opportunity would be given for training in the noble art of self-defence.

Capt. McEnimum, Curragh, acted as Judge; Capt. Harrington, Battalion Adjutant, was Timekeeper, and B.S.M. Lawlor acted as M.C.

The results of the various bouts were as follows:—

Pte. Burke, D Coy., beat Pte. Crummey of A Coy on points. Pte. Bowers, M. Coy., beat Pte. Pender, C Coy., on points. Corpl. Russell, D Coy., beat Pte. McCutcheon, C Coy. on points. Corpl. Walker, D Coy., beat Sergt. Keogh, C Coy., on points. Pte. McEvoy, C Coy., beat Corpl. Kinsella, A. Coy., on points. Bugler Brogan, H.Q. Coy., k.. Pte. McEntee, A Coy., in the first round. Pte. Smith, D Coy., beat Pte. Moriarty, A Coy., on points. Pte. Joyce, A Coy., beat Pte. Young, A Coy., on points. Pte. Gearty, D Coy., beat Bugler Fowler on points. Pte. McGeehan, A Coy., beat Corpl. Kelly, A. Coy., on points. Pte. Duffy, H.Q. Coy., k.o. Pte. Dowdall, H.Q. Coy., in the first round. Bugler Brogan, H.Q. Coy., beat Pte. Bowers, A Coy., on points. Pte. Joyce, A Coy., k.o. Pte. Geraty, D Coy., in the second round.

Sergt. Moloney, runner-up in the Light Weight Championship of Ireland gave a ten rounds exhibition of two minutes each—one round with skipping rope; one round with punch-ball; one round shadow-boxing, three rounds with Capt. Wilson, Curragh, and four rounds with Sergt. Rohan, H.Q. Coy.

This concluded an exceptionally good night's sport.

MATCHES ARRANGED FOR NEAR FUTURE.

At a meeting of the Boxing Sub-Committee, held at Portobello Barracks on Thursday, the 8th inst., the following matches were arranged, and it is hoped to stage same in Dublin in the near future. The first name in each case is that of the Army Champion and the second that of the Challenger.

Volunteer Joynt, Cork (fly), v. Volunteer Brogan, Curragh.

Volunteer Traynor, Kerry (bantam), v. Sergeant Collins, Curragh.

Volunteer Doyle, Cork (feather), v. Sergt. Scanlon, S.I.C., Longford.

Bugler Keogh, S.I.C. (light), v. Volunteer Kelleher, Cork.

Sergt. Dwyer, Cork (welter), v. Volunteer Bradley, Curragh.

Sergt. Major Delaney, Works Corps (middle), v. Boy Murphy, Cork.

Volunteer Kidley, Curragh (light-heavy), v. Volunteer Fogarty, Athlone.

In the event of an official champion failing to defend his title, the Committee shall arrange other contests for the title.

BILLIARDS CHALLENGE.

Chief Accounts Office, Portobello Barracks, suggest a Billiard Tournament for the different sections of the Army.

"Four members of our staff," they add, "challenge any other team to Billiards during the coming winter months."

"An t-Oglach" will be glad to publish any acceptance of this Challenge.

OFFICIAL NEWS.

Appointments, Resignations and Discharges.

Staff Duties, Appointments and Discharges Memo. No. 5, issued from the Department of the Chief of General Staff under date 31st October, 1923, contains the following:—

APPOINTMENTS.

Chief of General Staff's Department.

Comdt. F. Saurin to be Comdt. General Staff.
Lieut. Tumbleton to be Captain General Staff.
J. A. Power to be Captain C. G. S. Department.
Lieut. W. Keogh to be 1st Lieut. Officer i/c Aviation Transport.
Lieut. R. Dowling to be 1st Lieut. Officer i/c Special Infantry Transport.

Adjutant General's Department.

Thomas Reaves to be Captain 2nd i/c Castlebar Jail.
Sean Walsh to be 1st Lieut. Line Officer, Castlebar Jail.
Sean Callaghan to be Captain 2nd i/c Galway Jail.
Neill McLoughlin to be 2nd Lieut. A.G.'s Staff.
2nd Lieut. William Kerrigan to be 1st Lieut. Army Medical Services, as from 10th October, 1923.

Quartermaster General's Department.

Lieut. G. Heuston to be 1st Lieut., Assistant Q.M., Mechanical Transport Corps, Gormanstown.
Lieut. C. Lynch to be 1st Lieut. Officer i/c Receipts and Despatches, Gormanstown.

Special Infantry Customs.

Comdt. H. Conroy to be Comdt. S. I. Customs Officer.

Dublin Command.

Lieut. P. Coughlan to be 1st Lieut. Officer i/c Area Transport, Drogheda.

Curragh Command.

Captain Sean O'Flynn to be Captain, Q.M., 43rd Battalion.

Donegal Command.

Comdt. T. Deering, O.T.C., to be Captain, Q.M., 46th Battalion.

Claremorris Command.

Captain D. Coates, to be Captain, Command Transport Officer.
Lieut. J. McDermott, to be 1st Lieut., Area Transport Officer, Westport.

Kerry Command.

Captain R. Downes to be Captain, O/C. "C" Company, 17th Battalion.

Limerick Command.

J. Griffin to be 1st Lieut., Legal Staff.

Athlone Command.

Lieut. E. Gorey to be 1st Lieut., Transport Officer, Roscrea.
Lieut. M. Crossdell, to be 1st Lieut, Area Transport Officer, Maryboro'.

TRANSFERS.

2nd Lieut. W. Phelan, 14th Battalion, transferred to D.A.Q.M.G.'s Staff, Waterford Command.
Lieut. J. Mayner, M.O., Curragh Command, to be M.O., Cork Command, 59th Battalion.
Lieut. J. Conway, M.O., Curragh Command, to be M.O., Cork Command, 42nd Battalion.
Lieut. T. V. Fitzpatrick, M.O., 42nd Battalion, to be M.O., Kilmainham Jail.
Lieut. E. J. O'Sullivan, M.O., 32nd Battalion, to be M.O., Kerry Command, 27th Battalion.
Lieut. G. O'Riordan, M.O., 27th Battalion to be M.O., Curragh Hospital.
Lieut. P. J. Scully, R.P.R. & M. Corps, to be M.O., 15th Battalion.
Lieut. P. J. Delahunty, M.O., 57th Battalion, to be M.O., 33rd Battalion.
Lieut. Charles Ellison, M.O., 33rd Battalion, to be M.O., 44th Battalion.

DISCHARGES.

(Asterick denotes successful at Customs and Excise Exam. Dagger denotes resigned. Save where otherwise stated Demobilisation dates from 9th November, 1923.)

Captain Frank Barrett, O.C., "C" Company, 1st Battalion, Border Area.
Lieut. Joseph Person, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
*1st Lieut. James Bowes, Chemicals Branch, Portobello Barracks.
2nd Lieut. John Boylan, M.G. Company, 8th Battalion, Dublin Command.
2nd Lieut. Thomas Brehony, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
†1st Lieut. N. Canton, M.O., St. Bricin's Hospital (30th September, 1923).
2nd Lieut. John Canty, "C" Company, 11th Battalion, Limerick Command.
1st Lieut. Michael Carey, "C" Company, 43rd Battalion, Curragh Command.
A/Captain Michael Carlin, Clerk of Works, Finner Camp, Donegal Command.
2nd Lieut. Charles Carolan, "B" Company, 16th Battalion, Dublin Command.
Captain James Carolan, 3rd Battalion, Special Infantry Corps.
Captain Joseph Chambers, O/C., "C" Company, 9th Battalion, Special Infantry Corps.
Lieut. David Clifford, 27th Battalion, Kerry Command.
Captain John Collins, Special Infantry Customs.
*1st Lieut. Neil Collins, Claims Offices, Claremorris Command.

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Captain James F. Cooke, Command Staff, Kerry Command.
*2nd Lieut. William Corcoran, Claims Officer, Cork Command.
Lieut. John M. Costello, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
1st Lieut. Stephen Costello, Mechanical Transport Corps.
Brigadier Patrick Cox, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
Lieut-Comdt. Joseph Cregan, Limerick Command.
2nd Lieut. Thomas Cullinane, Assistant Adjutant, 31st Battalion, Limerick Command.
†Captain H. Daly, Army Medical Corps, Marlboro' Hall, Hospital (15th October, 1923).
Captain Thomas Dempsey, Special Infantry Customs.
2nd Lieut. Daniel J. Dennehy, "A" Company, 39th Battalion, Limerick Command.
Captain Thady Diviney, Adjutant, 52nd Battalion, Claremorris Command.
2nd Lieut. Cornelius Donlon, "A" Company, 12th Battalion, Limerick Command.
†Captain Cornelius Donoghue, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
†Lieut. P. J. Dorr, M.O., 47th Battalion, Waterford Command (31st October, 1923).
2nd Lieut. James Douglas, "A" Company, 8th Battalion, Dublin Command.
Captain Gerard Downes, Adjutant, 27th Battalion, Kerry Command.
2nd Lieut. Peter Doyle, "C" Company, 19th Battalion, Kerry Command.
Captain Patrick Duggan, Legal Staff, Cork Command.
2nd Lieut. Patrick Dunne, "C" Company, 25th Battalion, Waterford Command.
†Captain A. P. Fagan, M.O., O.T.C., Curragh Camp (15th Ocotber, 1923).
†2nd Lieut. Edward Fitzgerald, Assistant M.O., Claremorris Command (30th September, 1923).
1st Lieut. Thomas Fitzgerald, M.G. Company, 31st Battalion, Limerick Command.
2nd Lieut. James Flynn, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
Captain Thomas Flynn, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
†Captain Alphonsus Fox, "A" Company, 55th Battalion, Dublin Command.
Comdt. Frank Freyne, O/C. 4th Battalion, Special Infantry Corps.
Captain Charles J. Gillen, O/C. "D" Company, 2nd Battalion, Special Infantry Corps.
1st Lieut. Patrick Gilleran, M.G. Company, 45th Battalion, Dublin Command.
2nd Lieut. John Green, Assistant Q.M., 6th Battalion, Kerry Command.
2nd Lieut. Peter Halton, Army Corps of Engineers.
Captain Albert Augustine Heal, Adjutant, 59th Battalion, Cork Command.
†Major General Seamus Hogan, Department of Chief of General Staff (1st November, 1923).
2nd Lieut. Peter Hoey, "B" Company, 19th Battalion, Kerry Command.
1st Lieut. James Joseph Kavanagh, "D" Company, 1st Battalion, Special Infantry Corps.
Comdt. M. A. Keane, 39th Battalion, Limerick Command (16th October, 1923).
2nd Lieut. Michael Kearns, 31st Battalion, Limerick Command.
Comdt. Michael Joseph Keating, Headquarters, Dublin Command.
†2nd Lieut. J. Kelly, Assistant M.O., Athlone Command (30th September, 1923).
†Captain Patrick Kelly, Q.M., 8th Battalion, Dublin Command.
†Captain T. A. Kelly, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
Captain Jeremiah Francis Kiely, Assistant Command Adjutant, Athlone Command.
2nd Lieut. Timothy Kiely, 59th Battalion, Cork Command.
Lieut. W. H. Knight, Army Corps of Engineers.
*1st Lieut. Donal P. Landers, Claims Officer, Dublin Command.
Lieut. Peter Leavy, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
†Lieut. P. Lennon, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
†Lieut. John Leonard, Army Corps of Engineers.
†Captain J. Linehan, Special Infantry Corps.
Captain Owen Lynch, Coastal and Marine Services.
Captain James Maher, O.C. "C" Company, 3rd Battalion, Special Infantry Corps.
†Lieut. James Mawhanney, "A" Company, 55th Battalion, Dublin Command.
†2nd Lieut. M. P. Moriarty, Assistant M.O., St. Bricin's (31st October, 1923).
Lieut. Cornelius Moynihan, O.T.C., Curragh Command.
Lieut. Thomas Moynihan, Special Infantry Corps.
Captain William Mulcahy, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
Lieut. Hugh Mulholland, "B" Company, 61st Battalion, Claremorris Command.
Captain Patrick Mulleady, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
†1st Lieut. P. Murnane, M.O., 8th Battalion, Dublin Command (30th September, 1923).
†Captain T. Murphy, "C" Company, 39th Battalion, Limerick Command.
Lieut. Francis McGuillan, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
†Capt. Liam Trant McCarthy, Legal Officer, Donegal Command (31st October, 1923).
Captain Randal McCarthy 43rd Battalion, Curragh Command.
Lieut. Francis McCourt, Mechanical Transport Corps.
Lieut. J. McGough, Army Corps of Engineers.
2nd Lieut. J. McGuinness, M.G. Company, 33rd Battalion, Dublin Command.
Lieut. Michael McNamara, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
Captain James McTiernan, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
†Colonel Dave Neligan, Dept. of Chief of General Staff (31st October, 1923).
Captain Matthew Nolan, Adjutant, 47th Battalion, Waterford Command.
†Lieut. J. P. O'Brien, M.O., St. Bricin's Hospital (30th September, 1923).
*1st Lieut. Michael Fergus O'Brien, Staff, 14th Battalion, Waterford Command.
Lieut. James O'Byrne, Army Signals Corps, Waterford Command.
Captain Patrick Joseph O'Byrne, Army Corps of Engineers.
†Captain Sean O'Callaghan, Assistant Governor, Galway Prison, Claremorris Command.
*Captain Daniel O'Carroll, Q.M., 38th Battalion, Cork Command.
Lieut. Matthew J. O'Connor, Army Corps of Engineers.
2nd Lieut. James O'Donnell, "B" Company, 27th Battalion, Dublin Command.
†Comdt. Timothy O'Donnell, O/C. 28th Battalion, Limerick Command.
†Capt. Michael O'Hegarty, Second in Charge, 28th Battalion, Limerick Command.
*Lieut. Sean O'Hehir, P.O., 34th Battalion, Claremorris Command.
†Lieut. Comdt. B. O'Reilly, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
Lieut. Luke O'Riordan, "C" Company, 4th Battalion, Special Infantry Corps.
2nd Lieut. George J. O'Sullivan, Army Corps of Engineers.
Captain John O'Sullivan, Adjutant, 13th Battalion, Dublin Command.
Lieut. Thomas Patterson, Staff, 33rd Battalion, Dublin Command.
Lieut. Patrick J. Pearce, Assistant P.O., Waterford Command.
2nd Lieut. M. J. Price, Assistant Adjutant, 56th Battalion, Dublin Command.
2nd Lieut. James Rea, M.G. Company, 7th Battalion, Limerick Command.
2nd Lieut. John Reardon, Assistant Q.M., 11th Battalion, Limerick Command.
†2nd Lieut. Edmond J. Reddy, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
2nd Lieut. Harold Reid, Army Corps of Engineers (26th October, 1923).
Captain William Thomas Russell, Reports Officer, Cork Command.
†Lieut. Patrick Ryan, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
*Lieut. Thomas Ryan, Department of Chief of General Staff.
Captain Henry Sheeran, Army Corps of Engineers.
†2nd Lieut. J. Smithers, Army Corps of Engineers.
A/2nd Lieut. Samuel Joseph Steward, Army Corps of Engineers.
Captain George Swayne, 2nd i/c 9th Battalion, Kerry Command.
2nd Lieut. John Thompson, "C" Company, 51st Battalion, Athlone Command.
Captain Michael Wall, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
†2nd Lieut. Thomas Ward, "C" Company, 30th Battalion, Cork Command.

DISMISSALS.

Captain Patrick Joseph Corcoran, 3rd Battalion, Special Infantry Corps, demobilised as per Staff Duties Appointments and Discharges Memo. No. 3, para. 10, demobilisation suspended as per Memo. No. 4, para. 14, tried by Court-martial on 13th October, 1923, under Sec. 37, sub-section 2, of the Defence Forces (Temporary Provisions) Act, was found guilty and dismissed the Services. Dismissal carries with it the forfeiture of Demobilisation pay.

Lieutenant John Swindles, 13th Battalion, Dublin Command, tried by General Courtmartial at Collins Barracks, Dublin, on 19th October, 1923, on charges of Scandalous Behaviour, unbecoming an Officer, and Conduct to the Prejudice of Good Order and Discipline, was found guilty, and sentenced to dismissal with ignominy from the Services. The finding and sentence were duly confirmed on the 25th October, 1923.

ERRATA.—STAFF DUTIES APPOINTMENTS AND DISCHARGES MEMO No. 4.

Comdt. Thomas Callaghan, Command Staff, Claremorris Command, should read Captain Thomas Callaghan. (Staff Duties Appointments Memo. No. 1.)

Lieut. Fitzgerald A. Wall, Kerry Command, should read Captain Fitzgerald A. Wall.

ABOLITION OF REPORTS AND STATISTICS BRANCH.

General Staff Special Memo. No. 17 states :—

The Reports and Statistics Branch of the Department of Chief of General Staff is abolished as and from the 31st instant.

The Daily and Weekly Strength Returns of personnel, armament, transport, &c., hitherto furnished to Reports Branch will be continued : the Returns under those heads from Command and Corps Headquarters being furnished to the G.S.O. (1) i/c Operations. The G.O.C. in each Command, and the Officer Commanding each Corps and Service will be responsible for the accurate and regular rendition of these Returns.

The Report Service is merged with that of Intelligence, the duty of furnishing regular reports on the Military Situation now devolving upon the Officers responsible to the G.S.O. i/c Intelligence.

All Statistical and Strength Returns furnished to Reports Branch shall now be directed to the G.S.O. (1) i/c Operations. Daily, weekly and other periodic reports will be furnished as required by the G.S.O. (1) i/c Intelligence.

FERMOY MILITARY BARRACKS.

In Dail Eireann, on 31st ult., Mr. Thomas O'Mahony asked the Minister for Defence "whether it is intended to reconstruct the Military Barracks at Fermoy, and thus relieve unemployment in the town; and, if so, what is the extent of reconstruction presently contemplated, and when the work is likely to be advertised for public competition?"

General Mulcahy—"It is not yet possible to say whether it will be necessary to have a permanent Military Barracks in Fermoy."

An Officer of the Clonmel Garrison sent his suit to the Battalion Tailor to be cleaned and pressed, and some days later the following reached him from the Quartermaster: "Suir cleaned and pressed, 2/6."

The recipient of the bill (no names no pack drill) promptly returned the account with a recommendation that it be forwarded to the Clonmel Corporation.

OUR EXCHANGES.

A number of newspapers exchanging with "An t-Oglach" are still addressing their copies to Portobello Barracks. Will they kindly note that the Editorial Offices are now at G.H.Q., Parkgate, Dublin.

OUR PHOTOGRAPHS.

The Photographic Department of "An t-Oglach" is now equipped to supply any demand for copies of the exclusive photographs which appear in the paper at the following prices:—

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DEPENDANTS' ALLOWANCE.

Only in exceptional cases are questions relating to Dependants' Allowance or Marriage Allowance replied to in these columns. All other letters relating to such matters are forwarded to the Departments which deal with these questions.

Before writing lengthy complaints of non-payment of Allowance, our correspondents should make sure that application has been made for payment.

In the cases of Dominick Prendergast, P. Mc., 30th Battn., "Tiepin' (Tallaght), Vol. J. Naughton, and Charles Timony, no application had been made for the Allowance. In each case the necessary Form has been sent to our correspondent.

Volunteer Charles Cronin—Records have no trace of your re-attestation. The O/C. of your Battalion has been written to for verification. If same is in order, Dependants' Allowance will be paid from the date of re-attestation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Confusion of Tongues.—Micheál Ó Maolám.—Ní foláir nú gur maol an mheinn atá agat-sa, a mhic ó. Thugamair freagra ar an gceád leitir uait sa Gaoluinn agus do réir dealbhraith níor thuigis aon focal dá ndubhramair sa bhreagra san. Má tá an teanga chóir maith agat agus a deirean tú is deocuir a ráth ná féadfá caimnt simplí a thuisgint. Ní féidir aon bhrí a bhaint as aon cheann de'n dá leitir a chuiris thugainn. Ní mór duit an sgéal go léir innsint go beacht cruinn sar a mbeidh sé ar ár gcumas aon rud adhéanamh ar do shon. Rud eile, molaimíd duit eolas d'fhágail ar conas leitir a sgrí gan beith droch-múinte.

[We answered you in Irish in No. 15. We are answering you again in that language. But we do not think you have good grounds for your belief that you understand Irish. Therefore, permit us to add in English, on this occasion, that your communications are equally unintelligible in both tongues. Cut out the raimeis and confine yourself to hard facts if possible.]

Employment.—Thomas Woods (Co. Clare)—Did you fill up Civil Employment Form A.F. 173 prior to discharge? If not, apply for a copy to the NEAREST Employment Exchange, producing your Army discharge.

BACK PAY.

All claims in this respect which have been verified on investigation are being held, pending the sitting of an Adjudication Committee to deal with them. The results will be duly notified to the Claimants.

J. H. (Sligo)—See foregoing.

Shot Guns.—"Neighbour" (Gormanston)—If you can supply us with more definite information we will have this matter attended to.

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From the North.—Vol. C. Colligan (Monaghan)—(1) Your letter has been forwarded to the Dependants' Allowance Branch.

A Piper's Plaint.—Piper H. (Fermoy)—(1) You should make application to your O.C.. (2) If the matter is reported to the Officer i/c Dental Section, Medical H.Q., it will be investigated. We are informed that it is more likely you acquired the abscess through neglect of your teeth than through duty.

"Hopeful" (Newbridge)—A form has been sent to you to fill in.

John Dunne (Dublin)—Glad to learn that your previous letter to us had such good results. Yours of the 23rd ult. has been forwarded to the Chief Pay Office.

"Old I.R.A." (Tallaght)—If you can prove that you contributed at least twelve shillings a week to your mother's support *over and above the cost of your own maintenance in the home* your mother is entitled to allowance, varying according to the amount you gave her. See Issue No. 14, page 20, col. 2. Can you not supply more details as to the circumstances in which the payments were stopped? You letter, as it is, is too vague to take action on.

Pte. Thos. Gallagher (Gormanstown)—Prior to enlistment a soldier must have contributed at least 12/- per week over and above the cost of his own maintenance to the support of his dependant to be entitled to any allowance.

Vol. J. Murphy—You must supply your home address before any action can be taken.

PAYMENT ON DISCHARGE.

Payment of twenty-eight days' Pay and Allowances has been authorised for soldiers discharged on and after 22nd June, 1923, subject to the usual conditions in Defence Order No. 20. All claims in this respect should be forwarded, *together with a COPY of the Discharge Certificate*, to the Chief Pay Office, Portobello Barracks, Dublin.

All letters received at An t-Oglach Office relating to this question have been forwarded to the Chief Pay Office.

M.I.D.—P. McG—. (Tirconaill)—Your letter has been forwarded to the Coastal and Marine Services H.Q. for reply to your first query. We are informed that there is no vacancy at present in the other service you mention.

Proficiency Pay.—"Royal" (Curragh)—We are making inquiries into this matter and hope to have a reply in a few days.

List of Discharges.—"Skilara" (Moate)—We published Staff Duties Memo. No. 3 as we received it. Your letter has been passed on to the Staff Duties Department.

C.I.D.—"Z.A.G." (Co. Cork)—Since you wrote this Force has been disbanded as an independent service.

Wants to Learn a Trade.—No. 17591 (Offaly)—You will have to remain in your present Unit for the time being, as transfers of N.C.O.'s cease from 3rd November (G.R.O. 54) until further notice.

Fainne na nOglach.—Mairtin O Conghaile (Tipperary)—Níor socruigeadh fós rotadh bronnadh an fáinne seo. Cuirfear fógra sa páipéar so chomh luath is a déanfar an socrughadh. b'fhearra linn go sgríbeá cughainn sa Gaoluinn.

Dead Soldier's Effects.—"Frenchy" (Dublin)—Make application to the Department of Adjutant General, G.H.Q., giving particulars.

Re-Enlistment.—Vol. D. Maguire—With reference to your second query, we wish to inform you that you cannot do as you suggest. You can, however, re-attest on expiration of time under the new regulations. Letter forwarded to Dependants' Allowance Department for attention in other matter.

Corporal's Pay.—John O'Donovan (Carrick-on-Suir)—We are informed that you were only acting Corporal and therefore not entitled to the additional pay.

Army Welter Weight.—"Hopeful" (Ardee)—Sergeant Dwyer, Cork, is the Welter-weight Champion of the Army. If you wish to qualify for an All-Army or Command Championship apply to the Secretary of the Dublin Command Army Athletic Association, Collins Barracks.

Medals Due.—"Alpha" (Kildare)—We are informed that medals will be presented to the winners in due course by the Army Athletic Association.

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Saoluinn Do'n Arm.

Gaelic.

'Sa bialann (ar leant.)
lón, dinnéar.

Dar fiad, tá ocras ag teacht orm.
Bfuil sé in am dinnéir fós ?
Nil sé i bfad uaid anois.
Tá sé geall leis. Cad a clog é ?

Cuig cun a haon nó mar sin.
Tá ocras buile ormsa leis.
An séideadh stoc an dinnéir fós ?
Nior séideadh. Ni dóig liom gur séideadh.
Nior airigeasa é, ac go háirigte.
Sin é anois é, tá sé gá séideadh,
port na béile.
" Táimse ag fógairt nua gaca bíd
is sean gaca dige bún dtómais.

Seo, preabaid in am, tá sogluisti gann.

Ni bfuigid an fear mall leat dótam."
Bfuil tú ag teacht ? Téanam ort.
Nior misde duit do cóta mór do tabairt
leat. Tá sé ag fearcainn.
Fan go gcriochnócad an rud so.
Ná déanfaid sé an gnó nuair a tiocfaimíd tar nais ? Drostuig.
Bíod rud le nite agat anois.
Deir i bfonn ni bfearr annsin.

PHONETIC PRONUNCIATION.

SUV VEE LUNN (err lan noonth)
LOAN, DIN NAIR.

Dhor fee, thaw uckrussa tockth rum.
Will shay in noum din nair foess ?
Neel shay iv woddh woogga nish.
Thaw shay gyowll lesh. Koddha klugg gay ?
Koog kunna hain noe mor shin.
Thaw uckruss bwilla urrumsa lesh.
Err shaidug stucka din nair foess ?
Neer shaidug. Nee doe lyum gur shaidug.
Neer arr reesa ay, ock guh hauriha.
Shin nay a nish ay, thaw shay gaw haida, Purtha vaila.
" Thawmsha foegurt noe gocka beeg iss shan gocka dee woor doamish

Shu, probbig in noum, thaw soalish tee goun

Nee wiegga far moul lah goehin."
Will thoo a tockth ? tainnum urth.
Neer vishda ghut duck coata moor duh hoort lath. Thaw shay a farrin.
Fon gug greek noadha rudh su.
Naw dainha shay a gnoe noora huckhim meed hor nash ? Brussdig.
Beek rudh lin niha gutha nish.
Ber is voun neebar unn sun.

ENGLISH.

THE MESS (Continued).
LUNCH, DINNER.

Faith, I'm getting hungry.
Is it dinner-time yet ?
It isn't far from it now.
It is almost. What time is it ?

Five to one or so.
I am mad hungry too.
Did the dinner bugle sound yet ?
No. I don't think it did.
I didn't hear it at any rate.
There it is now, it is sounding Ration call.
" I am announcing the new of every food and the old of every drink, is ready for you."
Come to it in time, the delicacies are scarce.
The man who is late won't get half enough
Are you coming ? Come along.
It is no harm for you to bring your overcoat, it is raining.
Wait until I finish this.
Won't it do when we come back ? Hurry.
Have something to eat now.
You will be in better humour for it then.

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Footwear constantly polished with "Nugget" will look better and wear better and you can easily prove the truth of this. Polish one boot or shoe with "Nugget" and the other with ordinary polish. Continue for a week and note the gradual improvement in the appearance of the boot shone with "Nugget."

If you could keep this up for a considerable time you would find that the boot on which you used ordinary polish would crack and break sooner than the other. But, of course, the difference in the appearance of the two boots will probably incline you to use "Nugget" on both and so bring them level in looks. Use "Nugget" and prove it.

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An t-Óglác

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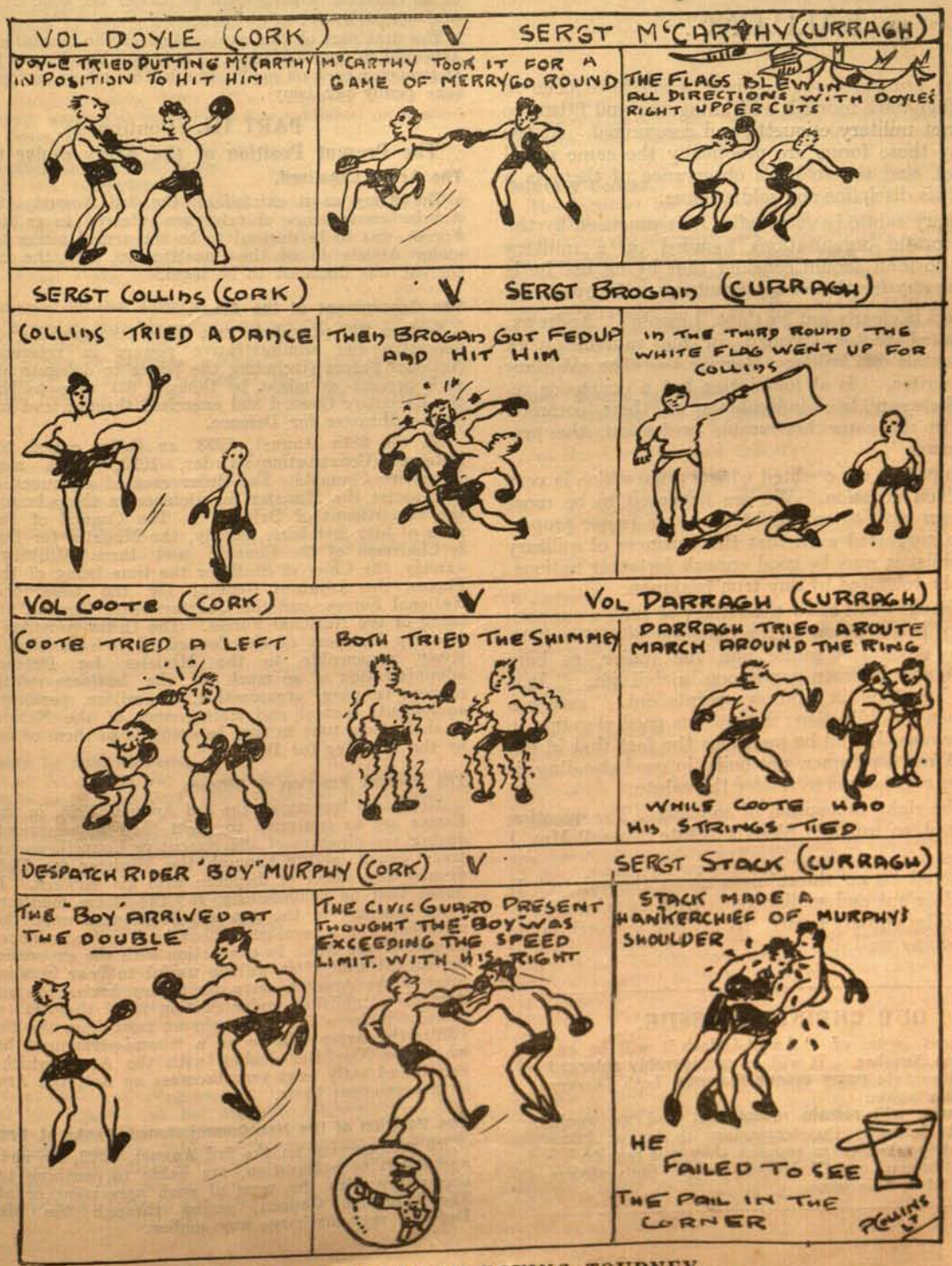


SKETCHES AT CORK COMMAND BOXING TOURNEY.

An t-Óglác

DECEMBER 1, 1923.

SALUTING.

Since the armies of the civilized world have been in existence they have found it adavantageous and fitting to observe strict military etiquette and ceremonial. At the present day these forms are practically the same in all such armies, and the soldier's observance of them is a measure of his discipline and soldierliness.

The military salute is universal. It is practised by the most democratic organisations founded on a military basis, and no man should consider that by its use he is surrendering any fraction of his dignity or self-respect.

This aspect is clearly put by Capt. Lincoln C. Andrews, of the United States Cavalry, in his valuable work "Fundamentals of Military Service." The Military salute, he writes, "is at foundation but a courteous recognition between two individuals of their common fellowship in the same honourable profession, the profession of arms."

The Irish people are credited with a pride which is very stiff-necked on occasion. We are supposed to be more sensitive than most to any slight upon our *amour propre*. It has been suggested even that this business of military saluting, whilst it may be good enough for other nations, should not be tolerated by any true Irishman.

A little thought will show the fallacy of such a supposition. Army Regulations require that the salute shall be rendered by both the senior and the junior, as bare courtesy requires between gentlemen in civil life. "It is in reality," as Captain Andrews points out, "rather a privilege than an obligation; it betokens good standing in a common cause." And he mentions the fact that in the American Army a prisoner, not being in good standing, is forbidden by regulations to render the salute.

This is the right conception of saluting. The question should be not so much "Shall I salute?" as "May I salute?"

There should be no slovenliness about the salute. It should be clear cut and soldier-like. And its acknowledgment should be equally smart. If a thing is worth doing it is worth doing well.

OUR CHRISTMAS ISSUE.

The next issue of "An t-Oglach" will be our Christmas Number. It will be **considerably enlarged** and will contain **many unique features,** both literary and photographic.

The price will remain unchanged, and we would urge all Battalion Quartermasters to let us know immediately what extra supplies they will require.

Particulars of our Christmas Competitions appear in Page 24 of this issue.

THE ARMY CODE.

Notes on the Defence Forces (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1923.

Our Army is now maintained and disciplined under the provisions of the Act, which became law on the 3rd August, 1923. These notes are published in the hope that they will be of use to all ranks in helping them to master the code to which they are now subject.

The first part of this explanation of the measure in question appeared in our last issue. Copies of No. 18 can be obtained at twopence each on application to this office, enclosing postage (one penny per copy).

PART III. (Continued).

The Present Position of the Army under the Act.

The Army Legalised.

The Army as it existed on the 3rd August, 1923, in the Act for convenience of reference referred to as the National Forces, was to be deemed to be the armed forces to be raised under Article 46 of the Constitution, and the maintenance thereof was declared to be legal.

The Government of the Army.

Section 236 provided that the command-in-chief and all executive and administrative powers in reference to the National Forces (including the power to delegate authority to such persons as might be thought fit) were to be vested in the Executive Council and exercised through and in the name of the Minister for Defence.

On the 28th August, 1923, an Order called "Council of Defence (Constitution) Order, 1923," was made by the Executive Council. The Order created a Council of Defence "to assist the Minister for Defence in the administration of the Department of Defence." The Council of Defence consists of four members, namely, the Minister for Defence, who is Chairman of the Council, and three Military Members, namely, the Chief of Staff for the time being of the National Forces, the Adjutant General for the time being of the National Forces, and the Quartermaster General for the time being of the National Forces. The Order provides that "the Military Members of the Council of Defence shall be respectively responsible to the Minister for Defence for the administration of so much of the business relating to the raising, training, organisation, disposition, personnel, supply, equipment, control and maintenance of the National Forces as shall, from time to time be assigned to them or any of them by the Minister for Defence."

The Present Position of Officers.

All officers serving on the 3rd August, 1923, in the National Forces are to continue to hold their appointments as such during the pleasure of the Executive Council, and the Executive Council, acting through the Minister for Defence, may dismiss any officer or dispense with his services. It is to be noted that no commissions in the form mentioned in the First Schedule to the Act will be granted until the Army is established on a semi-permanent basis in accordance with Section 22 of the Act. In connection with the expression, "semi-permanent basis," it will be useful to bear in mind that at present the Army is on a temporary basis. As soon as the Army is established under Section 22 of the Act (which only remains in force for 12 months at most from the 3rd August, 1923), the Army will be on a "semi-permanent basis," and when the New Bill dealing with the Army which is to be introduced early next year becomes an Act, the Army will be on a permanent basis.

The Position of the Non-Commissioned Ranks at Present.

All men serving on the 3rd August, 1923, by virtue of any agreement or attestation, are liable to continue to serve in accordance with the term of such agreement or attestation. The Executive Council, acting through the Minister for Defence, may discharge any soldier.

Discipline.

At present the Army is disciplined under the provisions of Part II. of Chapter 1 of the Act which apply to all members of the Army. As before mentioned the General Regulations as to Discipline ceased to have effect as from the 3rd August, 1923. The provisions of the Act in reference to Discipline will be explained later.

PART IV.

General.

As previously mentioned, Part I. of the Act does not fully provide for the organisation of the Army, but it authorises the Minister for Defence to set up, by means of Orders and Regulations, so much of the organisation as is not expressly provided for by the Act. The task of completing the organisation of the Army is approaching completion, and when it has been accomplished the Army will be established on what has been termed a semi-permanent basis. The following notes deal with the Army as it will be when it is established on a semi-permanent basis:—

General Organisation of the Army.

The Army will comprise:—

1. Permanent Force or Standing Army which is to be called Oglaigh na hEireann, and is in the Act and in these notes referred to shortly as the Forces.
2. A Reserve for Oglaigh na hEireann which is in the Act called "the Reserve."

The Government of the Army.

The Act provides that the command-in-chief and all executive and administrative powers in relation to the Forces (including the power to delegate authority to such persons as shall be thought fit) shall be vested in the Executive Council and exercised through and in the name of the Minister for Defence.

Composition of the Forces.

The Forces are to consist of officers who are appointed officers thereof and of non-commissioned officers and men who are bound to continuous service for a term.

Officers: Grades of Ranks.

The following are the grades of commissioned rank in the Forces:—

1. General.
2. Lieutenant-General.
3. Major-General.
4. Colonel.
5. Major.
6. Commandant.
7. Captain.
8. Lieutenant.
9. Second Lieutenant.

Appointments to Commissions.

Any person is eligible for appointment to a commission. Appointments to commissions are made by the Executive Council on the nomination of the Minister for Defence. Commissions are to be signed by the President of the Executive Council and the Minister for Defence. The form of commission is as follows:—

SAORSTAT EIREANN.

Oglaigh Na hEireann.

"To (Name of Officer).....

trusting in your loyalty to our country, and reposing special confidence in your courage, honour, good conduct and intelligence, the Executive Council of Saorstat Eireann, in exercise of the powers in that behalf conferred by the Defence Forces (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1923, hereby constitutes and appoints you to be an officer in Oglaigh na hEireann as from the day of , 19 . You will bear true faith and allegiance to our country and serve and defend her against all her enemies whomsoever. You will discharge your duty in the rank of , or in any higher rank to which your merit may hereafter determine your appointment or promotion, which appointment or promotion will be notified in the 'Irish Oifigiuil.' You will exercise and train in arms and maintain in good order and discipline the soldiers and inferior officers serving under you who are hereby each and all enjoined and commanded to render you obedience as their superior officer. You will yourself observe and obey without question such orders and directions as you shall from time to time receive from the Minister for Defence for the time being, or from any of your superior officers according to law.

"In witness whereof we have hereunto set our respective hands and seals at.....this..... day of.....in the year one thousand nine hundred and.....

Signed.....

President of Executive Council of Saorstat Eireann.

.....

Minister of Defence, Commander-in-Chief.

Terms of Appointment.

All officers hold their commissions during the pleasure of the Executive Council, who, acting through the Minister for Defence, may dismiss or dispense with the services of any officer.

Military College.

The Minister for Defence is authorised to establish a Military College, and the Act provides that from and after five years after the establishment of the Military College preference in appointment to commissioned rank is as far as possible to be given to graduates of the College. This provision is not, however, to affect the right of the Executive Council, on the recommendation of the Minister for Defence, to appoint any soldier for distinguished service to commissioned rank. It will be seen there is no bar to a private soldier attaining any rank to which his merit entitles him.

Men: Grades of Ranks.

The following are the grades of non-commissioned rank in the Forces:—

(a) Non-Commissioned Officers:

1. Sergeant-Major.
2. Quartermaster Sergeant.
3. Sergeant.
4. Corporal.

(b)

5. Private.

Enlistment.

Enlistment is the acceptance of an engagement in the military service of the State, and is in the nature of a contract between the person enlisted and the State. Recruits are to be enlisted either for service with a particular corps or for general service. In the latter case the recruit is to be appointed to some corps.

Period of Service.

The Act authorises enlistment for a period not exceeding twelve years. It is not, however, the intention of the Army Authorities to enlist for long periods.

Procedure on Enlistment.

A person who offers to enlist in the Forces receives from the Recruiter a notice informing him of the general conditions of the contract he is about to enter into, and directing him to appear before a District Justice or Peace Commissioner for attestation. If he fails to appear, or on appearing, declines to be enlisted, no further proceedings are taken. If he appears the District Justice or Peace Commissioner must ask him whether he has been served with, and understands, the notice and agrees to be enlisted, and the enlistment is not to be proceeded with if the recruit appears to the District Justice or Peace Commissioners to be under the influence of drink.

Attestation.

If the recruit agrees to be enlisted, he is cautioned against making a false answer, and the questions contained in the attestation paper are to be put to him and his answers recorded on the paper itself.

Upon signing the declaration contained in the attestation and taking the Oath of Allegiance, the recruit becomes an enlisted soldier of the Forces.

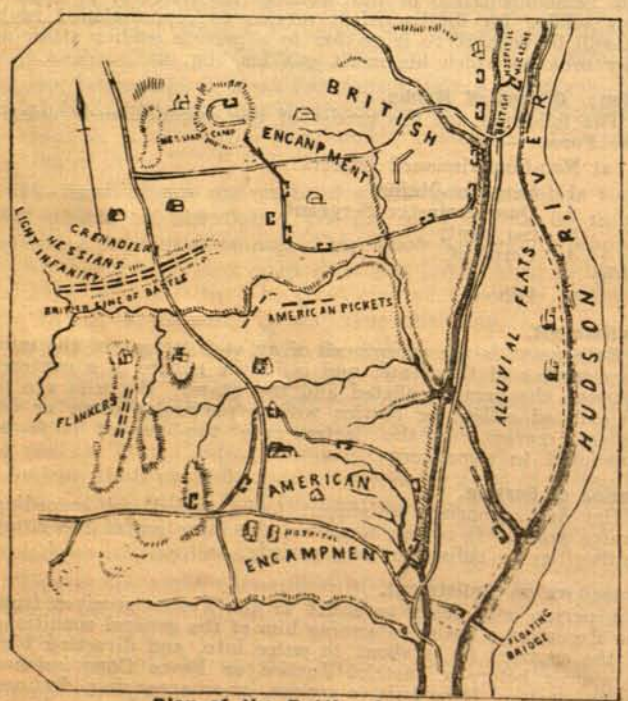
(To be Continued).

FAMOUS BATTLES.

How an Irish Marksman Won the Day at Saratoga.

It is generally conceded by historical writers that the battle fought at Saratoga in the early autumn days of the year 1777, marks the beginning of the prosperity of the American nation. Few encounters, from the day at Marathon to that warm June evening on the plain of Waterloo, have been so decisive, and in this connection the statement made by the late E. S. Creasy in his book on "Decisive Battles," is not without interest. "Nor can any military event," he says, "be said to have exercised more important influence on the future fortunes of mankind, than the complete overthrow of Burgoyne's expedition of 1777." To Irishmen the battle of Saratoga has a peculiar interest, for it was owing to the skill of an Irish marksman of the ranks of the Americans that the tide of victory turned in favour of the Starry Flag.

In the month of June, 1777, General Bourgoyne, at the head of a considerable army, advanced up the Hudson River from Canada in order to drive a wedge between the Northern and Southern Colonial forces. The plan was to attack each force separately, and inflict such losses as would bring the war to a swift end. A smaller force, under the command of one Colonel St. Leger was detailed to make a demonstration across the Mohawk river. Burgoyne's plan worked with fair success in the early weeks of the campaign; he caused the Americans to fall back at Crown Point, Tirconderoga, and inflicted a severe defeat at a place called Hubbardton.



Plan of the Battle of Saratoga.

Flushed with victory, and hoping to strike fear into the Colonial troops by one more victory, Burgoyne pushed on, and on October 7 the great action began. Burgoyne pushed forward a line of irregular troops, in skirmishing order, to distract the attention of the Americans from his main body, which he advanced in three columns—the Grenadiers and Artillery on the extreme left, a corps of German mercenaries in the centre, and a strong battalion of Light Infantry, supported by the 24th Regiment of Foot, on the right. The American Commander-in-Chief, Horatio Gates, did not wait for the oncoming troops to attack his force, but ordered a sudden attack on the left of the British line, and, at the same time, hurled 7,500 troops, under a Colonel Morgan, against the right wing. This attack was delivered with such vehemence and skill that the British right wavered, and seemed on the point of giving way. Then the action became general along the centre in order to prevent any of the German troops being sent to the aid of the hardly-pressed right and left wings. The Grenadiers now wavered, and slowly began to retreat. A fence immediately in their rear gave them a rallying point, and for a time they withstood the leaden hail which was directed against their position. The Germans now found themselves out of touch with their flanks, and, notwithstanding all their efforts, they failed to re-establish communication. The brunt of the action now fell upon the Germans, who alone had to sustain the impetuous onset of the American troops.

Brigadier Fraser, who was in command of the 24th Regiment on the right flank, seeing the plight of the centre, hurried to its assistance with the whole available force at his disposal. Conspicuously mounted on a gray horse, he was to be observed riding from one detachment to another encouraging the troops, and giving directions as to their dispositions. It was soon apparent to the Americans that the fate of the day depended on the English leader thus mounted on the gray horse, and, after a hurried consultation, the Colonel in command of the riflemen was ordered to oppose the troops immediately under the charge of Fraser.

The American called a few of the sharp-shooters to his side, among whom was a celebrated marksman, named Timothy Murphy, and said to them, "That gallant officer yonder is General Fraser. I admire and respect him, but it is necessary for our cause that he should die. Take your station in that clump of bushes and do your duty." Within a few minutes a rifle ball struck the crupper of Fraser's charger, and another passed through his horse's mane. Calling his attention to this, Fraser's aide said, "It is evident that you are marked out for particular aim; would it not be prudent for you to retire from this place?" Fraser replied, "My duty forbids me to fly from danger." The next moment he fell from his horse, mortally wounded by a ball from the rifle of Murphy, and was carried off the field by his soldiers.

When the tidings of Fraser's death became known, dismay seized the British force, and a corresponding elation took possession of the Americans. Burgoyne himself now assumed active command, and, bravely exposing himself, tried to rally his men and stem the tide, but all in vain, for just at this critical moment in the fortunes of the fight the Americans were reinforced by Tenbroek and 3,000 New York militia troops. The British, now overwhelmed and beaten at every point, abandoned their artillery and retreated to their camp. Six days later he surrendered to the victorious American General, having piled his arms, and signed an undertaking not to bear arms against the American people during the remainder of the conflict.

SEAMUS.

OUR PHOTOGRAPHS.

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THE OFFICERS' BUREAU.

This page will in future be devoted to topics of special interest to Officers. Correspondence is invited on all problems affecting the professional, educational, and special status of Officers.

Correspondents should write on one side of the paper only; and state their full name, appointment, and address—not necessarily for publication. All such communications to be addressed to the Editor, "Officers' Bureau," An t-Oglach, *G.H.Q., Parkgate*

The Officer in charge of this Department of "An t-Oglach" has been absent on leave, which resulted in a slight hiatus in the continuity of this feature. Resuming once more, we would like to emphasise the fact that this page is exclusively devoted to the professional and other interests of Officers. It is hoped that they will, therefore, take a proportionate interest in the page; and we should like to have their views and suggestions for improvements. Correspondence towards that end is cordially invited from Officers.

In the German Army.

In the early issues of this page the importance of Officers developing a professional view of their duty was continually insisted on. The need for consistent study was clearly pointed out. There has just come to hand an important pamphlet dealing with the course necessary for future Officers in the Army of the Reich. It corroborates our views in a very striking manner, and is both instructive and interesting.

However one's sympathies may differ regarding the participants in the Great World War, it must be admitted that the Central Powers put up a magnificent resistance, ringed round as they were with enemies. That resistance was only possible with the aid of Officers highly trained in the technicalities of their profession. Indeed some authorities go so far as to assert that the chief flaw in the German system was that too great attention was paid to the training of the Officer, and too little attention devoted to the development of initiative on the part of the N.C.O., with the result that when the Officer got put out of action, the men were leaderless in every sense of the word, and were incapable of executing strategical moves. However that may be, one thing is certain, namely, that the German Officer was a highly efficient soldier, and worked and qualified himself in a spirit consistent with the noble profession of arms.

Course of Training.

Before the German aspirant was admitted as a Cadet to the O.T.C., he had to have completed his education course of nine terms at the High School. Having been admitted as a Cadet, there were four years of military training and study before him. Should he have not completed his nine terms at the High School, and the admittance of such young men was not discouraged, his period of military training extended over six years! And there was little hope of obtaining his first Lieutenancy before he reached the age of 29 years.

Having succeeded in gaining admittance as a Cadet, the young German spends 15 months' service with the Corps doing all the ordinary duties and fatigues. And at the end of this period, if his conduct is satisfactory, a purely military examination takes place, and if he passes he is appointed an "Offizeeranwarter." He is now allowed to lunch with the Officers. He has also achieved a complete understanding of what the life, the duties, and the worries of the ordinary soldier are. This has broadened his outlook, and enlarged his understanding.

He next enters on his first course as an Officer. This course is conducted at one of the great Schools of Arms, and starts on the 1st October and continues without a break until August 15th. Another examination takes place, and, if he is successful, he is promoted to the rank of "Unteroffizier." And so on throughout all the courses, each course being followed by a searching examination, the total actual time spent in work and study being approximately 48 months. The passing out of the final examination is not by any means an automatic absorption into the Army as an Officer. The successful candidate's name is placed on the waiting list, and he is gazetted an Officer in the regular Army when his turn comes on a vacancy.

Age Limits.

In general, all examinations may be repeated. To avoid over-age limitations, the following standards have been fixed: To obtain admission to the School of Arms a candidate must not be more than 25 years of age, and to be proposed as a "Fahnrich," or a Lieutenant, he must not be more than 26 in the one case or 28 in the other.

Only the most faultless characters, as well as the most intelligent, are selected for admission to the School. From the very beginning younger people are warned off from the career if they do not propose to take a professional interest in it.

Hence the life of an Officer in the German Army shall certainly bring the greatest satisfaction to him who devotes himself in earnest to his work. He has not only the happiness of an active life, but the pleasure of a suitable yearly income as well as a corresponding pension at the end of his service.

The lesson which this summarised translation contains for the Irish Army Officer is that no Officer in any reputable Army attains to rank and position without hard work and study, and with the honest intention to fit himself to efficiently discharge his duties and responsibilities. It must never be forgotten that an Army is established in the first instance for the defence of the country from aggression and assault in any form: and the life of an Army Officer is by no means a soft one. Officers who intend staying on permanently in the Irish Army must first of all get that idea firmly established in their minds.

THE HERITAGE OF THE OFFICER.

By chance I perceived the following lines in "An t-Oglach" recently:—"He is the personification of the Military Tradition of his race." The Officer of the National Army as others see him is a smart, ideal, military type; if not, he should be, and as such I wish to express, through this "Bureau," ideas and principles which might be appertainable even to officers of higher rank.

May I for the moment assume the category of a commissioned rank, and thus simplify my task of penmanship, such as it be.

Ireland is an old Nation, whose sons and daughters have held her honour and craftsmanship uncloaked before the world. Even in remotest China we find the Irishman the ideal of the people, and in all things appertaining to soldiering, a leader, also a victor.

Triumphant at last in his own country, he must frame these ideals for improvement; to lead the world and let others see what he really is. His knowledge should be such as to inspire self-confidence; to forget that there is another who will help him along. What he does not know about his work let him learn, and become master of his daily duties. Confidence in oneself in military life is the essence of success. Let him learn to think for himself, and always think. Thought is the father of invention, and Ireland to-day requires all the inventive appliances conceivable to advance her prestige in the world.

Let this Ideal be remembered, and judge ourselves as others see us, not forgetting that "the guarding of that tradition is a peculiar province of the Officer."

PADRUIG MacBROINN.

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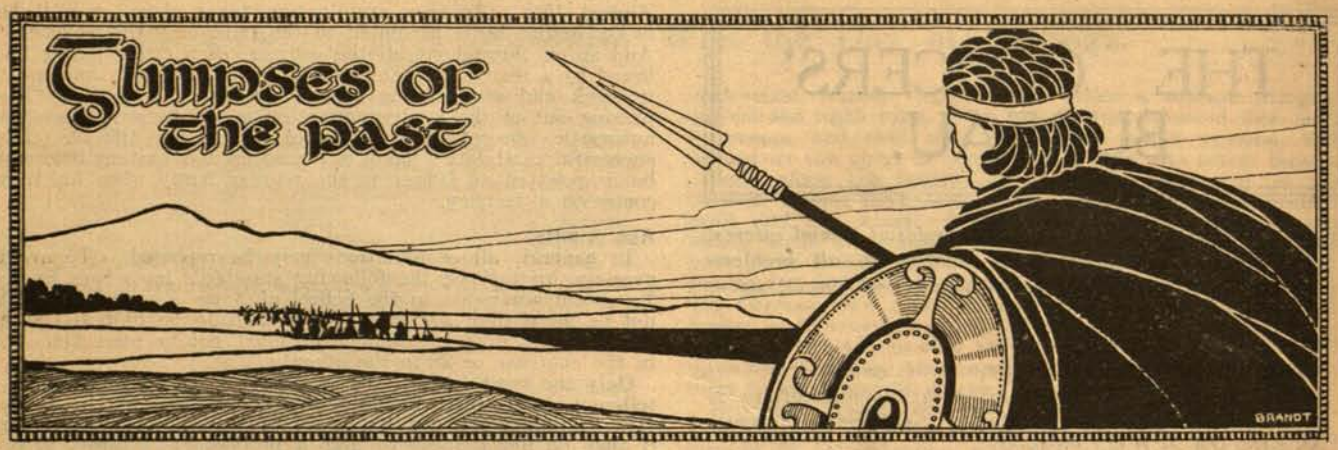

MESGEDHRA'S FAMOUS FIGHT AT THE FORD OF CLANE.

In our last issue, the writer dealt with the events in our early history that gave the name of "The Ford of the Hurdles" to the Irish capital. Some readers have since hastened to direct our attention to the fact that we had omitted all reference to the dramatic fight between Conall Cearnach and Mesgedhra, which followed the events narrated. The writer is obliged for the well-intentioned reminder, but the omission was, as a matter of fact, intentional. As he was dealing with the narrative only in so far as it related to the name of Ath Cliath, he considered it advisable to hold over the story of the historic fight.

The forces despatched from Emania to ensure the safe return of Aithirne with his large spoils and numerous distinguished captives proved altogether inadequate in face of the very large host of Leinstermen mobilised by Mesgedhra. So, realising the futility of attempting to carry out their objective, they abandoned the spoils and captives to the superior forces of the enemy, and, fighting a strong rearguard action, succeeded in withdrawing their forces to the Hill of Howth, known in Irish as Beann Eadair. The siege that followed gives its name to the tale, "Forbais Eadair," i.e., the Siege of Howth, from which the particulars of the events that followed are derived.

The Ulstermen, on reaching the hill, entrenched themselves, and hurriedly constructed the fortifications, ever afterwards known as Dún Aithirne. All the furious onslaughts of the Leinstermen failed to dislodge them. Mesgedhra, aware of the rapidly advancing relief, made desperate efforts to overwhelm the garrison before the main body of the Red Branch Knights should arrive. All his efforts were, however, vain. The knowledge that the flower of Ulster's champions were hastening to relieve them lent strength and courage to the besieged, so that the attacks delivered with the greatest possible fury on the one side were repulsed on the other by the heroic confidence of men who had never known defeat.

The relieving force, under the leadership of no less a personage than the renowned Conall Cearnach, at last arrived and inflicted a crushing defeat on the besiegers, and drove them with great slaughter across the Liffey. In vain Mesgedhra endeavoured to rally his panic-stricken forces. The terror inspired by the very name of Ulster's greatest champion was, however, more than Mesgedhra could overcome. The panic became general, and as Sir Samuel Ferguson, in his great poem, entitled "Mesgedhra," says:

"And last Mesgedhra climbed his car and fled."

The besieged Ulstermen had sustained very serious losses, and we may well imagine the rage of Conall Cearnach when he learnt that his own two brothers were among the slain. His great victory over the Leinstermen could not console him for this loss, and he vowed that Mesgedhra's head alone would now satisfy him, so mounting his chariot he crossed the "Ford of the Hurdles," following on the track of the fleeing Leinstermen, along past Drimanagh by the old road that led from Naas, the centre of Leinster's Kingship to Tara, the seat of the High King. As the Gauls of old on their march on Rome contemptuously ignored the garrisons in the minor towns on their way, so Conall, in his pursuit of Mesgedhra, disdained to attack the fugitive chiefs as he sped his way South. If he paused to scrutinise them, it was only for the purpose of ascertaining if Mesgedhra chanced to be of their group.

On reaching Naas he discovered that Mesgedhra had not yet arrived, and he consequently divined that the king must have taken a more circuitous route, and immediately headed for the Ford of Clane. Mesgedhra, in the meantime, had reached the sanctuary of the sacred oak grove of the Druids situated near the Ford. He had, probably, been informed of the identity of his pursuer, and, as he had been badly wounded and had suffered thee loss of an arm, wished to avoid an encounter with such a formidable antagonist, and sought the sanctuary of the Druids' grove. This was, of course, sacred to pagan belief, and no one would dare violate it. Mesgedhra would remain unmolested here under the protection of the gods.

Conall tracked his enemy to the sanctuary and paused discomfited. His foe was safe beyond the reach of his vengeance. He next proceeded to circle the grove and to taunt the hidden foe. As Sir Samuel Ferguson, in the poem already quoted, describes it:

Conall:

"Come forth, Mesgedhra, from the sheltering tree,
And render fight; 'tis Northern Conall calls."

Mesgedhra:

"Not from an equal combat do I flee,
O Conall, to these green, protection walls."

He then explains that he is wounded, and has lost an arm, but agrees to accept Conall's challenge if he on his side will bind one of his hands, to equalise matters somewhat.

Conall agrees. Mesgedhra issues forth from the grove, and engages that dramatic single combat that has been the theme of song and story for nigh two thousand years.

There beside the Ford of Clane the weak and maimed Mesgedhra put up his heroic fight against the chief who ranked next to Cuchulainn himself as a fighter, and whose desire now for vengeance for the death of his brothers rendered him even more formidable.

Fierce and fast the conflict raged until a chance sword stroke of Mesgedhra's cut in twain the girdle that bound the arm of Conall. Restraining himself with a mighty effort, he solemnly warned Mesgedhra not to again tempt him by loosening the bound arm. He readjusted the girdle and the fight proceeded.

Mesgedhra fought with desperate determination. He was fighting on the soil where from childhood he had been trained to the exercise of arms. All round were scenes made dear

by a thousand memories. He was almost in view of the palace where his fathers had ruled for centuries, inspired by all that could inspire the heroic soldier.

Conall swung, thrust, slashed in vain. All his marvellous skill and strength, all his enraged fury failed to make any impression on the maimed and wounded Leinster Chief. Mesgedhra was steadily outpointing his formidable foe when again his sword cut the girdle that bound Conall's arm. Conall forgot the conditions under which he had induced Mesgedhra—all the old ideas of chivalry were cast to the winds—and made full use of both his hands.

"He flew, he threw, he slew, and took the spoils."

Taking the chariot of Mesgedhra, in which he deposited the head of the King, he started on his return journey. Some distance from the scene of the fight he encountered Buana, Mesgedhra's wife, returning with her maids from Tlachta, where she had been attending the Samhain religious festivals. Guessing her identity, Conall informed her that Mesgedhra had ordered that she was to accompany him in the King's own chariot.

The queen, doubtful of the genuineness of the message, demanded a more reliable token of her spouse's will.

Conall, enraged, held up the head, at sight of which Buana expired. She was buried on the spot, where a great mound to this day bears the name of Buana's tomb.

"And let the earth-heaped, grass-renewing tomb
A time long token eloquent remain
Of Pity and of Love for all who come
By murmuring Liffey and the Banks of the Clane."

KEOGH MEMORIAL FUND.

Kerry Command—1st List of Subscriptions.

COMMAND HEADQUARTERS.
£5 each—Maj.-Gen. P. O'Daly, Col. J. McGuinness, Col. Bishop, Col. Cranney.
£3 each—Comdt. Breslin, Comdt. T. Flood, Comdt. Duffy, Comdt. D. O'Sullivan, Comdt. J. Slattery.
£2—Rev. Wm. Ferris, C.F.
£1 each—Capt. D. W. Ryan, Capt. W. J. Cummins, Comdt. Delany, Capt. Cooke, Comdt. C. Downey, Capt. F. Harte, Lieut. J. Murtagh, Capt J. Neligan, Capt. D. O'Sullivan, Capt. J. W. Baldwin, Capt. F. A. Wall, Capt. Sean Quinn, Capt. M. F. Concannon, Doctor O'Riordan.
10/- each—Lieut. J. J. Kelliher, Lieut. G. Hoey, Lieut. D. McSweeney, Lieut. D. O'Sullivan, Lieut. M. Gleeson, Lieut. E. Stack, Lieut. Delamere, Lieut. Travers, Lieut. A. Weakliam, Lieut. McHugh, Lieut. M. O'Shea, Lieut. D. Finn, A.P.C. Joseph West, John O'Sullivan.
£25—Sergeants' Mess.
TOTAL, £83.

6TH INFANTRY BATTALION.
£100—Men.
£50—N.C.O.'s.
£4 3s.—Anonymous.
£3 each—Comdt. Conroy, Comdt. Dempsey.
£2—Dr. T. Murphy.
£1 each—Capt. Wm. McClean, Capt. T. McKenna, Capt. R. Walsh, Capt. D. Hannon, Capt. J. Harpur, Capt. H. Murphy, Capt. J. Mara, Lieut. J. Mack, Lieut. D. Golden, Lieut. R. Downes, Lieut. J Guiney, Nurse Leahy, Lieut. P. Doyle, Dr. Power.
10/- each—Lieut. D. Forde, Lieut. Warren, Lieut. P. Nolan, Lieut. T. Young, Lieut. M. Lyons, Lieut. P. Kenny, Lieut. M. Kerrigan, Sergt.-Maj. McCurtain, Sergt. T. Hughes (Transport), Vol. T. Clarke, Vol. T Byrne, Vol. Salmon, Vol. L. OToole, Vol. J. Keith, Vol. J. Kinsella, Vol. R. Kavanagh, Vol. C. Mealy, Sergt.-Maj. Carlisle.
£2 10s.—Billiard Handicap.
£9—"A" Company.
£8 10s.—"B" Company.
£12 10s.—"C" Company
£13 9s. 9d.—Boxing Tournament.
£50—Extra subscriptions from Officers.
£35—Further subscriptions.
TOTAL, £316 2s. 9d.

8TH INFANTRY BATTALION.
£70—Battalion subscriptions.
19TH INFANTRY BATTALION.
£2—Comdt. Culhane.
£1 each—Capt. W. McAuliffe, Capt. P. Dalton, Capt. M. Dunne, Capt. E. Stapleton, Lieut. H. J. Murphy, Lieut. McGinn, Lieut. Moynihan.
10/- each—Lieut. D. Brown, Capt. P. Sheehan, Capt. M. Moriarty
5/- each—Lieut. A. Stapleton, Lieut. J. Dempsey.
£9 1s. 6d.—N.C.O.'s.
£37 18s. 6d.—Men.
TOTAL, £58.

27TH INFANTRY BATTALION.
£1 each—Comdt. J. Hancock, Capt. E. Flood, Capt. M. Harrington, Capt. J. Byrne, Capt. P. Byrne, Capt. M. Nolan, Capt. E. O'Donnell, Capt. J. McGivern, Capt. W. Wilson, Lieut. F. Byrne, Lieut. J. Crean, Lieut. J. O'Neill, Lieut. D. Doyle, Lieut. J. McGuinness, Lieut. J. Lyons, Lieut. D. Jevins, Lieut. J. Lyons.
10/- each—A./Lieut. J. Daly, Lieut. Keating.
5/- each—Lieut. J. Sutton, Lieut. H. Creaney.
£4 8s.—N.C.O.'s.
£31 0s. 6d.—Men.
£3 17s. 6d.—Collected by Q.M.S. Cooney.
£19 15s. 6d.—Boxing Tournament.
£225 18s. 6d.—Battalion Funds.
£30—Further subsriptions.
TOTAL, £333 10s.

GRAND TOTAL—£860 12s. 9d.

It is intended to close the Fund on the 31st December. Further subscriptions will be received up to that date by Major General Tom Ennis, General Headquarters, Parkgate, Dublin.

ARMY DRAMATIC SOCIETIES.

(To the Editor of "An t-Oglach.")

A Chara,—With reference to your article on winter pastimes, would it be at all possible to organise a dramatic society among the soldiers stationed in barracks in the city. There are many men now serving in the Army with whom I personally did some amateur acting, in the Pioneer Hall in Sherrard Street. Two at least were principals when we produced "Il Trovotore," under the baton of "Mick" Lynch, late I.R.A. and Frongoch Choir, etc. Among the typists, I am sure, there are many artists of quality who would volunteer if asked.

Is mise,
"STAGE."

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ARMY SCHOOL OF INSTRUCTION.

General Staff Organisation Memo. No. 8, issued under date Novembe 14th, contains the following :—

The Army School of Instruction will be forthwith established in the Military Barracks, Kildare, and the School will be designated "The Army School of Instruction."

The Army School of Instruction will be for the purposes of :—

(a) Giving all Officers in the Army a general course of training.

(b) Training Officers who have secured 75 per cent. of the total marks allotted for merit in the general course of training and who have been specially recommended by their Commanding Officers, in the next higher rank to that which they hold on entering the School.

All Officers who have not passed through the Officers Course held at the Curragh Camp will come under sub-para. (a) and will receive a month's intensive course of training in general military subjects at the above School.

The examination results and reports on Officers who passed through the general course of training will be scrutinised in Staff Duties Branch, General Headquarters. The names of Officers who received 75 per cent. or over of the total marks will be compiled and reports obtained from their Commanding Officers as to the character and energy of such Officers. A selection will then be made and a class will be composed as follows under sub-para. (b) :—

30 Cadets	20 Captains.
30 Second Lieutenants.	10 Commandants.
30 Lieutenants.	5 Majors.

These Officers will be trained for a rank next higher than their existing rank. They will be retained in the course until they are appointed to fill vacancies throughout the Army in ranks next above their existing rank. All Commissioned appointments will be drawn from this Class. As the strength of the Class will be maintained in accordance with the above numbers it will also be regarded as a Reserve of Officers.

All examination papers will be set by General Headquarters, and examinations will be conducted by an Officer from G.H.Q.

The training policy will be that prescribed by the Training Branch, but the final selection of personnel for the Class will rest with Staff Duties Branch.

The School will be commanded by a Colonel, who will be responsible for the Administration and Interior Economy and for supervising the training in the School. He will be assisted by the Chief Instructor, who will actively superintend all training within the School, and who will be the Principal Lecturer. The Chief Instructor will be assisted by 9 Instructional Officers and 17 Non-Commissioned Officer Instructors, whose duties will be detailed by the Chief Instructor. The Officer and N.C.O. Instructors will not be detailed for any duty other than that of training.

The School Commanding Officer shall have power to select from the students any Officer whom he may consider qualified to fill the position of Instructor and submit his name to General Headquarters with a view to his appointment as such.

All Officers detailed to enter the Army School of Instruction shall report their arrival to the Adjutant of the School not later than sunset on the day appointed. Students must bring with them full kit, equipments, arms, ammunition, and valises. On the morning following their arrival students will lay down their kit for the School Quartermaster's inspection. They will then proceed to the Medical Inspection Hut for inspection. Two weeks before the termination of the course the School Commanding Officer will notify General Headquarters of the date of termination and the date of assembling of the next course and the number of vacancies available. Staff Duties Branch will arrange that Officers Commanding Units and Corps shall render to General Headquarters eight days before the date of assembly of the Class a Form in respect of each student detailed to attend the School. One copy of this Form will be retained at General Headquarters and the other forwarded to the School Commanding Officer not less than 4 days before the assembly of the Course. In this connection it may be mentioned that the School Commanding Officer shall be vested with power to return to their Units any candidates who arrive later than 24 hours after the date of assembly of the Course.

The duration of the Course for Class (A) will be one month, during which time instruction will be given in the following subjects :—

Drill.	Physical and Bayonet Training.
Musketry.	Elementary Tactics and Strategy.
Machine Gun.	Map Reading.
Command.	Organisation and Administration.
Leadership.	Supply and Transport .
Morale.	Co-operation.
Discipline.	Sanitation.
Military Law.	Accountancy and Buisness Methods.

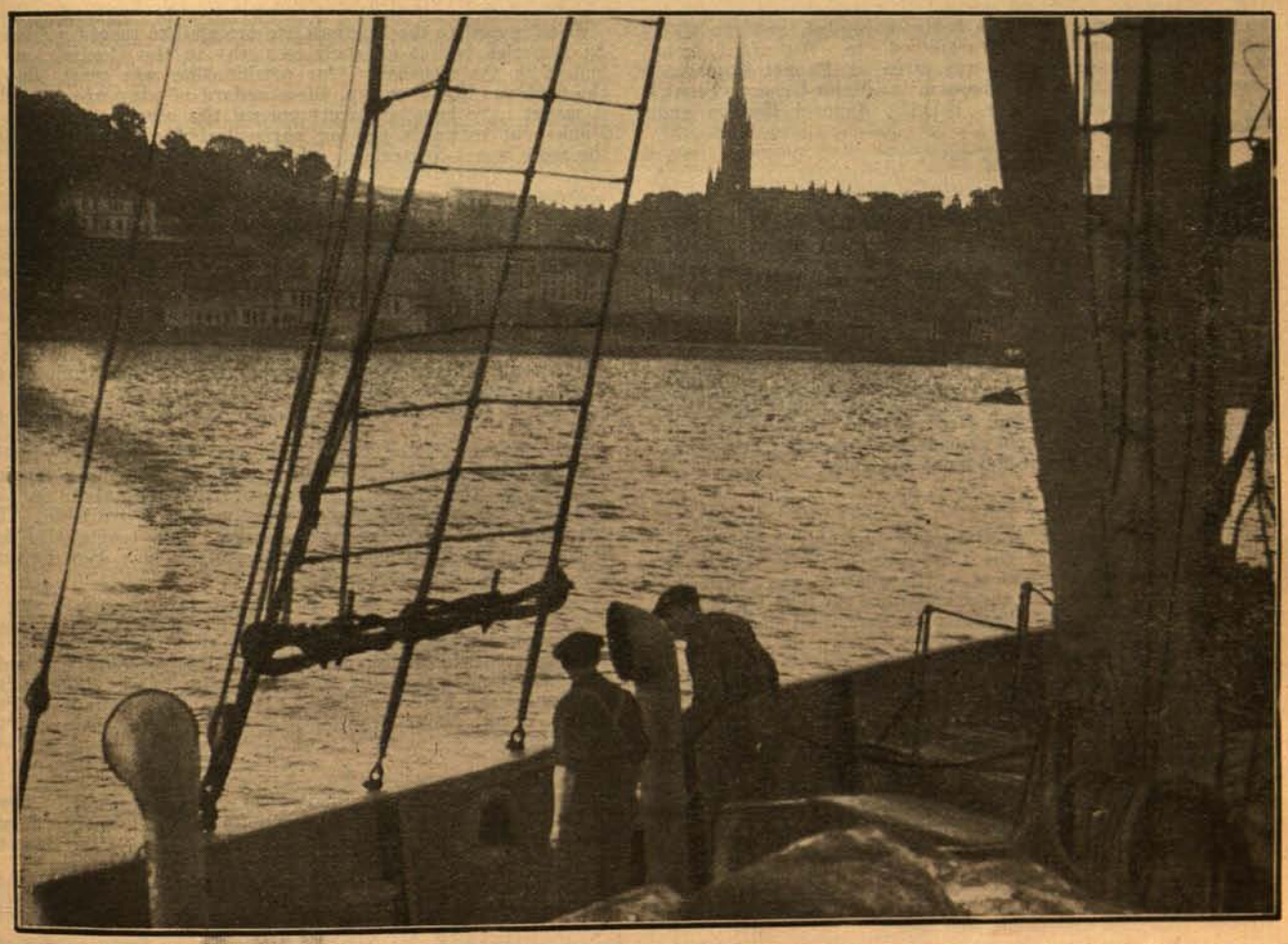
Examination will be held on the termination of the Course, and schedule of results and report will be forwarded to G.H.Q.

Some Sketches at Cork Boxing Tourney.

(By Lieut. P. Collins).

(1) Col Coote, Cork; (2) Vol. Boy Murphy, Cork; (3) Sergt. Rohan Curragh; (4) Vol. Darragh, Curragh; (5) Sergt. Collins, Cork; (6) Sergt. Brogan, Curragh; (7) Sergt. Stack, Curragh; (8) Vol. Doyle, Cork; (9) Vol. McDonald, Curragh; (10) Volunteer Kelleher, Cork; (11) Vol. Joynt, Cork; (12) Sergt. McCarthy (Curragh).

A GLIMPSE OF COBH FROM A PATROL BOAT.



THE NATIONAL LOAN.

SPECIAL LETTER FROM THE MINISTER FOR DEFENCE.

The following appeared as a Supplement to Daily Orders on 24th November:—

SPECIAL LETTER—ALL RANKS.

I desire to invite the special attention of all ranks in the Army to the issue now being made of the National Loan of Saorstat Eireann. The future prosperity and peace of the country are largely bound up with the success of this loan, and it is ,therefore, the serious duty of every citizen to promote that success by every means in its power.

Every soldier has an opportunity which, I have no doubt, he will eagerly welcome of doing his part in this important national undertaking, firstly by investing so much as his resources will permit, and secondly by recommending the same course to his friends and acquaintances and all whom he is in a position to influence.

The subscriber to this Loan is not asked to make any sacrifice. On the contrary, he is merely invited to put his savings into the most gilt-edged security of his own country, and to accept in return an annual dividend at a higher rate than can be obtained from foreign investments, which, though of no better standing, have the advantage of being better known in the financial world. The Loan is a Trustee Investment, and rests upon the highest guarantee that can be enjoyed by any investment in this country, namely, the security of the Central Fund of the State.

The Loan is not intended merely for the benefit of large investors. Indeed, one of its special aims is to attract as great as possible a body of small investors who, by holding such investment, will have a new and practical inducement to take an interest in the stability of the country. The Loan will, therefore, be obtainable in blocks of £10, or in multiples thereof. Moreover, the entire amount to be subscribed need not be paid at once, but will be accepted in instalments over a period of about three months. The Prospectus and Forms of Subscription can be obtained at any bank or post office in Saorstat Eireann.

The campaign of destruction suppressed by the valour of the Army has been one of the chief causes giving rise to the necessity for the issue of this Loan. This fact should make every soldier feel that he has a special responsibility to his fellow citizens to be foremost in helping them to make the Loan a victory no less decisive than that which the Army has achieved in its own sphere. I, therefore, earnestly exhort my comrades of every rank to grasp every opportunity that presents itself to them during the coming fortnight to secure that the Loan will be heavily subscribed, and that the credit of Saorstat Eireann may thereby be established upon a firm and impregnable basis.

(Signed), RISTEARD UA MAOLCHATHA.

WATERFORD COMMAND NOTES.

The 64th Infantry Battalion being disbanded, and the 25th Infantry Battalion being transferred to Waterford from Clonmel, a smoking concert was given at Emmet Barracks, Clonmel, to bid them "God-speed." Major-General Prout, G.O.C.; Col. Ryan, Deputy G.O.C.; Colonel Heaslip and Colonel Joye were present.

* * * *

Numerous tributes were paid to Comdt. T. Ryan, O/C 25th Infantry Battalion, and Comdt. Ned McGrath, O/C 64th Infantry Battalion, for their work in pre-Truce days, and during the Irregular campaign. Their comrades wished Comdt. Ryan and the 25th Infantry Battalion the best of luck in Waterford, and to Comdt. Ned McGrath and the Officers of the 64th Infantry Battalion the best of luck, wherever duty takes them.

* * * *

Comdt. P. J. Paul and the 14th Infantry Battalion have been transferred to Command Headquarters, Clonmel. While they may regret leaving old friends in Waterford, they can rest assured that they will find many new ones.

* * * *

We travelled to Cork on Saturday to play Limerick in Hurling and Football for the Cups presented by the Army Chaplains and Medical Services. The weather was "rotten," and greatly interfered with the standard of the play. Limerick Hurling Team proved far superior to ours, and had a well-earned victory.

* * * *

However, let us say something for ourselves: Our team had no training, and the following were absent:—Capt. and Lieut. Lennon, Sergeant-Major Maher, and our goal-keeper, Pte. J. Forestal. Sergt. Costelloe, the Brothers Maher, Fleming, and Sergt. Buggy (Capt.) played well, but on the whole our combination was bad. We wish Limerick the best of luck, and hope to see them doing well for the Cup. The score was:—Limerick, 9 goals 2 points; Waterford, 3 goals.

With regard to the Football, we are glad to record a success. As Limerick had it all their own way in the Hurling, so we had it in the Football. Our combination was good, but as the field was like a swamp, the standard of play was not what it might have been. Barrett opened the scoring, followed by Monks our forwards playing particularly well. At half-time the score was:—Waterford, 1 goal 3 points; Limerick, nil.

* * * *

Limerick played better in the second half, and several attacks were well resisted by our backs, Sergeant Kiely showing up well, also Capt. Dillon, Lieut. Connolly and Noonan. Corporal Higgins was prominent in centre field and Private Monks was the best of the forwards.

* * * *

We would like to pay tribute to the Limerick full, whose play was second to none.

* * * *

When Father Cotter, Cork Command, blew the long whistle, the score was:—Waterford, 1 goal 4 points; Limerick, 1 point.

Owing to the recent transfers of 64th Battalion in this Command, some of our best players were not available. This was hard luck, but we can't grouse. Our teams also had to travel in an open lorry to Cork while it was snowing, and this didn't do them any good.

* * * *

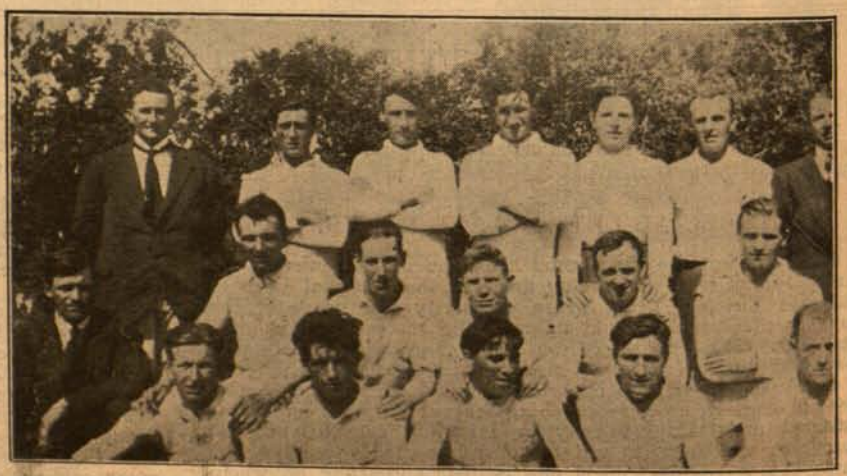
Our teams were as follows:—

Hurling:—Pte. Scully (goal), Sergt. Buggy (Capt.), Comdt. A. Lalor, Sergt. Costello, Sergt. Fleming, Cpl. Maher, Pte. Lanigan, Pte. Kennedy, Sergt. Power, Pte. Saunders, Pte. Maher, Sergt. Major Browne, Pte. Corbett, Pte. Dunne, Pte. McCarthy.

* * * *

Football:—Pte. Doyle (goal), Cpl. Higgins (Capt.), Capt. Dillon, Capt. Shore, Lieut. Connolly, Sergt. Kiely, Sergt. Holohan, Pte. Noonan, Pte. Scott, Pte. Noble, Pte. Barrett, Pte. Craddock, Pte. Ryon, Pte. Monks, Pte. McCormack.

Coastal Patrol Football Team.



Members of the Football Team of the Coastal Patrol Haulbowline.

Left to Right:—Front Row—Chief Officer A. O'Callaghan (Secty.), Cadet P. Kane, Cadet J. Rigby, A.B. J. McNevin, Steward J. Burke, A.B. R. Wall. 2nd Row.—1st Engineer G. Ivory, Greaser P. Lawler, A.B. T. Foley, Greaser J. Edwards, 2nd Engineer O. Plunkett. Back Row—Capt. L. O'Connor, A.B. W. Gavan, 2nd Engineer R. Heffernan, 1st Engineer J. O'Rourke (Capt.), 2nd Engineer J. Mathews.

SHRAPNEL.

A branch of the C.I.R.A. has been formed amongst the office staff at a particularly draughty H.Q. Spelled out the name of the organisation is the Cold and Indignant Roomkeepers' Association.

* * * *

Soldier (*passing Assistant Cook at 12.59 p.m. on a frosty Friday*)—Hi, Con, what's the menu to-day?

Asst. Cook (*dreamily contemplating the ice-covered ground*)—Skate.

Soldier—Then I needn't hurry for first plaice; it's bound to be a frost.

* * * *

Artilleryman (*to comrade in stables who is trying to emulate John McCormack*)—Is it hard to sing that song Seumas?

The Vocalist—It is. Why?

Artilleryman—Because it's damned hard to listen to.

(*From a Machine Gunner in Military School, Phœnix Park.*-

* * * *

Ah, but you should hear them practising "scales" in the cookhouse on Fridays!

* * * *

At a Church Parade recently (no names, no pack drill) the men were ten minutes late in arriving, and the newly-appointed C.F., who was new to Army life, subsequently asked the Officer in charge what was the reason.

"There was some delay in dressing the men on parade," was the reply.

"But," expostulated the C.F., "why didn't the men dress in their huts as usual?"

* * * *

Our Chess column is proving very popular, but there seems to be an objection to draughts during the cold snap.

* * * *

During the heavy frost the steep slope of Infirmary Road was not unlike Mont Blanc.

"Damme," said the 2nd Lieut., as he picked his way gingerly up the hill to G.H.Q., "if they won't give us cars they might, at least, supply alpenstocks."

* * * *

One or two small fires in military posts were recently reported in the public press.

"Well," said the harrassed Orderly, "what do they expect from a few ounces of coal per day?

Anybody who desires a Mandoline Band can have ours. As an additional inducement we will throw in a Maxim Silencer.

* * * *

"Hi, you," said the Sergeant who encountered the Orderly whistling in the corridor, "where do you think you are—Beggars' Bush?"

[For explanation of this joke—if required—see General Staff Organisation No. 9 on another page.]

* * * *

In the photograph of G.H.Q. which appeared in our last issue we omitted to mark the window of our office, after the example of the best regulated picture papers.

To meet the wishes of 250,000 readers (more or less—possibly less) who have written complaining of this omission, we have arranged to mark the window with a white star on every copy of the photograph purchased after the first 100. Come early to avoid the crush.

* * * *

Five kittens have been born in the "An tOglach" store room. Mother and children are doing well—because the place is too small to "swing" a cat.

* * * *

It must be distinctly understood that those Strength Return Forms are not to be used for playing "Noughts and Crosses."

* * * *

"Humph" (pronounced "Hump") said the sole survivor of the office staff, as he filled up the sick and absent squares, "it's a Weakness Return in this case."

* * * *

"Talking about the Telephone," begins a correspondent. Steady! boy; steady! The season of peace and goodwill approaches.

* * * *

FASHIONABLE INTELLIGENCE.

The curtains of the Sergeants' Mess at G.H.Q. have been dyed.

* * * *

One of the men in Moore Park Camp, Kilworth, bought a nice currant cake, and put it in his kit bag, with the intention of having it for his tea. He then went on parade. On being dismissed for tea, he immediately went to his bag and found that his cake and polish were missing.

Said he: "Who took my cake?"

"I suppose," said a comrade, "the rats ate it."

"They did," said the victim. "and they polished their boots too before they left."

(*From Sean MacCathaill, 40th Battn.*)

THE GAELIC CLASS AT THE CURRAGH CAMP.

ARMY ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

Notes and Comments from all Commands—Second Round Fixtures—All-Ireland Champions v. The Army—Cork Command Boxing Tourney—The Question of Punctuality—Golfing Society's Progress.

A meeting of the Executive Council of Cumann Cleas Lut an Airm was held at Portobello Barracks on Monday, 19th November, delegates present being:—Rev. T. J. O'Callaghan (Vice-Chairman), presiding; Colonel Byrne, Cork; Colonel Glennon, Donegal; Captain Cryan, Special Corps; Captain O'Beirne, Curragh; Captain Dunleavy, Claremorris; Captain Scanlon, Kerry; Lieut. Cotter, Limerick; Rev. S. Pigott and Lieut. Lannigan, Dublin; and Comdt. Colgain.

Second Round Fixtures.

Second Round Fixtures for Chaplains' and Medical Services' Cups were made as follows:—

Dublin v. Cork (Hurling). At Naas, December 2nd.

Dublin v. Curragh (Football). At Naas, December 2nd.

1st Match, Football, at 1 o'clock sharp; Hurling, 2.30 p.m.

Referees:—Colonel Cronin and Rev. Father Cotter.

General Headquarters v. Claremorris (Football). At Croke Park, Dublin, November 28th, at 3 o'clock. Referee:—Capt. J. J. Fitzgerald.

Kerry v. Limerick, Hurling (Lieut. Dunphy, Curragh); Kerry v. Waterford, Football, (Captain Kearney, Cork). At Tralee, December 2nd. 1st Match, Football, 1 o'clock sharp; Hurling, 2.30 o'clock.

The Secretary was directed to instruct Referees that under no circumstances are matches to be delayed beyond the scheduled time.

All Ireland Champions v. The Army.

The Secretary notified the meeting that the Football Fixture, All-Ireland Champions v. the Army, was arranged by the Central Council to be played at Croke Park on Sunday, the 26th of January, 1924. The Hurling matches between the same bodies to be played three weeks later.

It was decided to appoint Selection Committees to select Army teams for both matches. The following constitute the Selection Committees:—

Football:—Major General Hogan, Chairman, A.A.A.; Capt. Brosna, Limerick Command; Capt. L. O'Brien, Athletic Association Department.

Hurling:—Rev. Fathers Pigott, Dublin, and Cotter, Cork, and Colonel T. McGrath, Limerick.

The Selection Committees were directed to attend all Army Football and Hurling contests, so as to be in a position to recommend suitable teams for those competitions.

Rations for Athletes.

Complaints were made by several delegates that no rations were supplied to athletic teams whilst away from Barracks. The Secretary was directed to communicate with the Chief of General Staff, asking that instructions be issued to Commands where teams are playing to have the necessary rations supplied to athletes.

The Executive Council confirmed the contract made by the Boxing Sub-Committeee with Tancy Lee.

The account of Messrs. Kevin Kenny and Co., Ltd., was considered, and the Rev. T. J. O'Callaghan and Comdt. Colgain were directed to examine carefully the account, and to consult with Messrs. Kenny.

An application from General Headquarters Command for grant to cover expenses of Hurling team travelling to Portlaoighise was refused. The Secretary was directed to instruct the G.H.Q. Command that the grant formerly made by the Army Athletic Association was intended to cover such outlay.

Training Grant.

An application was made by General Headquarters Command for further training grant. The Secretary was instructed to reply, stating it was not the intention of the Executive Council to issue further grants for the present.

The Boxing Sub-Committee tendered report on the holding of Boxing Tournament between Army and Irish Amateur Champions. The matter of procuring a suitable theatre for such contests was placed in the hands of Rev. T. J. O'Callaghan and the Secretary.

Application for the services of 10 Army boxers to perform at the proposed Boxing Tournament in aid of the ex-Protective Officers' Association was referred to the Standing Committee.

The Secretary reported that he had attended the G.H.Q. v. Donegal, and the Special Corps v. Kerry All-Army matches, and reported that both contests were not played until considerably after the advertised hour.

Rev. T. J. O'Callaghan and Comdt. Colgain were appointed to wait on Mr. J. J. Walsh, Director of Aonach Tailteann, to discuss matters affecting the Army Athletic Association.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Dublin Command defeated Athlone by 3 points in the first round, All-Army Football Contest at Newbridge on 4th November. Paul Doyle was an absentee from the Dublin side.

* * * *

Kirwin (C.I.D.), the well-known All-Ireland footballer, is ineligible to play for the Dublin Command in future contests.

* * * *

G.H.Q. defeated Donegal in the Football contest at Croke Park on Wednesday, the 7th inst. Although defeated, Donegal has a good team, and, with practice and training, will be seen to advantage in the near future. Two Major Generals took part in the game—Major General Quinn, G.H.Q., and Major General Sweeney, Donegal.

* * * *

The Central Council, G.A.A., has fixed the Football Contest, All-Ireland Champions (Dublin) v. The Army, for Croke Park on Sunday, 26th January, 1924.

* * * *

Cork and the Curragh met in the Army Hurling and Football Contests at University Grounds, Cork, on Sunday, the 11th inst. Honours were divided, Cork winning the Hurling, and Curragh the Football. An enormous crowd watched the play. Cork do things well, and advertised the contests thoroughly.

* * * *

Tancy Lee is taking up duties as Boxing Instructor at the Curragh on December 10th.

* * * *

A Boxing Tournament was held at Cork on Saturday, 17th November, between Cork and the Curragh. Cork won three fights, to one for the Curragh.

* * * *

How many Commands have organised Harrier Clubs?

* * * *

A well-known athlete states cross-country running is the best system of bringing out champion athletes.

Will aspiring champions please note?

* * * *

G.H.Q. Command have set an example to athletic bodies, having appointed Sub-Committee in charge of all branches of athletics.

* * * *

Army Hurlers played a prominent part in winning the Dublin Hurling League match for Kickhams on Sunday, November 11th, Finlay and Aylward being the most prominent.

* * * *

Jimmy Murphy, the Dublin Command Hurler, has joined the Civic Guard, as has Burnell, Limerick.

* * * *

Volunteer Traynor, the Bantam Champion, is eldest son of the late Tom Traynor, executed in 1921 at Mountjoy Jail. Young Traynor is a promising boxer.

Cork Command has elected a new Command Council. The following are the officials:—
President: Colonel B. McMahon. Vice-President: Captain Higgins.
Treasurer: Comdt. Kingston. Delegate to Executive Council: Colonel B. Byrne.
Secretary: Captain L. O'Brien.

* * * *

May we suggest to th enew Council the advisability of following the example set by General Headquarters by appointing Sub-Committees to cater for the different games.

* * * *

When are the Army Authorities erecting Handball Courts in the Barracks?

* * * *

Rowing was neglected last season by Army athletes. Are there any schullers in the Army? If so, what steps are they taking to encourage and develop the sport?

* * * *

Is Comdt. O'Connor, the Swimming and Water Polo Champion, still serving in the Army?
Could he not impart some of his knowledge to his less experienced comrades?

* * * *

The Hon. Sec., Golfing Section, has secured from the majority of Irish Clubs very favourable conditions for Military golfers. Will an Army Champion bring the Irish Golfing Championship south of the Boyne next year?

* * * *

A Billiard Handicap was played recently at Portobello Barracks. Comdt. Leo O'Brien was the winner. Captain Balfe gave him a hard run in the final.

* * * *

How many Barracks have Billiard tables?

* * * *

The Dublin County Board are holding their Handball Championships, and invite the military resident in Dublin to compete. Will intending competitors communicate with Mr. O'Toole, Croke Park.

* * * *

Special Corps and Kerry played their matches in the All-Army Hurling and Football Contests at Croke Park on Wednesday and Thursday, the 14th and 15th November. Both matches were keenly contested. Kerry brought off the double event. The Kerry teams are nicely balanced, and we will be surprised if their Hurling team is not in the final.

* * * *

Kerry Hurling team gave a display reminiscent of the old Kerry Football team in their heyday. Special Corps had the match won when Kerry, with a dash savouring of the old days, took possession of the field, and won by the narrow margin of two points.

* * * *

The Chief of Staff and Gormanston teams met in the G.H.Q. Football League on the 10th inst. The match was keenly contested, the Chief's team winning by two points. During the match considerably more force than necessary was used. At one period of the game, several members of the Gormanston team left the field, and it was only after a consultation between interested players that the game was resumed. Well-wishers of the Association are eagerly awaiting to learn what action the G.H.Q. Command take at their next meeting. We hope the action will act as a deterrent to other Clubs who may be tempted to imitate such actions.

* * * *

The League Match, Pay Corps v. Ordnance, which followed the Gormanstown-Chief's game, was finished in semi-darkness. We hope Secretary Tully will enforce the punctuality rule in future.

* * * *

All Army athletes will be sorry to learn that Capt. Kiely, Secretary, A.A.A., Athlone, has severed his connection with the Army. The Captain was a great enthusiast. He will be a great loss to the Boxing section.

* * * *

Army athletes sympathise with Colonel Joe Byrne, Curragh Command, on the death of his mother.

* * * *

Captain Liam O'Brien, Works Corps Secretary, has been transferred to the Army Athletic Department. Liam knows all there is to be known about athletics. He is a decided acquisition to the A.A.A.

* * * *

Dublin Command, the premier Athletic Command, rumour has it, is resting on its laurels. We wonder why. Or is it a calm before a big Athletic storm?

* * * *

Dublin Command boxers made a poor show in the All-Army Championships. We understand that the finest boxers in the Army are attached to the Dublin Command. Why not appoint a Boxing Sub-Committee and give the boys a chance. We make this suggestion to the Command Council.

* * * *

Sergt. Major Kelly, General Headquarters, we believe, contemplates organising a G.H.Q. Harrier Club. Now, Sergeant Major, get a move on, as the season is passing quickly.

* * * *

We read in the Dublin Press that the Waterford Command Football Final, 1923, was down for decision at Clonmel on the 15th November. The report says the match was postponed owing to failing light. Another case of sloveliness.

* * * *

We suggest to Major General Prout the advisability of having new blood infused into the Command Council. Athletics are not running too well in the Waterford Command at present.

* * * *

Captain Farrell, Waterford Command, was the most outstanding and promising athlete at the A.A.A. Sports, his time for the 440 yards being above the average. In the opinion of good judges, he is a coming champion. We wonder what encouragement and assistance he is receiving from his Command Council.

* * * *

Captain O'Brien, Athletic Department, is at present organising in Cork, and Captain O'Doherty in Athlone.

* * * *

The Engineers, according to Press reports, are doing well at the Boxing game. Yet, not a man was entered from the Engineers' Corps at the recent Army Contests.
Do the Engineers contemplate setting up an Association of their own, or will they supply names of all athletes to the Executive Council?

* * * *

Boxers, all weights, can be accommodated at the monthly tournaments organised by the Curragh A.A.A.

* * * *

The aims of the Boxing Sub-Committee are to procure and train the best Boxers in the Army to fight for the Army and Ireland's honour.

* * * *

Sergt. Francis Scanlon, Kelleher Barracks, Longford, issued a challenge to Volunteer Doyle, Featherweight Champion. Scanlon was asked to give particulars of the proposed bout. We haven't heard from him since.

* * * *

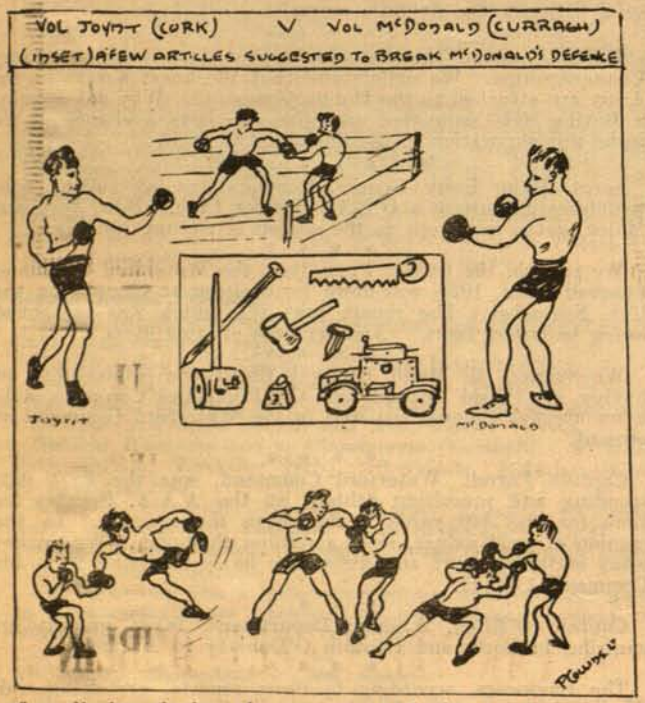
We were surprised to meet a certain Lieutenant, who thinks Tennis and Golf too foreign for Army Athletic indulgence, at a Soccer match in Shelbourne Park recently.

CORK COMMAND BOXING TOURNEY.

On Saturday, 17th November, a Boxing Tournament, organised by the Cork Command, was held in Míceál Barracks before a large crowd. The bouts were between representatives from the two Premier Boxing Commands, Cork and Curragh, and were of a very high order. The first bout—Brogan (Curragh) v. Collins (Cork)—was awarded to Brogan after two rounds. Brogan, who has greater experience than his younger opponent, won easily.
Vol. Coots (Cork) v. Vol. Darragh (Curragh).—This was one of the finest battles seen in Ireland in recent years. There wasn't a dull moment in the ten rounds. The decision giving a draw was well received.
Boy Murphy (Cork) v. Sergt. Stack (Curragh).—Another fine bout, Murphy getting the decision. Both boxers, who are yet in their 'teens, put in all they knew. Murphy, who is one of the finest amateurs at present performing, got the verdict after a thrilling fight.

Vol. Kelleher (Cork) v. Sergt. Ronan (Curragh).—Kelleher won by a knock-out in the first round.

Vol. Doyle (Cork) v. Sergt. McCarthy.—This bout was declared a draw. Doyle, who holds the Featherweight Championship, had to go all out to retain his title. McCarthy gave



a fine display during the contest, and the spectators were wrought to the highest pitch of excitement. We hope to see a return contest soon.

Vol. Joynt (the Fly Champion), Cork, beat Sergt. McDonald on points. McDonald, who is a mere boy, created a surprise, and forced the champion in every round to give of his best. More will be heard of this brilliant youth.

QUESTION OF PUNCTUALITY.

A Matter Demanding Urgent Attention.

When the Army Athletic Association was formed in April last, amongst the good resolutions passed at the Convention was one dealing with punctuality. We have attended many Army Athletic fixtures since then, and, excepting the Wounded Soldiers' Tournament and the All-Army Sports Week events, we were treated to uncalled-for delays.

On the occasion of the G.H.Q. v. Donegal matches, spectators and officials were forced to wait forty-five minutes after the advertised hour before the teams put in an appearance.

On Wednesday, the 14th November, Press representatives and Spectators were kept waiting on the field in biting cold for 75 minutes before either Kerry or Special Services condescended to take the field. So late was the start of the Football match that the Hurling game had to be put back until Thursday morning. The Hurling match was timed to commence at 11 o'clock sharp. Again spectators were kept waiting in biting cold and wet until 12.15.

The instances above quoted are not uncommon in Army Athletic circles. We attend most of the games played in and around the City, and it seems to be a set fashion with Army teams to refrain from commencing play until considerably after the appointed hour.

In pointing out these deficiencies to the Athletic Authorities, we do so in all good faith, and in the interest of Athletics. Unless definite steps are taken by Club, Command, and Executive Committees to stamp this disgusting nuisance out, it will come to pass that the Army Athletic fixtures in the future will be looked upon as being, what they presently are (from a punctuality standpoint), farcical in the extreme.

Let us hope we have seen and heard the last of unpunctuality.

ARMY GOLFING SOCIETY.

Those who travelled to Waterford appreciated readily what an element for good fellowship the A.G.S. is, and looked forward to the Tralee Cup meeting on this date. Cork, hitherto unheard of in Army golfing circles, is humming with the rasp of much sandpaper on the "irons" laid aside in more serious days. The Army Corps of Engineers, too, I hear, intend to dig themselves in with all the vigour of its youthful energy. What about a few from the Midlands and the West? Look up your railway guide and you will find trains to suit your convenience.

The various golf clubs throughout Ireland offer splendid facilities to members of the A.G.S. A list of these facilities will be published immediately. Meantime, should any member desire information as to any particular club, a note to the Hon. Sec., A.G.S., c/o A.A.A. Office, Portobello, will bring a ready reply.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS LEAGUE.

TABLE TO 26/11/23.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
Gormanstown	9	8	1	0	16
Army Pay Corps	10	7	2	1	15
Army Salvage Corps	9	7	1	1	15
Portobello (Staff)	9	6	3	0	12
Army Ordnance	9	6	3	0	12
Mountjoy Police	8	5	3	0	10
Chief of Staff's Dept.	7	4	2	1	9
Army Supplies	10	3	7	0	6
M.T.C., Portobello	10	2	7	1	5
Adjutant General's Dept.	10	1	9	0	2
Chief of Staff's B.	10	0	10	0	0

Fixture:—Saturday, 1st December, 1923, Gormanstown v. Mountjoy (P.A.), at Portobello Barracks, 2.30 p.m.

BILLIARDS CHALLENGE.

Dear Editor,—*Re* the billiard challenge in your issue of the 17th, by the Accounts department, I beg to accept same, and would like you to send further particulars at your earliest convenience.—Yours, etc.,

PTE. JOHN WOODS,
Officers' Mess Staff, Collins's Barracks.

P.S.—I have selected four men from above barracks.
(Two other acceptances arrive as we go to press).

The Connacht Plantation scheme was launched in 1635, but was abandoned after a very half-hearted effort was made to induce planters to settle across the Shannon.

WHEN?

We wonder when the Commands intend holding their Boxing Championships. Is it not time to prepare for the Tailteann Games?

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Remittances for each issue's sales should be forwarded to reach this office not later than the second Tuesday after date of publication. Returns (unsold copies) should be forwarded within the same period.

The Journal is now issued to the Army at 2d. net per copy, NO DISCOUNT BEING ALLOWED.

OUR EXCHANGES.

A number of newspapers exchanging with "An t-Oglach" are still addressing their copies to Portobello Barracks. Will they kindly note that the Editorial Offices are now at G.H.Q., Parkgate, Dublin.

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OFFICIAL NEWS.

Appointments, Resignations and Discharges.

General Staff—Staff Duties—Appointments and Discharges Memo. No. 6, contains the following :—

APPOINTMENTS.

CHIEF OF GENERAL STAFF'S DEPT.

Lieutenant William Hardiman to be Lieutenant, General Staff.

ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Comdt. Theo. C. Courtney to be Commandant, A.C.E.
Comdt. Desmond Dowling, to be Commandant, A.C.E.
Comdt. Thomas Wren, to be Commandant A.C.E.
Comdt. John J. Coleman to be Captain, A.C.E.
Comdt. Stephen Conlon to be Captain, A.C.E.
Capt. Lyndon E. Bastable to be Captain, A.C.E.
Capt. Henry Kenny, to be Captain, A.C.E.
Comdt. Charles Naus to be Captain, A.C.E.
Comdt. John Ratigan, to be Captain, A.C.E.
Comdt. Michael A. O'Connor, to be Captain, A.C.E.
2nd Lieut. Michael E. Coogan to be 2nd Lieut., A.C.E
Lieut. Frank W. Dowse to be Lieutenant, A.C.E.
Capt. Joseph P. Daly, to be Lieutenant, A.C.E.

ARMOURED CAR CORPS.

Lieut. T. J. Hanlon, to be Captain, A.C.C.
Lieut. T. J. Hanlon, to be Captain A.C.C.
Capt. Thomas Kelly, to be Captain A.C.C.
Capt. Patrick McDonald, to be Captain, A.C.C.
Lieut. James Hussey, to be Lieutenant, A.C.C.
Lieut. Charles Hegarty, to be Lieutenant, A.C.C.
Lieut. Richard Collins, to be Lieutenant A.C.C.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Capt. Liam Fagan to be Captain, Army Signal Corps.

ARTILLERY CORPS.

Capt. Garrett Brennan to be Captain, Artillery Corps.

SPECIAL INFANTRY CUSTOMS.

Capt. Matthew Monaghan to be Captain, S.I. Customs Officer.
Capt. Bernard Hanley to be Captain, S.I. Customs Officer.
Capt. Nicholas Dromey, to be Captain S.I. Customs Officer.
Comdt. John Lohan to be Captain, S.I. Customs Officer.
Capt. Michael O'Carroll to be Lieutenant, S.I. Customs Officer.
Lieut. John McGovern to be Lieutenant, S.I. Customs Officer.
Lieut. James Noonan to be Lieutenant, S.I. Customs Officer.
Lieut. Thomas Joseph Cowman, to be Lieutenant, S.I. Customs Officer.
Lieut. James Kevin McGarry to be Lieutenant, S.I. Customs Officer.
Lieut. Patrick Joseph Lawlor to be Lieutenant, S.I. Customs Officer .
Lieut. James Hurley to be Lieutenant S.I. Customs Officer.
Lieut. Thomas Joseph Quinlan to be Lieutenant, S.I. Customs Officer.
Lieut. John Kennedy to be Lieutenant, S.I. Customs Officer.
Comdt. John Smith to be Lieutenant, S.I. Customs Officer.

CURRAGH COMMAND.

Arthur Duff to be 2nd Lieut. Army School of Music (as from 22nd October).

DONEGAL COMMAND.

Capt. Robert Alcock to be Captain O.M. 3rd Battalion.
Lieut. Patrick Lee to be Lieutenant, Assistant Command Transport Officer.

CORRIGENDA.

Memo. No. 5.—Captain G. Murray, Tintown "B," should read Captain P. Murray.
Memo. No. 5.—Delete Captain Sean O'Flynn, Q.M., 43rd Battalion.

TRANSFERS.

Captain Frank McGrath, 55th Battalion, Dublin Command, transferred to Armoured Car Corps.
G.R.O. 24.—Captain J. J. Burke, Reports and Statistics Branch, Department of Chief of Staff, transferred to Staff Duties Branch, as from 1/11/'23.
S.D. Memo. No. 1.—Lieut. Charles Darby, Department of Chief of General Staff, transferred to Department of Adjutant General, as from 19/11/'23.
G.R.O. 27.—Lieut. E. Gillespie, Department of Chief of General Staff, transferred to Department of Adjutant General, as from 12/11/'23.

DISCHARGES.

Save where otherwise stated, demobilisation dates from 27th November. An asterisk (*) denotes that the Officer has resigned.

*Captain Francis Xavier Algar, Army Corps of Engineers.
Lieut R. Brandt, M.O., Mountjoy Jail. 7th November, 1923.)
Comdt. Anthony Breen, O/C., 3rd Battalion, Special Infantry Corps.
Lieut. R. Burns, M.O., 26th Battalion, Claremorris Command.
Captain Stephen Byrne, Adjutant, 1st Battalion, Dublin Command.
*Comdt. James Cagney, Command Staff, Cork Command.
Captain Michael Cashman, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
1st Lieut. Patrick Joseph Clare, "C" Company, 50th Battalion, Dublin Command.
*Lieut. Terence Clarke, Special Infantry Customs.
Comdt. James Colleton, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
*Captain John Collins, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
Captain Patrick Collins, Camp Adjutant, Micheal Barracks, Cork Command.
*Captain Hugh Cormack, O/C., M.G. Company, 36th Battalion, Waterford Command.
Captain Peter Corrigan, Legal Staff, Cork Command.
Captain Patrick Cosgrave, 2nd i/c 50th Batalion, Dublin Command.
Lieut. G. Coyne, M.O., 61st Battalion, Claremorris Command.
Captain Owen Cullen, Mechanical Transport Corps.
2nd Lieut. Francis A. Cullinan, Army Corps of Engineers.
Comdt. John J. Cummins, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
Lieut. James Curtis, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
Lieut. John Daly, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
Lieut. C. V. Devlin, M.O., 15th Battalion, Cork Command.
Comdt. Bernard Dillane, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
Captain William Donohue, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
Captain George Dowdall, Assistant Q.M., Army Air Service.
Captain Thomas Eivers, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
V/Comdt. Francis Fallon, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
Captain James Farrelly, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
*V/Comdt. John Finn, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
Lieut. James Fitzgerald, Department of Adjutant General.
*2nd Lieut. Richard Fitzgerald, M.G. Company, 9th Battalion, Kerry Command.
2nd Lieut. James Fitzpatrick, M.G. Company, 15th Battalion, Cork Command.
2nd Lieut. Edward Fleming, "C" Company, 56th Battalion, Dublin Command.
Comdt. James P. Flood, Athlone Prison, Athlone Command.
*2nd Lieut. Thomas Flood, Assistant Q.M., 42nd Battalion, Cork Command.
Captain Anthony Gaughan, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
Captain Thomas Gibbons, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
Lieut-Comdt. William Gillen, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
2nd Lieut. Joseph Gormley, "B" ompany, 56th Battalion, Dublin Command.
Lieut. Michael Gormley, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
2nd Lieut. David Gough, Army Corps of Engineers.
Lieut. James Hassett, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
Captain T. A. Henchion, M.O., O.T.C., Curragh Camp. (10th November, 1923.)
Comdt James Leo Hickey, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
Captain John Hickey, "C" Company, 11th Battalion, Limerick Command.
*1st Lieut. Thomas Keating, "C" Company, 9th Battalion, Kerry Command.
Comdt. Thomas Keelan, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
2nd Lieut. C. P. Kelly, Assistant M.O., St. Bricin's Hospital.
Lieut. G. B. Kelly, M.O., 45th Battalion, Dublin Command.
A Captain Thomas J. Kelly, Army Corps of Engineers.
Captain Patrick Landers, O.M., 42nd Battalion, Cork Command.
Lieut. James Lannon, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
Captain Thomas Leonard, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
*2nd Lieut. J. Clayton Love, Legal Staff, Cork Command.
2nd Lieut. Joseph Lynch, Army Corps of Engineers.
2nd Lieut. Patrick Lynch, Assistant Q.M., 46th Battalion, Donegal Command.
*1st Lieut. C. E. Lysaght, M.O., 63rd Battalion, Waterford Command.
2nd Lieut. J. Maloney, Q.M., Marlboro' Hall.
Lieut. George Millard, Army Corps of Engineers.
2nd Lieut. William Minogue, Assistant Q.M., 50th Battalion, Dublin Command.
Lieut. John Mooney, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
2nd Lieut. Peter Moran, M.G. Company, 24th Battalion, Dublin Command.
Capt. Christopher Moriarty, Tintown "A," Curragh Camp.
1st Lieut. John Mulcahy, M.G. Company, 49th Battalion, Dublin Command.
Lieut. T. Mulcahy, M.O., Curragh Camp.
1st Lieut. James Mullen, M.G. Company, 53rd Battalion, Dublin Command.
1st Lieut. Francis Murphy, "C" Company, 56th Battalion, Dublin Command.
Lieut. Michael McArdle, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
2nd Lieut. Patrick McGorry, "B" Company, 53rd Battalion, Dublin Command.
Lieut. E. McGovern, Special Infantry Customs.
Lieut. Robert H. McKeown, M.G. Company, 55th Battalion, Dublin Command.
*Lieut. Samuel McMenemy, "A" Company, 2nd Battalion, Border Unit.
Comdt. J. McNamara, Department of Chief of the General Staff.
Captain Patrick Naughton, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
2nd Lieut. James Nicholls, Staff, Athlone Prison, Athlone Command.
Lieut. Michael Nicholson, "A" Company, 35th Battalion, Donegal Command.
2nd Lieut. Michael Byrne, Assistant M.O., Waterford Command.
Lieut. James O'Callaghan, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
Lieut. Francis O'Carroll, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
Captain James O'Connell, "A" Company, 57th Battalion, Dublin Command.
Lieut. John O'Connor, "B" Company, 17th Battalion, Kerry Command.
Lieut. Thomas O'Connor, Special Infantry Customs.
Lieut. James O'Dea, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
Lieut. G. O'Donnell, M.O., 35th Battalion, Donegal Command.
Lieut. John O'Donnell, Legal Staff, Dublin Command.
*Lieut. James O'Donovan, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
Capt. Patrick O'Donovan, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
*2nd Lieut. James Joseph O'Dwyer, Assistant Q.M., 36th Battalion, Waterford Command.
Lieut. Thomas M. O'Flaherty, Army Corps of Engineers.
Lieut. Michael O'Leary, O.T.C., Curragh Camp
Lieut. Timothy John O'Leary, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
Lieut. Michael O'Neill, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
2nd Lieut. Thomas O'Reilly, M.G. Company, 48th Battalion, Dublin Command.
Commandant Bartholomew O'Shea, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
2nd Lieut. Eugene O'Sullivan, 29th Battalion, Curragh Command.
Capt. John O'Sullivan, O.T.C., Curragh Command.
Capt. James Phillips, Adjutant, 62nd Battalion, Curragh Command.
Comdt. Sean Powell, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
Captain Daniel Purcell, "A" Company, 7th Batalion, Limerick Command.
2nd Lieut. Michael Quinn, Army Corps of Engineers.
Lieut. Martin Reddy, Mechanical Transport Corps.
Captain Luke Roddy, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
Lieut. Stephen Scannell, Claremorris Command.
*Lieut. Patrick Sheehy, Army Corps of Engineers.
2nd Lieut. Patrick Sherry, M.G. Company, 1st Batalion, Dublin Command.
Lieut. William Luke Synott, "C" Company, 11th Battalion, Special Infantry Corps.
Lieut. George Taylor, Staff, 35th Battalion, Donegal Command.
*2nd Lieut. Patrick Treanor, 21st Battalion, Dublin Command.
V/Brigadier Edward Walsh, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
2nd Lieut. Patrick Walsh, "A" Company, 56th Battalion, Dublin Command.
Lieut. Patrick Whelan, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.

DISMISSALS.

The services of Captain John Corrigan, O.M., 45th Battalion, and Lieut. Thomas O'Brien, M.G. Company, 45th Battalion, are terminated as from the 21st November, 1923, by order of the Executive Council, consequent on conviction by Civil Court of an offence against the ordinary law.

Captain Stephen Donnelly, Line Officer, Tintown "B" Internment Camp, charged with the offence of being guilty of an act to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, was by General Court Martial found guilty and sentenced to dismissal from the services. The sentence was signed on 25th October, 1923, and finding and sentence were confirmed on 2nd December, 1923.

SUSPENSION OF DEMOBILISATION—APPOINTMENTS AND DISCHARGES MEMO. No. 5.

Demobilisation of the following Officers is suspended pending investigation of charges preferred against them under the Defence Forces (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1923 :—

2nd Lieut. John Flynn, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.

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Captain Thomas Flynn, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
Lieut. Peter Leavy, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
Lieut. Francis McCourt, Mechanical Transport Corps.
Lieut. Francis McGuillan, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
Lieut. Michael McNamara, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
Captain James McTiernan, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
Captain William Mulcahy, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
Captain Patrick Mulleady, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.

ERRATA—APPOINTMENTS AND DISCHARGES MEMO. No. 5.

The name of Captain Albert Augustine Healy, Adjutant, 59th Battalion, Cork Command, entered in error, is withdrawn.

2nd Lieut. James Flynn, O.T.C., Curragh Camp, should read 2nd Lieut. John Flynn, O.T.C.,

Captain H. Daly, marked "Resigned" in error, should read "Discharged," 31st October, 1923.

Lieut. J. P. O'Brien marked "Resigned" in error.

Lieut. Joseph Benson, O.T.C., Curragh Camp, should read Lieut. William Benson.

Lieut. John Swindles, dismissed, should read Lieut. John Swindles, 57th Battalion, temporarily attached 13th Battalion.

ERRATA—APPOINTMENTS AND DISCHARGES MEMO. No. 3.

The following Officers, whose names appeared in Memo. No. 3, should read "Resigned":—

Captain Joseph P. Adamson, "C" Company, 11th Battalion, Special Infantry Corps.
Comdt. Maurice Culhane, O/C. 19th Battalion, Kerry Command.
Lieut. James J. Fortune, Armoured Car Corps.
Lieut. Thomas Hynes, 4th Battalion, Claremorris Command.
Comdt. James McCarthy, O.T.C.
Captain P. J. McElliott 4th Battalion, Claremorris Command.
Captain William McEvoy, R.T.O., Limerick Command.
Captain Patrick Joseph McGrath, Tintown "A," Curragh Camp.
Lieut.-Comdt. James M. Sheeran, Athlon eCommand.
2nd Lieut. Anthony Paul Tuke, Assistant Q.M., 33rd Battalion, Dublin Command.
Lieut. Denis Turner, Army Corps of Engineers.

ABOLITION OF CORPS AND SERVICES BRANCH.

In accordance with the general scheme of Army Re-organisation, Corps and Services Branch of the Department of the Chief of General Staff is abolished as and from Saturday, 17th instant.

Officers Commanding Corps and Services shall now be responsible directly to the Chief of General Staff for the administration, control and efficiency of the Units under their Command.

All matters hitherto referred to G.S.O. (1) i/c Corps and Services shall now be referred directly to the Chief of General Staff.

ABOLITION OF ADMINISTRATION BRANCH.

In accordance with the general scheme of Army Re-organisation, the Administration Branch of the Department of Chief of General Staff is abolished as and from Saturday, the 17th November.

The duties carried out by the Branch shall now devolve upon the General Staff, and all matters affecting administration hitherto dealt with by this Branch shall be referred to the Chief of General Staff.

DEPENDANTS' ALLOWANCES.

D.O. No. 31.—Dependants' Allowance within the meaning of Defence Order No. 16 shall not be issuable in the case of any officer or soldier who marries after the date of this order (9th Nov.).

MILITARY CUSTOMS BRIGADE.

D.O. No. 32.—The creation of a Military Customs Brigade as an additional branch of the Army has been approved.

The area to be controlled by the Brigade shall be that specified in General Staff Special Memo. No. 12 of the 13th June, 1923.

The Officer Commanding the Brigade shall have full control over his area. Apart from ordinary military duties the following duties shall be performed by the Brigade:—

(a) Physical assistance to Customs Officials on duty on the Border.
(b) General patrol of all roads on Sundays and during night hours (between 5 p.m. and 9 a.m.) on week days.
(c) Auxiliary patrol of unapproved roads during day hours (between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m.).
(d) General protection of Customs Huts, buildings, and public property in the area.

The establishment and organisation of the Brigade will be laid down in subsequent Defence Orders.

DISBANDMENT OF SPECIAL INFANTRY CORPS.

D.O. No. 33.—The Corps known as the Special Infantry Corps shall be disbanded as from the 15th November, 1923. The Officer Commanding the Corps will arrange for the transfer of all troops of the Corps to the Military Customs Brigade or to the Curragh for posting to Infantry Battalions.
(D.O., dated 19h Nov.)

DISBANDMENT OF SALVAGE CORPS.

D.O. No. 34.—The Corps known as the Salvage Order is hereby disbanded as from the date of this Order. The duties hitherto performed by that Corps and the material in its charge will now be taken over by the Army Corps of Engineers.

The General Officer Commanding, Army Corps of Engineers, will arrange for the transfer or discharge of all troops disbanded from the Salvage Corps.

DISBANDMENT OF INFANTRY BATTALIONS.

D.O. No. 35.—The following Infantry Battalions are disbanded as from the date of this Order (9th Nov.):—

19th Infantry Battalion; 26th Infantry Battalion; 28th Infantry Battalion; 41st Infantry Battalion; 53rd Infantry Battalion; 57th Infantry Battalion; 60th Infantry Battalion; 64th Infantry Battalion; 65th Infantry Battalion.

General Officers Commanding will arrange for the transfer of all N.C.O.'s and men to neighbouring Infantry Battalions. Officers may be transferred to any Battalions, Corps, or Staff in which vacancies exist.

OFFICERS' DUTY SHEETS—MONTHLY RETURNS.

General Staff Duties Memo. No. 11 contains the following:—

Commencing with the 2th November, 1923, all Officers wil be required to make a monthly return of duty performed each day. The Form (A.F. 306) provides for a daily entry of hours of duty, place of duty and nature of duty, with a remarks column in which is to be stated if the nature of the duty is special, or the reason, if no duty or only part duty is performed. The nature of the duty will be briefly stated—"Line," "Office," "Inspection," etc.

The Form, on completion, must be signed by the Officer himself, and countersigned by his immediate O.C., who wil be held responsible for the certification of the entries. The completed forms are to be forwarded in bulk from the Headquarters of the Command, Corps or Department in which the Officers to whom they relate are serving, together with a covering list of names. The returns of General Officers Commanding Commands, Officers Commanding Corps and Heads of Departments, are to be forwarded direct to the Chief of General Staff in time to reach him not later than the 5th of each month.

It is emphasised that these returns must be submitted by all serving Officers without exception, and should be in the hands of the G.S.O. (1) i/c Staff Duties, by the 7th of the following month. Failure to make the return will involve at least delay in the issue ofpay for the succeeding month. Thus, the returns for November, 1923, must be received in Staff Duties Office by the 7th December, 1923, and in the event of non-receipt, the Chief Pay and Accounts Officer will be instructed to withhold, until further instructions, the issue of December pay.

Suplies of the Forms (A.F. 306) will be issued by A.Q.M.G., i/c Stationery, Portobello Barracks.

OFFICERS DESIRING TO RE-JOIN AFTER DEMOBILISATION.

General Staff Duties Memo. No. 12, issued under date November 13th, reads as follows:—

In view of the Government decision to reduce the Army establishment, it is inevitable that a number of Officers, whose services it would otherwise be desirable to retain, must be demobilised under Defence Order No. 28. Having regard to the value of the services already rendered by such Officers, and to the fact that they may themselves desire to be afforded an opportunity of remaining on in the Army, it has been decided to re-accept in the ranks any such Officers who are fit and who are anxious to re-join the Forces, but no undertaking can be given as to promotion to commissioned ranks except vacancies exist, and then only subject to the necessary tests having been passed .

Any application made in accordance with the foregoing does not prejudice an applicant's right to demobilisation pay under Defence Order No. 28. Applications should be addressed to the Adjutant General.

ARMY SCHOOL OF MUSIC.

General Staff Organisation Memo. No. 9 contains the following, under date 20th November:—

In connection with the scheme of Army Re-organisation, the Army School of music shall be established at Beggar's Bush Barracks forthwith.

The establishment for the School is as follows:—

(a) School Officer Staff · (b) School Staff; and (c) School. Total, all ranks—294.

Commandant J. Coughlan, at present attached to the Special Infantry Corps, will take charge of the School and will organise it on the lines laid down above.

All Brass Bands and Pipers' Bands will be transferred to the School, and all Bands should be in the School by the 1st January, 1924.

Only the Officers, N.C.O.'s and men on the establishment laid down above and the Unit on Guard Duty will be billeted in Beggar's Bush Barracks.

Commandant J. Coughlan will be entirely responsible for the administration and general routine of the barracks.

OFFICERS' CAP BADGES.

All Officers are directed to note, by G.R.O. No. 55, that the wearing of a cloth "Diamond" of any kind whatever, underneath the new Official Cap Badge, is forbidden, and A.P.M.'s are directed to consider the wearing of such "Diamonds" as "Irregular Dress."

UNAUTHORISED PURCHASES OF SUPPLIES.

G.R.O. No. 55 contains the following notice issued by the Q.M.G.:—

Notwithstanding the regulations already laid down in various Defence Orders and General Routine Orders as to the requisitioning of supplies and materials through the Quartermaster General, it is observed that in many cases irregular and unauthorised purchases are still being made locally. This is especially the case in the purchase of coal and chandlery supplies. Recent conditions may have rendered such local purchases necessary, but the time has now arrived when requisitions for all supplies must be made through the Quartermaster General.

D.A.Q.M.G.'s are again notified that as from the date of this Order they will be held personally responsible for ensuring that local and irregular purchases will cease. In case of any infringement of this regulation, the D.A.Q.M.G. is liable to be fined in a sum not exceeding 10 per cent. of the amount of the account so contracted, and will, inaddition, be dealt with severely from a disciplinary point of view.

G.H.Q. MILITARY BALL.

This function—the first of its kind—which was originally fixed for December 14th, has been postponed to a date to be announced later on.

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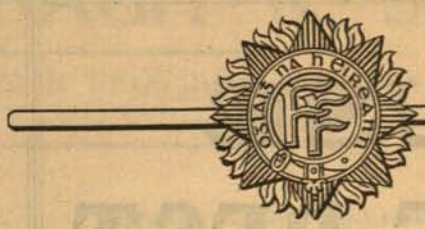

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Our Information Bureau.

When in doubt write to An t-Oglach.
BUT
Be brief.
Write on one side of the paper only.
Do not expect a reply by Post.
Send your full name and address.
Remember that anonymous letters are ignored.

DEPENDANTS' ALLOWANCE.

Only in exceptional cases are questions relating to Dependants' Allowances or Marriages Allowances replied to in these columns. All other letters relating to such matters are forwarded to the Departments which deal with these questions.

Before writing lengthy complaints of non-payment of Allowance, our correspondents should make sure that application has been made for payment.

A Chemical Worker.—" Explosives " (Dublin)—We have passed your letter to the Officer i/c of the particular Department to which you refer, and will inform lyou through these columns of the result of our inquiries.

28 Days' Detention.—Cpl. B. (Curragh Camp)—If you supply us with your full name we will look into this matter. Otherwise we can do nothing.

Length of Service.—" Old Timer " (Dublin)—This matter has been taken up with the proper quarter, and we will inform you of the result in these columns.

Ex-Officer's Claims.—"Noreside "—(1) Apply to Officer i/c Claims Department of Adjutant General, G.H.Q., giving particulars and circumstances. (2) Take this matter up with the nearest Employment Exchange. (3) Yes do as directed at (1).

Proficiency Pay.—Vols. Grant and Dobbin (Curragh)—Your letter has been sent to the proper quarter for attention.

R.T.O. Status—" Lynx "—We do not appear to have received your first letter. There is no definite regulation governing the matter you mention. We would advise you to take the matter up with the C.R.T.O.

BACK PAY.

All claims in this respect which have been verified on investigation are being held, pending the sitting of an Adjudication Committee to deal with them. The results will be duly notified to the Claimants.

Claiming Discharge.—" Up the 55th " Dublin)—(1) See reply to " J. McL." (2) Your second query is not very clear. The full period must be served except in very special circumstances, when a man may apply for discharge before his time expires. He would be entitled to the usual payment on discharge.

A Year's Service.—J. McL. (Ordnance Survey)—The period is reckoned in calendar months, i.e., 52 weeks would consitute twelve months' service.

Medically Unfit.—P. Tooher (Birr)—Your letter has been passed to the proper quarter for attention.

Grade Pay.—B.F.C.W. No. 5092 (Westport)—This is a matter you should take up with your O.C.

Conċubair Ó Muṁṁeáċáin (Áṫ Cliaṫ)—Is ṫrua linn an ṫeaṁṁaṫ a ṫeineáṫ ṫoṫaiḃ gan " réilṫín " a ċur roiṁ ṫ'ainm. Ná bíoṫ aon ḃuairt ort ṫoṫaiḃ ḋo ċuiṫ gaolluiṁne. Do réir ḋo leiṫire ṫá sí go maiṫ agaṫ. Ṫabair aire ḋi anois agus pé méiḋ atá agaṫ na leaṫ ḋo imṫeáċt uait.

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PAYMENT ON DISCHARGE.—Patrick McQuaide (Dublin) and others—If you had read the notice under this heading, which has appeared in recent issues, and is reprinted in this column, you would have avoided unnecessary postage and trouble.

DISCHARGE CERTIFICATE.—Michael Hanley—We cannot understand your delay of over twelve months in this matter. To which Battalion were you attached, and what were the circumstances of your discharge?

BACK PAY.—"Tipp. No. 2"—We regret to say we cannot act in this matter, but would suggest that you write again to the quarter you name. See notice under this heading elsewhere in "Information Bureau."

D.B. (Clonakilty)—Your case is being investigated.

TRANSFER.—"Ack, Ack, Ack" (Naas)—You were correctly informed: they ceased as from 3rd November (G.R.O. 54). Communicate, however, with O.C., Signal Corps, Portobello, with a view to the future.

PAYMENT ON DISCHARGE.

Payment of twenty-eight days' Pay and Allowances has been authorised for soldiers discharged on and after 22nd June, 1923, subject to the usual conditions in Defence Order No. 20. All claims in this respect should be forwarded, *together with a COPY of the Discharge Certificate*, to the Chief Pay Office, Portobello Barracks, Dublin.

All letters received at AN t-OGLACH Office relating to this question have been forwarded to the Chief Pay Office.

EMPLOYMENT.—William McGrane—(1) In view of the circumstances you mention we are afraid that you are not entitled to payment. (2) Write to the Re-settlement Branch, Ministry of Industry and Commerce, Lord Edward Street, Dublin, enclosing a COPY of your discharge, and setting forth all the facts briefly and plainly.

T. O'Rourke (Moate)—See second answer to W. McGrane.

"No. 38"—(1) You will receive 28 days' pay and allowances on discharge (see notice on this page). (2) You will be given a suit. (3) Before discharge fill up Civil Employment Form A.F. 173. (4) Apply to the NEAREST Employment Exchange. (5) No hope of such work as you mention in barracks. We hope you will not have to leave Ireland.

J. G. (Belfast)—We understand that this matter has not been settled up yet, and regret that we cannot do anything to expedite a settlement.

Lawrence Whelan (Dublin)—Apply to Re-settlement Branch, Ministry of Industry and Commerce, Lord Edward Street, Dublin.

Volunteer P. V.—The Officer you mention is in charge of the Re-settlement Branch of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, Lord Edward Street, Dublin. You should have received a copy of Civil Employment Form A.F. 173 months ago. Apply for copy to nearest Employment Exchange. Write us again if you think we can help.

"EX-REBEL RANGER."—Private William Shallow (Peamount)—We are looking into your case.

PHYSICAL INSTRUCTOR.—"F. M." (Kilkenny)—We have forwarded your letter to the Honorary Secretary of the Army Athletic Association.

SOLDIER ENTERTAINERS.—"One Who Knows"—Where was the "prominent music hall"? We can quite believe that the artists you mention gave a very successful entertainment, but regret we have not space to publish your letter.

CORRECTION.

We regret that in the official list of Discharges published in No. 18 a typographical error concealed the fact that Lieut. Cornelius Moynihan was one of those who resigned. Lieut. Moynihan secured 16th place in the Excise and Customs examination.

Fitzgerald

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Gaoluinn do'n Arm.

Gaelic.	PHONETIC PRONUNCIATION.	ENGLISH.
Isteach leat. Tá diaidh se.	Ishtock lath. Id yeegsha.	In you go. After you.
Scríob t'ainm sa leabar.	Shkreev tanim sul lour.	Write you name in the book.
Tá sé cóir maith duit m'ainmse do scríobadh ann leis. Go maith.	Thaw shay koa mwah ghut manimsha dush kree oun lesh. Gum mwah.	Its as well for your name to write it in also. Good.
Bheárra dúinn suidhe tamall ón doras ; tá ana tarraingt ann.	Barra ghoon see thomull own dhuruss ; thaw anna horringt oun.	We had better sit a bit away from the door ; there's a great draught.
Féach, tá dá cathaoir folamh ar an dtaobh thall. Tá sé sin níos fearr.	Feeuck, thaw ghaw koheer fulloo erra dhaiv houl. Thaw shay shin neess faar.	Look, there are two empty chairs beyond there. That's better.
Tabair dom an naipcín úd let' ais, más é do toil é.	Thurruma napik keen oodh lit thash, maw shay du hull lay.	Give me the napkin beside you. if you please.
Ach, ná tabair aon aimhréidh dómsa.	Ock, naw thower ain nannirha ghoasa.	Ah, don't give me any soup.
Níl aon dúil agam ann. Ní maith liom é. Ní réirdtigeann sé liom.	Neel lain dhoola gum oun. Nee mwah lyum may. Nee ray teen shay lyum.	I have no desire for it. I don't like it. It doesn't agree with me.
Seadh, beirdh aimhréidh agamsa, a ghiolla.	Shah beg annirha gumsa a yilla.	Well, I'll have soup, lad.
Tá súil agamsa go bhfuil sé go breagh te.	Thaw soola gumsa guv will shay gub braa teh.	I hope it is fine and hot.
"Más maith leat beith buan ól fuar agus te." Sean focal é. Is minic d'airigeas é mar sean focal.	Mauss mwah leath veh boon oal foor ogguss teh." Shan nukull lay. Iss minic dar rees say mor shan nukul.	"If you wish to live long drink cold and hot (flee)." That's an old saying. Often I heard the same saying.
Ar airigeadh an ceann so riamh ?	Err are reesha kyonn sur reeuv ?	Did you ever hear this one ?
"Tá sé te ach níl sé méith ná gairt."	"Thaw shay teh ock neel shay may naw gurt."	"It is warm but it is neither fat nor salty."
D'airigeas é sin. Sin mar a dubairt an fear oibre leis an aimhréidh a tugadh do fad ó.	Dar reess say shin. Shin morra dhoorta far ebbra lesh an annirha tugug dhu foddh oh.	I heard that. That's what the workman said of the soup that was given to him long ago.
Tabair dom an naipcín úd le tais. Gura maith agat.	Turruma napik keen oodh lit lash. Gurra mwaha guth.	Give me that napkin please. Thanks.
Mias, miasa, mias an aimhréidh.	Meeuss, meeussa, meeusha nanirha.	A dish; dishes, a soup dish.
Súp, spúnóg aimhréidh, liadóg.	Soop, spun noag annirha, leeuk oag.	Soup, a soup spoon, soup spoon.

Our Christmas Issue—Prize Competitions

FOR OFFICERS.

Best Article, between 500 and 800 Words in Length, on **"My Ideal Officer,"** describing the idea of what an Officer of the Irish Army should be in training, education, general ability and deportment.

1st PRIZE:—Best Quality Leather Suit Case with the Winner's Initials.
2nd PRIZE:—Best Quality Leather Attache Case with the Winner's Initials.

FOR N.C.O.'s AND MEN.

Best Article, between 500 and 800 Words in Length, on **"My Ideal Soldier,"** being a description of the writer's idea of what a Soldier of the Irish Army should be in training, discipline, efficiency and general conduct.

1st PRIZE:—Best Quality Dressing Case with the Winner's Initials.
2nd PRIZE:—Best Quality Safety Razor in Case.

All articles submitted must be accompanied by the Coupon to be found on Page 4 of Cover, and must reach this Office not later than 5th December.

The winning essays will be published in our Christmas Issue, dated December 15th, and the Prizes will be despatched to the winners immediately afterwards.

Address Envelopes:—

"COMPETITIONS,"
"AN t-OGLACH" OFFICE,
G.H.Q., PARKGATE, DUBLIN.

THINK IT OVER

People think that recovery from the strain on the national resources due to the loss of material wealth during the past few years is a matter for the Government alone and does not concern them individually.

A THINKING MAN

will realise that the people as individuals have an essential part to play in the process of recovery, and that such recovery is the immediate concern of every individual in the country.

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by spending wisely and so creating a margin week by week which can be invested wisely in Free State Savings Certificates which directly help you and your country.

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Certificate for £1 (costing 15/6), £10 (costing £7 15s. 0d.), or £25 (costing £19 7s. 6d.), or for any multiple or combination of these amounts up to £500.

(c) Through a Money Order Post Office by instalments by means of a Savings Card (free on application) to which 6d. Stamps may be affixed. When 31 stamps are so affixed the card is exchanged for a certificate.

LOOK OUT

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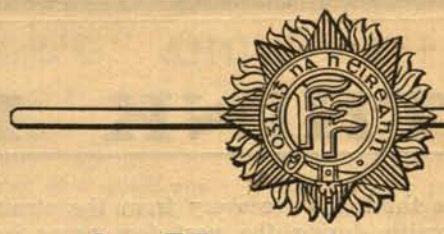

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An t-Óglác

Vol. I. No. 20. (New Series.) (Registered as a Newspaper). DECEMBER 15, 1923. Price TWOPENCE.

"Why don't they make you a Corporal, Terry?"
"Jealousy, my dear, jealousy."

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO THE ARMY.

Photo] ["An t-Oglach."

GO mBEANNUIGHIDH DIA DHIBH,

In the Nation's name I salute you—Officers and Men of the National Army. On you, each and all, rests a great responsibility. The Nation looks to its Army for the highest form of discipline, courage, and confidence, and I am certain you will always discharge your duties with honour. For the great services you have rendered to Saorstat Eireann, for the many sacrifices made for freedom by those of your Army who have made the great sacrifice, and by yourselves and your comrades, we are all grateful.

THE PASSING YEAR.

Retrospective Glimpses of the O.T.C.

Strange little scenes are passing before my eyes to-night as I sit at my typewriter here in office, and I am minded to set to words these little pictures.

I see, first of all, a Calendar with the words October, 1923, and the Instructional Staff of the Command in general are strangely brisk. There is a possible explanation in the rumour that R.S.M. Doogan has been instructed to prepare A.S.C. Barracks for Officers to undergo training. Naturally, Instructors will be required, and perhaps this explains the undue smartness, although, in all fairness, one must say that Curragh Instructors in those days had to be smart to train the big number of Volunteer Reserve then passing through the Camp for Active Service.

The Pioneers.

The Calendar and scene change, and a little group of ten Officers are reporting at the Orderly Room, A.S.C. Barracks, as the pioneers of the Officers' Training Corps. No, banish the thought that they are for the work one usually associates with Pioneers, for I mean on this occasion the settlers, as it were. I see that the date is November 9th, 1922, and methinks that if this is a specimen of the Officers to come, everything seems fairly good.

I see a little band of workers accommodating these Officers, and I laugh now. They are four in number, and 'twould be no harm to reveal their names. R.M.S. Doogan is in charge, wondering whether eggs should be fried for Officers' tea or boiled. "Mick" afterwards became Assistant Adjutant, O.T.C. C.S.M. Ward is passing the results of "Mick's" cooking on to plates. Ward is now a B.S.M. of a great sporting Battalion. Sergt. Bob Taylor is serving the Officers with their tea (look carefully for "BOB" in the Dublin Command Officers' Staff), and good old Busty Breen is general bottle-washer. Rare old staff, that!

Down to Kerry.

And here I must leave the O.T.C. for a few months, while I go hunting down in Kerry, to be returned at the end of February as a candidate for that self-same school for Officers that I had seen start in November. Thus, with my next picture, I see ten of us from Kerry being marshalled into the Orderly Room and met with a most efficient staff of clerks, who take our particulars and sent us to our quarters.

It will be perhaps forgiven me if I pause for one minute to reflect on my thoughts as I enter the O.T.C. in February. I find a matter of 200 Officers assembled, drawn from every quarter of the country, all with records of work well done, and all imbued with a keenness to pass the exams. and be sent forth again to take up Gazetted Appointments. I feel mighty proud that I am one of them, and go ahead in this work, feeling at the same time mighty strange to be under the Command of a Sergeant I can well remember in my N.C.O.'s class.

Away on Column.

This picture fades, and the next reveals the plain near the Racecourse on St. Patrick's Day, with a proud Company of O.T.C. leading the March Past the C-in-C. All the time, in this mirror of the mind, I see arrivals and departures, Battalion Adjutants, Company Commanders, sundry others, drifting in and out of the pool of the Training Centre, but always and ever there is a strong number present.

April sees us with the Barracks half empty, for some 150 of us are away on bicycles on column, while another 150 are away on foot column. Then a period of suspense in the Barracks while those who remain behind are awaiting news of the columns. They have been seen down in Kerry and Cork, they have been seen round Enniscorthy, and have been seen in Wicklow. Then, fresh after three weeks' hard work, they come drifting in to Barracks, keen to draw the accumulation of pay and celebrate the campaigning results.

(Continued on page 9).

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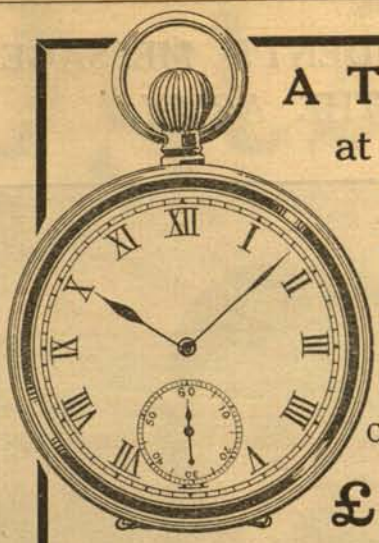

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The Passing Year.—contd.

Comings and Goings.

With May the picture changes, and goodly numbers are called out thrice weekly to be sent away to Officer the newly-forming Customs Department, and the names of some of us start to appear in G.R.O., the Mecca of every one of us. But ever and ever the Commands in the country continue to send in others, for, as conditions become more settled, the need for the smaller posts under an Officer vanishes, and the Officer is sent to Curragh for training. Yes, I know we grumble, for who would not grumble, after the activities of campaigning, to have to stay here? But it is the inevitable, and one must remain here and perfect one's knowledge of the duties of an Officer.

The June picture reveals nothing but the comings and goings of various unlucky and lucky ones, and so to July, when (great joy!) the Powers-that-be suddenly decide that there would be no harm in letting a few of us away on leave. Need I say that this is a great thing? Most of us have not been home since the trouble started, and the fortnight's leave granted is but an appetiser. I challenge the Postmaster-General to deny that in the months of July and August more reply-paid telegrams were transmitted to Curragh than in all the rest of Ireland. Why, everyone wired. It was as much part of the ritual as was the primary application. I know of one Sergeant Major in charge of an Orderly Room that says that, "unlike Mary Queen of Scots with Calais," his post-mortem will reveal the words, "May I have extension" engraved thereon.

So the weeks pass by, and I see a picture of the Bodenstown ceremony, when all the rest of the Army wondered what sort of soldiers they were that wore a White Diamond behind the badge. Let me now inform you all that these were the O.T.C., acting, fittingly, in the capacity of police at the celebrations in the memory of one who showed them the way. It is no mean thought to reflect at this juncture that the O.T.C. were, 98 per cent., "Boys of the Old Brigade."

Grey and Gold.

The last pictures become hurried, possibly because my eyes are a little blurred. Several have commented on my recent "Thoughts on Demobilization," saying that in a sense the article was tragic. I feel the whole thing as seamed in sadness, and everyone now going off adds to it. But, with the Peace has come the inevitable disbandment, and one can but hope our old comrades of the O.T.C. have a prosperous civil career before them, and that they will be finally gazetted in the Commissioned Ranks of the People.

The Corps is splitting rapidly, and our strength becomes smaller and smaller every day. 'Ere we finally split, to go our various ways, some to Kildare and some "out," we think with all sincere good wishes of our C.O., Colonel Joe Byrne, counsellor, friend, and guide of every one of us. We think also of the great little MEN of the Boys' Company, who, no matter where they go, will prove an incentive to others of more mature age to perfect themselves.

THE WANDERER.

SUCCESSFUL MILITARY DANCE IN KILKENNY.

A highly successful invitation dance, organised by the Warrant Officers and N.C.O.'s of the 63rd Infantry Battalion, was held in the Desart Hall on Friday, November 23, and the record attendance testified to the popularity in which the military are held in the city. The 63rd Battalion has been in Kilkenny only for a few months, yet they have made many friends during their short acquaintance with the city. The hall was gaily beflagged with parti-coloured bunting, and the cuisine was of the highest excellence. The Committee who were responsible for the success of the dance were:—B.S.M. O'Hara, President; C.S.M. Ryan, M.C.; C.Q.M.S. Parselle, Asst. M.C.; B.Q.M.S. Sean O'Creevy, S.M. O'Brien, Mechanical Transport; S.M. Murphy, C.Q.M.S. Brennan, C.Q.M.S. Stokes, Sergts. Cole and McNulty, and to these gentlemen and to Mrs. O'Hara, who presided over the supper arrangements, the success of the dance is due. There were over 180 couples present, and the large preponderance of citizens may be gauged from the fact that they formed three-quarters of the company. The music was supplied by Mr. D. A. Morrison's Dance Orchestra, and was faultless to a degree, encores being very numerous. Dancing continued until the early hours of Saturday morning when the proceedings were brought to a happy close.

An Muimneach Meidreach, agus a Cuid Caorach.

PÁDRAIC Ó CONAIRE do sgríob.

Slán fada beó leis an am atá imtigthe! Agus nach geárr a mhair an Muimneach Meidreach (mar tugtaoi air i gcomhnaidhe i nIar-Connacht) a bí beó beathaidheach agus lán de shult de shóg agus d'aoibneas an tsaoghail bliadhain ghéarr ó shoin! Na hamhráin a canadh sé! Na bréagha breátha a spalladh sé! Na mná a bladhadh sé! Na digthe fada fuara a caithead sé i gcomhluadar fear agus ban! Da leigeas do'n chroidhe cráidhte beith ag breathnú air, mar 'sé chuirfead gáiridh ar do béal agus tú i lár an fhiabhrais.

Ní raibh aithne agat air, an eadh? Mara raibh, muis, níor chleachtuigh tú aonta Connacht a riamh: le fíche bliadhan anuas, is beag aonach nach mbíodh an seadaire sona sámh le feicéal ann, ag ceannach eallach agus caorach agus dá nduil aris call 's i bhus ar fud an cheanntair.

An té leag súil air aon uair amhain ní dhéarna sé dearmad ariamh air; agus ní ar a méid amhain, ná ar a meidhir amhain, ná ar an magadh chleachtuigheadh sé go gcuimneóchtá air; ní head, acht ar a chroidhe mór is dóca. Ní raibh aon rud dá ndéarna gaisgidheach ariamh nach raibh seisean i n-ann é dhéanamh, dá mb' fíor dó féin ar chaoi ar bith.

Dádóireacht? Ár ndóigh ní raibh a sárú i mbádh idir an dá Cheann léime: nach ndeacha sé féin agus—agus tosuigh sé féin ag imseacht sgéil do'n chomluadar faoi gaisge rinne sé amuigh ar an domhain mhór, uair.

"Má's eadh" arsa mise leis, "níl rud is fearr dá ndéanfá ná an sgata beag caorach ceannuigh tú imdhu ar an aonach chur isteach sa mbádh linn-ne, agus cuirfidh muid anonn go Connoae an Chláir tú féin agus iad féin. An-lá seoltóireachta béas agamn."

Aontuigead leis sin. Cuireadh na caoraigh ar bórd, chrochamar seól agus amach linn ar an domhinn.

An fad is bí na caoraigh ar an bhfairrge, d'fanadar go réidh socair gan cor asta: an muir-ghalra b'éidir, nó iad beith ag cur aithne ar a chéile, mar níor ceannuigheadh thar aon trí cinn amhain díobh ó'n duine céadna; acht ní túisge ar an gcéibh thall iad ná d'eiridh siad chum haérach le sgata feileacán, agus gan fonn ar aon dá cháora díobh dul an bealach céadna, acht a thoil féin ag gach ceann aca!

* * *

Nuair bíodar isdigh i gcró againn, agus ní gan mórán dá dhuadh cuireadh isteach iad, fiafruigeadh de'n Muimneach, (nach raibh aon meidhir ag baint leis faoi seo), fiafruigeadh de cé mar chaithigh an turas fairrge leis.

"Uch!" ar seisean, agus bí thad an báis ar a éadan fós, "uch!" ar seisean, "ar itheas de biadh agus ar ólas de dheoch le cúig lá, is san ngalún taosgtha sin atá!"

Níor cuireadh i gcéill do'n fear boct a bí n-a luighe le tinneas fairrge ó d'fágamar calad, cé'n maidheam déanadh sé as peadhas a chuid maraidheachta!

Chuadhamar isteach i dteach aoidheachta. Ní mé cé méad peóla chaith an Muimneach Meidreach; ní mé cé méad deoch d'ól sé; acht dáinic sé chuige féin go breágh, agus ní fada go raibh a meidhir agus a chroidhe ag an bhfear boct aris thar éis na fairrge.

Chualamar===ag an bhfear boct aris thar éis na fairrge

Chualamar é ag cur de agus ag déanamh gaisge ar a seannós áluinn féin i seómra eile, le comluadar nua nár aithnigh é.

Maraċ eisean, is aʒ tóin an ṗuill báiṫte béaṫ an báṫ aʒus a raiḃ innti ! Ní raiḃ ṗear mara ó Ċarn Néro ʒo Cuan Ḃaoi ċoṁ maiṫ leis ! Seaṫ, maraċ eisean, is ar leacraċaiḃ iṗrinn béaṫ a ʒcnáṁa ʂá róstaṫ anois ! Uċ ! an ċaoi a ṫáinic an ṗairrʒe ṁór isteaċ ṫar bóro orra ! An ċaoi ar ċlis an báṫóir le eaʒla na heaʒla !

Ḃí ormsa ʒreim maiṫ ċoinneál ar an mbáṫóir amuiʒ, nó béaṫ sé n-a ár isti roir é ṗéin aʒus Muiṁneaċ Meiṫreaċ na mbréaʒ.

Lean mo ḃuine ṫá ċuro caimṫe :

Seaṫ, a ḃuine, nuair ṫáinic an ṫonn ṁór isteaċ céarṫ a rinne an báṫóir aċt a ʒreim a sʒaoileaṫ ṫe'n halmáṫóir ! Ḃosaiʒ air aʒ paiṫreóireaċt—

"Aċt maiṫir liomsa," ars an Muiṁneaċ Meiṫreaċ maiṫteaċ, "ruʂas ar an halmaṫóir, bíos i mbearna an ḃaoʂail ar iompú ṫo ḃoise, striocas na seólta, ʂáiṫeas ceann an báiṫ isteaċ i n-éaḋan na ʒaoiṫe, aʒus bí linn annsin ! Aċt an claṫaire sin ṫe báṫóir, aċt a ḃruiʂe mé ʒreim air ! "

"A Ṫiʂearna ! " ars an baṫóir aʒus é aʒ iarraiṫ ṫúl isteaċ leis an mac bréaʒaċ isti ċur ṫá ṫreóir, " a Ṫiʂearna ! " ar seisean " aʒus an muir-ʂalra bí air ar ṗeaṫ an ama ! "

* * *

Ḃí orm ṗéin aʒus Muiṁneaċ Meiṫreaċ na caoraiʂ beaʒa ṗiaṫáine sléiḃe ċeannaiʂ seisean i ʒConnamara ṫaḃairt linn ʒo ṫtí a ṫeaċ siúṫ nó curo ṫe'n bealaċ ar aon ċuma.

Ṫar ċnocaiḃ ʒarḃa Ḃóirne bí orainn a ḃul leó. Cloċa ! cloċa ! cloċa ! ʂílṗeá naċ bṗéaṫṗaṫ coinnín ṗéin ʒreim ṫ'ṗáʂáil sna pásaiʂiḃ piaṫáine sin. An bóṫar aṫá aʒ ḃul ṫar na maolċnoṫaiḃ seo, ṫá an oireaṫ lúḃ aʒus casaṫ ann is béaṫ i n-eascoin i mbossa. Aʒus ní raiḃ aċt an beirt aʒainn leis an bṗiċe caoraċ sléiḃe ṫiomáint ʒan cú ʒan ʒaḋar ʒan maṫra lá buiṫe broṫallaċ—an misṫe ḃom innseaċt ʒo raiḃ an Muiṁneaċ Meiṫreaċ suas le piċe cloċ meaṫċan ?

Ċuaṫamar leaṫ-míle sliʂe : aċt cá raiḃ an beirt ṗear aimsire a bí leis na caoraiʂ ṫiomáint a baile ṫó ? A mbalaċ ná a noaċ ní raiḃ le ṗeiceál. Seaṫ ḃul ar aʒaiṫ ʒo ʒcaspaiṫe linn iaṫ, ni raiḃ le ṫéanaṁ aċt é.

Ḃí an lá aʒ eirʂe níos broṫallaiʂe. Ḃí na caoraiʂ beaʒa sléiḃe aʒ eirʂe níos mí-ṡuaiṁniʂe aʒus níos mí-ṙialta—cao ċuiʂe ʒo mbéaṫ orra a leiṫéiṫ sin ṫ' aistear ṫaḃairt a leiṫéiṫ sin ṫe lá ?

Ċuaiṫ caora beaʒ sʒopánta ṫar claiṫe uainn ar a ʒnó ṗéin. Siúṫ an mac seo n-a ḋiaiṫ. Aċt ní ṫúisʂe mise imṫiʂṫe, ná léim trí cinn eile ṫar an sro'án an taoḃ eile sliʂe, aʒus an ṗear mór i mbárr a anma n-a noiaiṫ aʒus ʒaċ aon túiʂ aʒus mallaċt as. Nuair ṫ' eiriʂ leis na caoraiʂ a ċasaṫ, ċuaiṫ cos leis i bpoll móna, aʒus nuair ʂíl sé i ṫarraingt aníos, ċuaiṫ an cos eile i bṗaṫoṫ ʒo raiḃ sé ʒo ʒlúnaiḃ san mboḋar-uisʂe bréan ! Is annsin ċualas an ṫeáʂ-ṫeisteas ar a luċt aimsire, ó Muiṁneaċ Meiṫreaċ na ṗeóla, nár ṫáimiceaḋar n-a ċoinne ! D'ionʂantaċ an ṗeic annsin é, a éaḋan mór ṫearʂ plucaċ aʒ cur braonaċa móra alluis, buile aʒus mire air, aʒus é n-a ʂeasaṁ san uisʂe aʒ innseaċt ḋomsa cé'n baraṁail a bí aiʂe ar ċaoraiʂiḃ sléiḃe, ar luċt a noíolta, aʒus ar luċt aimsire ċoṁ maiṫ.

An ċaora beaʒ sʒopánta sin ḋ'imṫiʂ uainn i ṫtosaċ ṫáimic smaoineaṫ eile n-a ceann. D'ṗéaċ sí uaiṫi ʒo truaiʂṁéalaċ ṫar na cloċa móra ʒlasa. Bí an áit casaṁail le n-a tír ḋúṫċais ṗéin ; aʒ ceapaṫ ʒur ar a ṗóṫ ṗéin a bí sí, ʂá ċeapaṫ bí an ċaora beaʒ, mar siúṫ aʒ léimniʂ le áṫas í, ó ċarraiʂ ʒo carraiʂ, ar nós ʒaḃair allta. Siúṫ na cinn eile n-a ḋiaiṫ, aʒus an ṗuaḋar céaṫna púċa. Suíṫ é an Muiṁneaċ Meiṫreaċ n-a noiaiṫ siúṫ arís, aʒus é ʂá mallaċtaṫ. . . .

Nuair ṫ'éiriʂ liomsa an tréaṫ a ċasaṫ ṫó, labair sé ʒo ḋúṫaraċtaċ :

"A ḋiaḃail ! naċ ormsa aṫá an ṫart ! "

"Tá sruṫlán ʒlan ʒlé annsin," aṫeirimse.

Ní uisʂe a bí uaiṫ, aċt ó bí an ḋuine boċt beaʒnaċ marḃ le ṫart, ʂín sé ṗéin ar a ḃolʂ ʒur leiʂ sé siar an sruṫlán bíṫeaċ, aʒus a raiḃ ṫ'uisʂe ann !

ʂá ʂluʂaṫ siar a bí an Muiṁneaċ, naċ raiḃ aon meiṫir aʒ baint leis ṗaoi seo, nuair cluineaṫ an ʒlór anoir :

"Tá mbéimnse mo báṫóir is ṫeas a snáṁṗainn an ṗairrʒe anonn . . ." aṫeireaṫ ṗear.

"Up ! Up ! " ṫeireaṫ an ṗear eile le n-a ċapall. Beirt ṗear aimsire an Muiṁniʂ Meiṫriʂ a bí ann ; iaṫ ar leaṫ-meisʂe, ṫrucaill aca aʒus ṫá ċaoḃ an bóṫair leó !

Is beaʒ nár taċtaṫ an Muiṁneaċ Meiṫreaċ le mire aʒus le uisʂe an tsruṫlán. Cuireaṫ isteaċ sa ṫrucaill é aʒus é aʒ baʒairt ar a beirt ṗear aimsire ar ṗeaṫ an ama. . . .

* * *

Nuair a bí béile maiṫ caiṫte aʒainn i ṫtiʂ an Muiṁniʂ Meiṫriʂ, buail an beirt aʒainn amaċ ʒo ʒcasparṫe an tréaṫ caoraċ sin ṫo saoṫruiʂeamar ʒo cráiṫte. Casaṫ linn iaṫ le ṗionnṗuaraċt an tráṫnóna aʒus an beirt ṗear aimsire ʂá ṫtreóireaṫ, aʒus aʒ canaṫ aṁrán ṫóiḃ ṗéin ʒan beann aca ar an saoʂal. Aċt má casaṫ, ní ṗiċe caoraċ a bí aca aċt oċt ʒcinn ṫéaʒ !

Ṫubraṫ ʒo briosṁar leó ʒo raiḃ ṫá ċaora caillte aca Cuireaṫ i ʒcéill ṫóiḃ ʒo ṫeas réiṫ cé'n ṫiṗriʂeaċt aṫá roir ṗiċe aʒus oċt-ṫéaʒ, mar ṫéanpaṫ oiṫe sʒoile. Aċt ní raiḃ aon maiṫ ann. Ċraiṫ ḋuine aca a ċeann. Ċuimil an ṗear eile bas ṫá smiʒ. Bí na caoraiʂ annsin aʒ a máistir ṫíreaċ mar ṫuʂ seisean ṫóiḃ iaṫ !

"Cé'n maiṫ beiṫ a' caimnt a máistir ? Naċ 'm aʒaṫ ṫo ċuro caoraċ annsin, 'ċ uile ċeann aca ? "

"Tá ċaora a ċailleaṫ ! " ars an ṗear eile ; "Preit a ḋuine ! Tá mba tréaṫ ṗeileacán ḋuḃ beirṫe ḋomsa le tiomáint oṫóċe ḋoṙċa, ceann ṫíoḃ ní éalóċaṫ uaim—diaḃal ceann ! "

Bí an oireaṫ buile ar an bṗear mór ʒur ċaill sé an ċaimnt ar ṗaṫ.

"Bṗuil ṗios a'ṫ céarṫ a ṫárla, a máistir," ars an ċéaṫ ṗear, "na Connaċtaiʂ beiṫ ró-ʂlic ḋuit : ċeannaiʂ tú ṗiċe caora ceart ʒo leór, act níor ṫuʂ na cneaṁairiḃ ó Connaċt aċt oċt ʒcinn ṫéaʒ ḋuit ! " Buail sé leaṫóʂ ar a ċeaṫraṁain, aʒus leiʂ sé a ʂeanʂaire ʂáirir.

Ní leiʂpeaṫ an náire ḋom caimnt an Muiṁniʂ Meiṫriʂ ċur síos annseo nuair ṗuaireamar an ṫá ċaora ċuaiṫ ar ṗuaṫoreaṁ ʒo sásta leaṫtaoḃ na sliʂe. Aċt ṗuair a luċt aimsire a ʒcuro ṗéin ḋe ar ċaoi ar biṫ. . . .

Ní cloispear bréaʒ ná aiṗéis uaiṫ arís ar an saoʂal seo ; ʒo raḃ sé aʒ ṫéanaṁ ʒrinn aʒus spóirt imeaʒ na naoṁ !

(A Críoċ.)

OUR NEXT ISSUE.

Despite that "An t-Oglach" is considerably increased in size this week, we have been obliged to hold over a number of articles for want of space. The final instalment of "The Army Code" and the Information Bureau will appear in our next issue, together with "Shrapnel."

Our next issue will also contain a number of humorous pictures specially drawn for the Army Journal by Officer artists. It will, in effect, be another Christmas issue—but still without any increase in price.

GLIMPSES OF 1798.

Exclusive Extracts from the Correspondence of Dublin Castle.

NOW FIRST PUBLISHED.

It was wonderfully good binding on these old volumes, but after 125 years kicking about in store cellars, it is beginning to give up the ghost. The stout calf has become brittle and crumbles at a touch.

The vellum pages of the interiors of these books, however, is still toughly maintaining its own, and the writing, though yellowing with age, is amazingly clear and readable. Good writing was little short of a fine art in those far-off days, and the ability to achieve "a round clerkly hand" was a passport to thousands of safe and comfortable, if somewhat dull positions.

Two Thousand Lashes.

In spite of pessimistic utterances to the contrary, humanity has travelled far since the close of the eighteenth century. This is made abundantly clear from the British military correspondence with Dublin Castle in 1798. Some of the sentences in the old courtsmartial records are appalling in their stark brutality. Soldiers were sentenced to one thousand lashes for comparatively trivial offences, and in one case, at least, to two thousand lashes. The Lord Lieutenant of the period thought the latter sentence overstepped the mark a trifle, and reduced the number of lashes to the more common figure of one thousand.

Grisly "Clemency."

There would seem to have been a good many deserters from the British forces in Ireland during 1798. If captured, the punishment was not always death; it was sometimes worse, as witness the following example of the Lord Lieutenant's "clemency":—

"Dublin Castle, August, 1798.

"To Lieut. Col. Browne,
5th Dragoons, Laughlinstown.

"Sir,—The Lord Lieutenant having taken into consideration the Proceedings of the Court Martial held upon Peter Kelly, a Private in the King's County Militia, is disposed, in consideration of his having surrendered himself and brought back his arms and ammunition, to mitigate the sentence pronounced upon him, to service for life, wherever his Majesty shall be pleased to order. **And His Excellency desires that such mitigation and the motive may not be known to Peter Kelly until everything shall be prepared for his execution at Laughlinstown Camp and the prisoner conceives himself on the point of suffering.**"

[The black lettering is ours.]

A Delicate Matter.

Immediately preceding this shining illustration of Viceregal humanity, in a volume labelled "Cavalry Letters," is a note from General Lake, whose name will be familiar to all students of the history of 1798. It is addressed to "Colonel Earl of Roden, 1st Fen. Dns., Wexford," is dated 3rd July, 1798, and reads as follows:—

"My Lord,—I have the honor to receive and to communicate to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, your Lordship's letter of the 29th past. Considering that the horses which were captured from the Rebels by Sir Charles Asgill were obtained by *Plunder*, and chiefly the property of loyal subjects, the appropriation of them becomes a subject of delicate consideration, but as they are at present lost to their owners, and that some compensation can be made for such as shall be employed for the use of Government, His Excellency has permitted me to write to Sir Chas. Asgill on the subject, who will report what number of horses are fit for mounting the Cavalry; and it will give me peculiar satisfaction on . .is every occasion depending upon me to meet your Lordship's wishes, and to manifest the respect with which I have the honor to be my Lord, . . ."

It is obvious that the redoubtabe General Lake dearly loved a Lord, an.. it is rather aggravating that the gentleman who copied his epistle into the volume of Cavalry Letters omits to state what the General had the honor to be, contenting himself with a laconic if not somewhat disrespectful "&c., &c."

They Needed Horses.

The Cavalry seemed to need a constant supply of horses in that eventful year, as the volume in question contains a large number of claims from Cornets and others for compensation for horses "lost in action." And Dublin Castle was very slow about allowing compensation without full particulars as to how the horses came to be "lost in action."

In fact, the Castle seems to have scanned every claim for compensation very closely. After the "Races of Castlebar" the heroes of that record sprint were continually dunning the Army headquarters for arms and equipment to replace all that they had thrown away in their frantic flight. But the 6th Dragoon Guards, who were the heroes in question, would seem to have lost caste with the powers that were at the Castle, and some very snuffy letters passed on the subject, it being eventually decided to make them pay for everything they had discarded.

"The Races of Castlebar."

The authorities' opinion of the 6th Dragoon Guards is pretty plainly conveyed in the following letter from the Lord Lieutenant's Secretary to Thos. Chapman of that Regiment under date of Novemebr 10th, 1798:—

"Sir,—I have had the honor to lay before Lord Cornwallis your letter of the 6th inst.. and am directed to acquaint you that as from your own statement you were not with the 6th Regiment of Dragoon Guards at Castlebar, or during the Retreat, His Excellency does not think that there can be any grounds for directing your conduct to be investigated by a General Court Martial. . . . .

"With regard to what was stated in my letter to the Secretary at War as to the conduct of the Regiment at Castlebar, and during the subsequent retreat, I am directed to acquaint you that His Excellency's opinion was founded not only in consequence of the reports made to him by Lieut. General Lake, Major Generals Hutchinson and Trench, but also

> from personal observations on the march towards Tuam, parties of the Regiment having come into Athlone without orders and spreading alarm, and the roads being covered with stragglers from the Regiment, whose conduct to the inhabitants of the country was represented to His Excellency to have been on many occasions most disgraceful and irregular—unfortunately, however, too late to enable him to ascertain the persons by whom these enormities were committed, or the particular officer under whose command they should have been—one excepted (Lieut. De Payson) who, for reasons which cannot be unknown to you, we permited to resign rather than abide the sentence of General Court Martial.

"The reasons stated in my letter to the Secretary at War appear to His Excellency such as fully to justify his directing that no allowance shall be made to Regiment for the Baggage and Accoutrements lost at Ballinamuck."

And that finished the affair of the gallant Sixth Dragoons, so far as His Excellency was concerned.

(To be continued.)

BEREAVEMENTS.

The sympathy of the Army goes out to General Mulcahy, the Minister for Defence, and to Col. Mulcahy, O/C Artillery, in the bereavement which they have sustained by the death of their father, Mr. Patrick Mulcahy.

Sympathy is also widespread with Commandant General Piarais Beaslai on the death of his father, for many years Editor of the "Catholic Times."

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TOTAL, £82 18s. 6d.

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£16 15s—Officers of 61st Infantry Battalion.
£11 10s.—Officers of 34th Infantry Battalion.
TOTAL, £88 2s.

GRAND TOTAL, £462 2s. 6d.

Third list of subscriptions will be published in next issue of "An t-Oglach." Fund will be closed on the 31st December, 1923. Further contributions will be received up to that date by Major General T. Ennis, G.H.Q., Parkgate.

POEM BY DR. DOUGLAS HYDE.

Seo amhrán do chuala mé dáda bliadan ó shoin, ag fear ós dar b'ainm Mac an Leasa. Dubairt sé liom gur ó duine i gcondaé an Chláir d'fhoghluim sé féin é.

An Craoibín.

A Uríghid a stóir ná glac cómhairle ó éinne,
Tar anois liom-sa go tír na n-Éanlaith[1],
Nó muna dtigir racad fá shléibtib
Agus fanfad ann go mbéid clúm ar m'éadan.

A Uríghid a stóir ná pós, tusa, seanduine,
Acht pós fear óg is é is fearra duit.
Dearfaid sé pós no dó ar maidin duit
Agus ná gab siar ag iarraid airgid.[2]

Is truagh a Uríghid nach bás do fuaireas
Sul a dtug mé grádh com muar[3] duit,
D'fág tú m'inntinn claoidhte buaidhearta
Mar an crann crotaim[4] 's an gaoth 'gá luasgadh.

Do geall tú dam-sa 's do rinn tú bréag liom
Go mberidheá liom-sa go deireadh an tsaoghail seo.[5]
Do leig mé fead agus mile glaoidh ort.
——Ní bfuaireas nómam acht uaim a' méidhlig.

Do gab tú tarm go dorcha déigeannach,
'S do gab tú tarm, is solus an lae ann.
Dá dtiucfá isteach agus teacht do m' féachaint
Déadh leigeas go brách ar mo galar péine.[6]

NÓTAI :—[1]Ní'l mé cinnte cia an focal do bí aige annso. [2]Mise do chuir an líne seo isteach. [3]Muar=mór. [4]Crann crotaim =an aspen tree. [5]Chuala mé an líne ag duine eile mar so " go mberidheá rómham-sa ag cró na gcaorach " agus is dóig go bfuil sé sin ceart. [6]Mise do rinne an líne seo.

OUR CHRISTMAS COMPETITIONS.

The Successful Essays—Standard of Entries for N.C.O.'s and Men the Higher—Adjudicator's Report.

With reference to the recent competitions in " An t-Oglach," the three Officers who acted as Adjudicating Committee send in the following report:—

1. The standard of entries for " MY IDEAL SOLDIER " competition was higher than that of " MY IDEAL OFFICER." All the essays were good, but many were marred by a tendency to sermonise or by unnecessary elaboration. The two essays selected for prizes were characterised by their simplicity, directness and realism.

2. The standard of the essays on " MY IDEAL OFFICER " was poor, and left much to be desired. That selected for the first prize was the outstanding essay. Owing to the level standard of the others, we found it difficult to decide on which to confer the second prize.

Note by Editor—If it is decided to award a second prize in the officer competition, the successful article will appear in our next issue. Private A. Devlin, 4th Battn., Military Customs Brigade, Pettigo, is awarded 2nd Prize for his essay on " My Ideal Soldier."

"MY IDEAL OFFICER."

1st Prize—Commandant Coughlan, O/C Army School of Music-Beggar's Bush Barracks, Dublin.

The first duty of an officer in the Irish Army is to fit himself to become a capable leader in war. But it is of almost equal importance that he should be an efficient instructor in peace, for it is on the training given by him to his subordinates in peace that the war efficiency of his unit depends.

Many of the qualities required to fit an officer to be a good leader of his men in war are the same as those required to fit him to be their instructor in peace. To fill either rôle with success he requires a clear mind and a strong character which commands the respect of his subordinates, with whom he should be in close touch and sympathy. He must have sound military knowledge, which can only be gained in peace by a study of how military situations have been dealt with in the past, and practice in thinking out and deciding how best to meet definite military problems with which he is likely to be confronted in war. He needs imagination in order to have the power of anticipating probable future requirements and developments, and organising ability in order to make the necessary provision to meet them. He must have a good eye for the use of ground, a capacity for promptly grasping a situation in all its bearings, and for coming at once to a correct decision, which he must be able to translate forthwith into clear and concise orders. To fit him for his duties as a leader in war he must, in addition, have practice in handling troops in the field. He also needs a healthy body, capable of long continued exertion, a capacity for overcoming difficulties, and for always appearing confident and cheerful, and finally a cultivated will-power and determination strong enough to impress itself on his men in the stress of battle.

He should be an efficient instructor, inasmuch as not only having knowledge of all the subjects which have to be taught, but he must know how to impart that knowledge in a form that will interest those to whom he is imparting same.

Since the facilities and capacity for study and the individuality of each officer varies in each case, it is impossible to fix any definite standard of military knowledge necessary for our officers; but an officer first of all should have a thorough knowledge of all the details of his own unit, and then of his own branch or department of the Army; and also have a fair knowledge of the functions and methods of action of the other branches or departments, so that he may realise the co-operation that is necessary between all branches of the Army in peace and in war.

The standard of discipline required of an officer should be very high, inasmuch as the discipline of his Unit depends largely on his example in that respect. He should give ready and unquestioning obedience to his superior officers, and render such obedience from a sense of duty rather than through the fear of punishment, or by habit made instinctive from constant practice, though the latter is a very important factor in producing discipline.

In the enforcement of the discipline of his Unit, he should endeavour to create the spirit of cheery and willing obedience, not the slavish servile compliance with orders. He should only give orders that are absolutely necessary, and those should not, if possible, be either objectionable in matter or in manner. He should not take pleasure in giving orders through a desire to magnify his own importance, for he will develop a domineering habit which will lead to tyranny and incite insubordination.

The personal influence and example of officers are most valuable factors of character-training, as well as of discipline and efficiency. It is necessary, therefore, for an officer to so influence his men, and retain their confidence, that he himself be of good character.

He should have such a spirit of pride in his Corps or Department as would forbid him to bring discredit upon it or his comrades either by neglect of duty, or by lapses from good conduct when off duty.

He should deem it an honour to wear the uniform of an officer of the Army, and carry himself at all times, even in private life, in a manner which will gain the admiration and respect of not only his comrades, but of the general public. In connection with the latter, an officer should remember that it is necessary to retain the confidence of the people. He should, therefore, be clean, smart, and tidy as a matter of habit at all times; respectful and obedient to those in positions of civil as well as military authority; and considerate and courteous not only to his comrades, but to all with whom he may come in contact. He should be unselfish, and morally as well as physically fearless, not only as a soldier, but under all circumstances. He should be punctual, conscientious, and exact in the performance of his personal obligations, however small, as well as in the performance of his military duties.

He should know the history of his country, speak or learn to speak the National language, encourage the regular practice of athletic games, and maintain, despite all political controversies, the proper national outlook, as a soldier serving his country.

He should, in short, be a soldier and a man, worthy of the traditions of the Irish race.

"MY IDEAL SOLDIER."

1st Prize—2130 Vol. William MacSweeney, No. 4 Ward, St. Bricin's Hospital (46th Infantry Battalion, Donegal Command).

Training.

My ideal soldier would, in the first case, have enlisted with the best motives—a high sense of patriotism and duty. Therefore, he would take a keen interest in his training, paying earnest attention to his instructors. He would be anxious to learn for his own sake, his object being to get over the elementary stages in order to reach the more interesting work. He would keep himself fit by participating in all sports, having a natural liking for handball, Gaelic football, etc. He would not be averse to practising in the Barrack

Room, choosing for his chum a decent fellow with tastes like his own.

They would work together at rifle exercise, drill, etc., one performing and one correcting faults. This example would be followed by their brother soldiers, who are taking an interest in their work. Good reading, particularly history, would pass some of the soldier's spare hours.

Discipline.

My ideal soldier would look upon discipline as a restraint imposed on him by a superior authority for his own benefit, and would realise that, without it, an army is little better than an unorganised rabble. As a point of honour, he would restrain many impulses, which in civilian life he might give way to. His motto would be punctuality and unhesitating obedience.

Discipline has no terrors for the trier. My soldier will have no dread of it, rather will he appreciate the respect it inculcates. Respecting his superior officers he, in turn, will be respected. This feeling in a unit makes things very pleasant for everyone in it.

Discipline spells disaster and ends in detention only for the careless and slovenly fellow. He will read and make himself acquainted with orders and conversant with the duties for which he may be detailed. Being an Irishman, his sense of humour will enable him to make light of many little things which worry the "grouser." Attaining a good standard of discipline will pave the way to many little privileges denied to the slacker.

Efficiency.

Of what use is the inefficient soldier to the Irish Army? My ideal soldier will answer, "None whatever." Rather is he a drag on an otherwise smooth-running machine.

What must I do to become efficient?

To this question there is only one answer: Study, practise, persevere.

The good soldier will pay careful attention to his instructors and ask questions on anything of which he has doubts. The instructor will be only too pleased to help anyone whom he sees really anxious to learn. My soldier will want to be the best and smartest in his squad or company, and will spare no pains to become a useful and valued member of his unit, besides qualifying for promotion.

General Conduct.

This is a most important thing, since an Army is invariably judged by the outside behaviour of its members by a critical and interested public. The soldier must be clean and neatly dressed on all occasions. A man who takes an interest in his appearance will make a point of being well groomed, more so when he realises that uniform always attracts attention. Nothing looks better than a smart soldier in "green," and nothing looks worse than a slovenly soldier in "grime." The general public will always apply to a soldier for information as to this train or that train in preference to asking a civilian.

So my soldier must exercise that which with most Irishmen is a gift, namely, a courteous manner. It gives one a pleasant feeling to know that people rely on one to set them right and is a tribute to one's intelligence. He will have no part in rowdy meetings or street brawls. He should remember that the honour of "Oglaigh na hEireann" rests with him, and that he is going to uphold it, that by good example and gentlemanly bearing he will do much to make himself "An Ideal Soldier."

The funeral of Sergt. H. McCrory, Military Police, native of Dungannon, stationed at North Dublin Union, took place on Monday last, 10th December, from St. Bricin's Hospital. The remains were interred in Glasnevin Cemetery with full Military Honours. Amongst those present were Col. F. Henry, A.A.G. (3), and Comdt. M. Duffy. Provost Marshal, G.H.Q.

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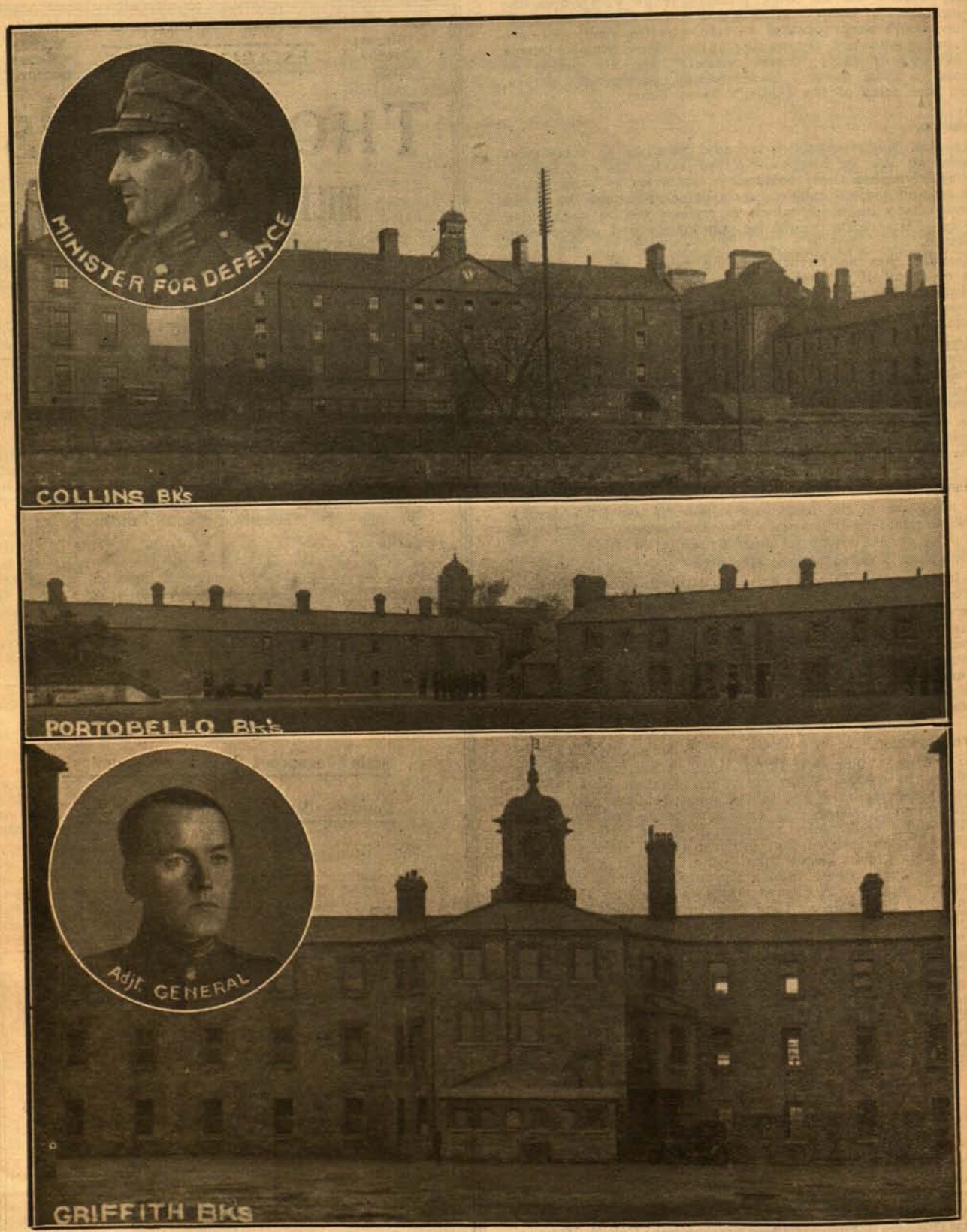
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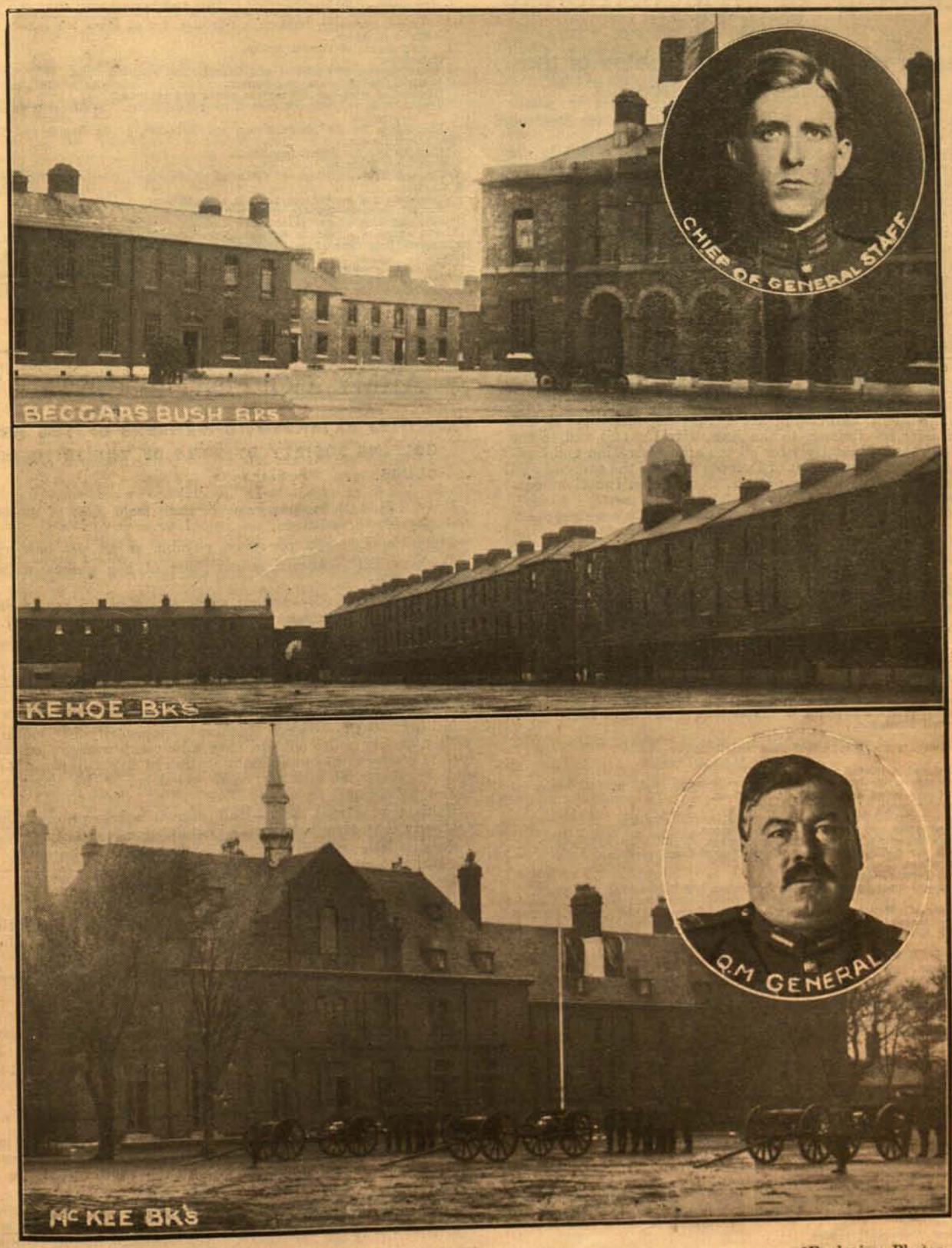
"An t-Oglach"]



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COMMAND OF THE NATIONAL FORCES.

Duties of the Military Members of the Council of Defence.

Defence Order No. 38, issued by the Minister for Defence, under date 1st December, 1923, is as follows:—

1. The Command of the National Forces is vested in the Executive Council and exercised through the Minister for Defence in accordance with the following Section 236 of the Defence Forces (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1923:—

"The Command-in-chief of and all executive and administrative powers in relation to the National Forces (including the power to delegate authority to such persons as may be thought fit) shall be vested in the Executive Council and exercised through and in the name of the Minister."

2. A Council of Defence has been created for the purpose of assisting the Minister for Defence, in accordance with the following paragraph 2 of Executive Council Order, No. 11, of 1923:—

"There shall be and there is hereby consituted a Council of Defence to assist the Minister for Defence in the administration of the business of the Department of Defence but without derogating from the responsibility of the Minister for Defence to the Executive Council and to the Oireachtas respectively for all the administration and business of the Department of Defence and for the exercise and performance of all the powers, duties, and functions connected therewith."

3. The Military Members of the Council of Defence are:—

The Chief of Staff.
The Adjutant General.
The Quartermaster General.

They are the heads of Departments for the proper administration of which they are respectively responsible direct to the Minister for Defence. Their Departments collectively constitute the General Headquarters of the Army and are at the same time branches of the Ministry of Defence.

4. The Chief of Staff, in addition to being responsible for the due performance of the duties assigned below to the General Staff, is also responsible to the Minister for:—

(i) The proper co-ordination of the work of the Adjutant General's and Quartermaster General's Departments with the work of the General Staff.
(ii) General Inspection.

5. The duties of the General Staff shall be as follows:—

Commissioned personnel:
Appointments, promotions, transfers, retirements and personal affairs of Officers of all departments and services.
Officers' records.
Military policy—Schemes for defence and internal security.
Organisation and distribution of the Forces.
Establishments of personnel and equipment.
Plans for mobilisation. Movements of troops and supplies.
Operations.
Field Service Regulations.
Uses and employments of the Air, Marine and Engineering Services.

Intelligence—Collection, compilation and distribution of intelligence, including topographical information and mapping. Censorship. Reports on the Military situation.

Training—Military education of Officers and the military efficiency of the Forces.
Supervision of military schools and courses of instructions.
Preparation of training books and notes.
Military Libraries.

Intercommunication.
Bands.

6. The duties of the Adjutant General's Department shall be as follows:—
Non-commissioned personnel:—
Recruiting for all branches of the Forces, fraudulent enlistment, promotions, transfers, desertions and discharges. Casualties, Funerals and Burials. Distinctions and Badges.
Records and Statistics. Personal services. Education. Training of clerks.
Discipline—Administration of military and martial law.
Detention of prisoners.
Supervision of military detention barracks.
Military police measures.
Interior economy, routine in camps and barracks, except barrack services.
Scrutiny of unit routine orders.
Medical services (except premises and medical stores), Invaliding and Sanitation.
Spiritual Welfare—Chaplains.
Ceremonial. Dress Regulations.

7. The duties of the Quartermaster General's Department shall be as follows:—
Supplies—Food, forage, fuel, light, water and disinfectants, clothing, equipment, stationery, furniture and bedding, and all stores and animals.
Scales of issues.
Maintenance of reserve stocks.
Purchases.
Administration of Factories and Experimental establishments.
Investigation of losses and damage.
Disposal of worn-out and surplus stores and equipment.
Transport by rail, sea and road of troops and stores. Supply of vehicles and accessories.
Regulations for the administration and inspection of the Supply and Transport Services.
Clothing and equipment regulations.
Veterinary matters.
Quarters—appropriation and allocation of premises. Repair and Maintenance.
Canteens.
Laundries and washing of bedding and clothing.
Barrack Services—Supply and Store accounting.
Administration of pay personnel.

8. The duties of a Finance Member of the Council of Defence who will in time be appointed and those of the Secretary of the Ministry will be indicated in a later order.

9. Officers Commanding Units, Corps and Services will be responsible for the efficiency of their Units, Corps and Services respectively to the Minister through the Members of the Council of Defence.

ARMY GOLFING SOCIETY.

FACILITIES EXTENDED TO MEMBERS OF THE ARMY GOLFING SOCIETY BY SOME OF THE IRISH GOLF CLUBS.

Bray G.C.—£3 3s. per year, to date from date of election, and payable in advance.

Limerick G.C.—£2 per year, payable at £1 per half year.

Wicklow G.C.—Annual subscription of one guinea without entrance fee.

Dunlaoghaire G.C.—Annual subscription of £5 5s., without entrance fee. Members to be duly proposed and elected.

Galway G.C.—At annual subscription, without entrance fee—subscription to run from 1st January.

Baltray (Co. Louth) G.C.—Entrance fee remitted in case of military members.

Rosslare G.C.—£1 11s. 6d. for the season.

Milltown G.C.—Officers stationed temporarily in Dublin or within twenty miles of the City admitted, without entrance fee, on payment of annual subscription of five guineas. Wives and daughters of military same privilege. The number at any one time not to exceed 25.

Ennis (Co. Clare) G.C.—Half annual subscription without entrance fee; also half usual visitors' fees.

Cork (Little Island) G.C.—Five guineas per annum, or £1 10s. per quarter.

Kenmare G.C.—30/- per annum, or 7/6 per quarter. No entrance fee.

Sutton G.C.—30/- per annum (half annual subscription) without entrance fee for six military members of 15 handicap or under.

Birr G.C.—Without entrance fee by payment of half year's subscription in advance.

Delgany G.C.—One guinea per annum.

Bettystown G.C.—All members of A.G.S. will be admitted as honorary members of this Club.

Skerries G.C.—No entrance fee. Annual subscription of £2 2s. Subscription to run from date of election.

Hermitage G.C.—Twenty members to be nominated at £1 11s. 6d. each for six months, payable in advance.

Co. Sligo (Rosses' Point) G.C.—Members of the Army may pay the entrance fee by instalments of one guinea yearly while using the Links. The annual subscription to be £2 2s. yearly, as for country members.

Island (Malahide) G.C.—If any member of the A.G.S. would apply to the Hon. Sec. of this Club, he will give voucher to play on the Links. No members in the ordinary sense.

A BALLYKINLAR MEMORY.

One wise man in the Ballykinlar internment camp made the sapient observation: "In order to keep yourself sane in a place of this sort, you have to go insane in some way." And we had.

Some of us developed a mania for inventing incredible stories; some went Chess-mad; and the rest of us adopted various other forms of mental aberration. A strange psychological fact emerged from the consideration of the different kinds of insanity that afflicted us; and that was the prevalence of what I may call the "feminine" type in fads.

It must have been due to our having to live in a womanless world; but undoubtedly the hobbies that were most favoured in the Camp were those that we are especially accustomed to associate with the Superior Sex.

Perhaps it was the working of the eternal Law of Balances that persists all through Nature. For, no matter what the cynics said, we did miss the women. My fellow hutsman, John Bonner, was responsible for the cruel aphorism that "All the married men in this camp were released the day that they were arrested, and they will be re-arrested the day they are released." But that was only the jaundiced sarcasm of an incipient old bachelor! True, it was pleasant to feel that there was no danger of your being abused for not having a clean collar, or for not wearing a collar at all, and that a rigid censorship stood between you and the indignity of getting a talking to for the way in which poor, innocent, simple man that you are known to be in the domestic circle, you were fooled by the factor that sold you your winter's supply of coal. But you would have put up with a lot of abuse to be saved the weary scrubbing of your woollen shirt on washing day and the long-drawn-out rinsing of a pair of socks. Decidedly, there is a great deal of truth in my favourite quotation from Seumas MacManus that "a woman is an uncommonly handy thing about a house."

In Ballykinlar, however, the species did not exist, except in the form of the ghost of an Ulster Division "W.A.A.C." that used to be seen sometimes meandering about in the middle of the night. On the 5th January, 1921, I heard the sound of a woman's voice from the rosy lips of the barmaid at the County Down Railway Station at Belfast. As Mangan would say, "I heard it once a little while, and then no more,"—to the 9th of May following. On that day, when I was finally escorted outside the wires of our cage, I called at a house to ask the road to Dundrum. A woman came to the door, and for a moment I stood thrilled by the dulcet tones of her voice. It was as if I had been born on a desert island, and had never heard music until the full rich notes of a great organ broke on my enraptured ears. Yet she spoke but the harsh Doric accent of my own Ulster!

Well, as I have said, we made up for the absence of the women by adopting their conceits. So the prisoners took to making vanity bags and rings and other knick-knacks beloved by the female of the species.

Many of these pursuits were fairly harmless; but one feminine craze that became prevalent was a sore affliction to those of us whom it had not affected. This was the cultivation of Autograph Books. I had been accustomed to associate Autograph Books with Convent School girls in the Middle Grade of the Intermediate and with pretty little "J.A.M.'s" in National Schools. So my astonishment can be guessed when, for the first time, a bearded desperado in Ballykinlar handed me one of these inventions of the Evil One "to write a few lines in, if you please!"

I soon found that the case was not an isolated one; and in a few weeks the disease appeared to have spread all over the Camp. The most unexpected sort of people seemed to have sent home for dainty little books, and they went round the "compound" seizing on their fellows, and making them write "something" in them. I have seen, with my own eyes, Autograph Books in the possession of gunmen from Clare and County Councillors from Westmeath, poets from Dublin, and captains of Industry from Lanesboro'. Even that home of all the Virtues and abode of all Wisdom and Knowledge—Hut 14—did not escape the foul contagion. Dick Davis certainly had an Autograph Book; and though Henry Dixon never had the courage to produce his in my presence, I have no doubt that he had one concealed in his mattress.

What a terror these books must have been for the really important people in the Camp can hardly be guessed. Even such a humble person as myself—a little, pettifogging, humdrum country attorney that I was—could hardly walk round the "compound" without being held up and having one of these books thrust into my hands. How much greater must have been the peril from them to which were exposed distinguished people like our Commandant, Joe McGrath, and the other T.D.'s and such. Sometimes I struck back at my tormentors. Thus, one prisoner handed me a book, and seeing on the front page of it the inscription "To dear Joe with love from Grace," I wrote in it:

TO GRACE

(Whoe'er she be who has added to our torments in this "cage" by sending in another Autograph Book).

1.

Fair thou mays't be and beauteous to behold,
Endowed with every charm and every grace;
With eyes that gleam like children's when they're told
Some wondrous legend of that fairy race,
That dwelt in Erin once and may come back,
When bad old Johnnie Bull has "got the sack."

2.

I never saw thee, but I'd fain allow
Thy beauty, goodliness and all the rest.
Still it seems strange—not easy to see how—
One good and fair should seek to mar the rest
Of me and other folk's on Hamar's books,
Whose lives are tortured by these Auto' Books.

But it was all no good. Sarcasm, vituperation, indignation, objurgation, appeals and prayers alike failed to save me from my pursuers, and so I had to continue during my whole stay in the Camp writing doggerel and signing my name. The next time I go to jail, when "the other fellow" comes on top and District Justices are being retired without pensions, I shall make a special appeal to the proper authority (under Document No. 2) that I may be sent to some penitentiary where Autograph Books are strictly contraband.

Louis J. Walsh.

Tipperary G.C.—Half the ordinary visitors' fees. The ordinary visitors' fees are:—2/- per day, 6/- per week, 12/- per two weeks, 20/- per month.

Robinhood (Dublin) G.C.—Entrance fee remitted in the case of military members.

Greenore G.C.—No entrance fee—£1 11s. 6d. annual subscription.

Killiney G.C.—No entrance fee—£3 3s. annual subscription, to date from admission.

Howth G.C.—£1 1s. entrance fee; £1 1s. annual subscription.

Dollymount (Royal Dublin G.C.—£5 5s. per annum; £3 3s. for six months; £2 2s. for three months.

Portmarnock G.C.—No entrance fee; £5 5s. per annum; 2/6 green fee (any day except Saturday, Sunday, and public holidays).

Greystones G.C.—No entrance fee; £3 3s. annual subscription.

Cavan G.C.—No entrance fee; £1 1s. annual subscription.

Waterford G.C.—No entrance fee; £1 annual subscription.

Facilities from other clubs will be published in due course.

Army Golfing Society.—Tralee Cup won by Lieut. Walters, St. Bricin's Hospital, Dublin.

OUR CHESS COLUMN.

In a previous issue I promised to give a few notes on Consultation play. The big advantage of this type of game is that it trains you to give the whys and wherefores of your suggested moves—to give of your best subsequent to your advice being refused. To refrain from the irritating " I told you so " when some reverse takes place.

Suppose there are twelve players in the Club and six boards. Two of the best players pick a team each, and take three boards each. Each team leader then fixes up a board for the match, and forms his team into a general staff. One man (No. 1) is told off to record the moves—to notify the opposition of moves decided on on his own side, as well as advising. The team leader is responsible for a final look over after move is decided to see that it is not obviously foolish or dangerous. He then communicates the decision to No. 1. No 1 calls the move clearly to the opposition, who are at the other end of a big room, and gets it repeated for verification. Once the move is called it cannot be recalled, or taken back.

At the second move the general preliminaries have to be considered, and once this is done it is simply a routine matter for a few moves, the team leader being the only one really on the qui vive. Once the opening stages are passed, the team has to decide its general strategy to get down to specialised effort. No 2 looks out specially for loss or advantages in exchanges; No. 3 for weakness in opponent's position or his own, and for any possible sacrifice which might affect such weakness; No. 4 keeps a watchful eye on the general trend of the game, and advises the moment any formation or threatened position nullifies the whole strategy of the attack; No. 5 acts a Liasion Officer between all others. He hears what all have to say, and suggests a move. All vote on it, and majority carries decision. If equal votes, No. 5 gets a casting vote, but he **must** take the cautious move, and cannot launch off into gambits. Not more than an average of five minutes should be allowed per move.

It is an enthralling game, but should be only played once in a while. You can easily while away two or three hours on the one game. The rapidity of the moves early in the game gives you a bigger margin of time later on when the game becomes difficult, and you have to spend time on the spare boards working out variations.

The same plan can be followed in a Correspondence game between two teams. Of course, it is not essential to divide up special activities in the manner described. It is useful to do so, and, if in the end defeat is your portion, you will learn a lot from studying the game and deciding where the fatal mistake was made. and you will, of course, for the next game, sack the leader for not seeing it, and possibly move the man in whose department the mistake was made to another job, except he is able to show that No. 4 should have warned him long since that you were attempting the impossible. When you have " suitably dealt with " the delinquents (by way of six hot coffees or such like) you re-cast the team for the next game.

CHESS NEWS.

G.H.Q. Club meets on Friday night for all members, and on Tuesday for learners and beginners.

It is proposed to apply for affiliation with A.A.A., and an Army Chess League in the National corollary.

G.H.Q. fancies it can turn out a good team. Any Command or Unit that feels like lowering its colours in a five or six-board match should notify the Editor, who will fix up preliminaries.

If the Army is to make any showing at the Tailteann Competition we should be up and doing and getting all the experience we can of playing with various different styles of opponents.

J.P.M.C.

A CHESS COMEDY.

Sean brought his friend, Micheal, home for short leave at Christmas. They were engrossed in a game of Chess near the kitchen stove. Seán's mother was bustling about her duties, and his sisters were looking after the Christmas decorations, and forbade the boys the use of the sitting-room until they were finished. They were keen Chess players and the best of friends. Seán's habit of soliloquising led to the following extraordinary conversation:—

Seán: I'm in a bad mess, Micheal.

Seán's Mother: I thought ye were in the same Mess. What's wrong with the Mess?

Seán: I'll stick it out. I might get Stalemate.

Seán's Mother: Stale mate, indeed! Do you mean bad meat? Even though they only allow you 14/-, they might give ye the little of it good at any rate.

Seán (petulantly): Oh, mother, keep quiet. We'll be finished in a minute, and we'll talk for further orders then.

Seán's Mother: All right, son. I'll not worry you, but what you see in them little wooden horses beats me, and you grown up, too. By the way, what kind of a tie did you bring for Cathal?

Micheal (exuberantly): Check!

Seán's Mother: Glory be! Is it mad the pair of ye are? A check tie, and him going for the Church. I'm afraid ye had more to get in town than the few messages I got Peg to write you about.

Seán: Ah, mother, **do** be quiet. It's hard to be trying to think of two things at once. I don't know what you're talking about, but you've made me lose my Queen.

Seán's Mother: Your Quee, indeed! Do you mean that long, yellow skinny thing that you do be round to dances with. Faith, then, 'tis the good job you've lost her. Was it down a grating by any chance?

Seán: What a fool I am! If I refused the pawn I could get in at the castle with the Knight.

Micheal: You're forgetting the Bishop. He'd stop that little game.

Seán's Mother: What sort of talk is this to be having in the holy Christmas season. I'm glad to see Micheal will be said by the Bishops. 'Tis the big fool you are then, Seán, talking of breaking into Castles by night, like them other people. Be said by Micheal, Seán, and pay attention to the Bishop's word—and, Seán, if you're ever short, write to me. I don't like to see you going into those dirty, rotten pawnshops.

Micheal (softly): Check!

Seán's Mother: Tare and ounds! Burgling castles! and pawnshops! and now cheques! Is it robbing banks you've been? I mean to know this very night all about this business. There's none of my family going to be in the papers for a hold-up. Not if I know it, and you writing home about the fine man the Chaplain was. Fat lot of good he did you. The two of yez'll go over to Father Tom in my presence to-morrow, and make a good General Confession. But before I leave this room to-night I mean to know what it's all about. I wouldn't be surprised if that yellow, scrawny thing was at the bottom of it. She's " modern, and up-to-date," but there's not enough of the new woman about her to pay her own whack, if I know anything, and you with only your soldier's pay. Oh, me poor boy! to let your head be turned by that hussy. Tell me all about it, Seán, and promise me you'll never see her again.

Micheal (soberly): If I know anything about it, Seán, your number's up. It can't be long now before it's a case of mate.

Seán (gloomily): I suppose there's no getting out of it.

Seán's Mother (astonishment, horror, doubt, rage and maternal affection struggling for expression): Is it **marry** that one? (Collapses, to the astonishment and consternation of the boys. She is brought round. There are tears, denials, and explanations. It's the joke of the season for Seán and Micheal, and Seán's mother, for all she takes the inevitable chaffing in good part, has a lurking suspicion that Seán is a bit of a " lad.")

ARMY ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

Notes from A.A.A. Headquarters—Inter-District Hurling League—Organising of Cross-Country Teams—Photographs of Army Boxing Champions—Boxing Programmes.

A meeting of the Command Athletic Council was held at Command Headquarters on December 4th, the Rev. Father Pigott, C.F., in the chair. Also present:—Colonel Hugh MacNeill, D.A.A.G.; Captain J. Whelan, Hon. Secretary; Captain B. Barry, Hon. Treasurer; and represenatives from the following Battalions:—1st, 13th, 33rd, 37th, 45th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 55th, 58th, and Command Headquarters.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read, and the Treasurer's Statement of Accounts adopted, it was announced that the 49th Infantry Battalion had won the Command Football Championship and Command Headquarters the Hurling Championship.

It was decided to organise an Inter-District Hurling League. The following fixtures in this League were arranged:—

FIRST ROUND.

Naas District v. **Dublin District.**
At Naas on 9/1/24. Referee, Colonel McGauran, Officer Commanding Mullingar District.

Dundalk v. **Command Headquarters.**
At Dundalk on 10/1/24. Referee, Comdt. McNally, Quartermaster, Mullingar District.

Mullingar District—a bye.

The question of organising cross-country teams was discussed at length, and it was decided to hold district rallies at Mullingar, Dublin, and Naas on Wednesday, 12th December, with a view to getting the sport well on its feet, before arranging the Command Cross-County Championships.

Provisional arrangements were made with regard to the Command Boxing Championships. It was decided to hold district tournaments in all districts before Christmas, the winners of such tournaments to meet in the semi-finals in Dublin early in January.

Pte. MacManus, 16th Infantry Battalion, was selected to represent the Command in the contest for the Light-weight Championship of the Army to be held at Portobello Barracks on December 14th.

SPORT IN THE DUBLIN COMMAND.

The Command Council.

The meeting of the Command Athletic Council held on December 4th was in many respects the most satisfactory and encouraging one held for some time past. Reports from the Battalions, and the whole tone of the meeting, went to show that the period of temporary stalemate which set in after the whirlwind enthusiasm of last summer and the All-Army Championships, has terminated at last. Three very important decisions were arrived at by the meeting, which should ensure that those branches of sport which have been hitherto more or less neglected in this Command will now get the " place in the sun " that they deserve.

The Inter-District Hurling League.

The first of these decisions has resulted in the formation of the above League. This should supply a long-felt want to our budding hurlers. Although it is true that our Command Team fought their way victoriously into the All-Army Hurling Final last season, and then only went down after a gallant struggle before those redoubtable wielders of the caman, the lads from Thomond, yet it is quite apparent that the team was not exactly represenative of the whole Command. The reason for this is easy to find. While every Battalion was " football-mad," only a few boasted of hurling teams. Many a Battalion had promising young individual hurlers in its ranks, but had not enough to organise a team to play in the Command Championships, with the result that these lads never got a chance to show their worth. With the formation of the new League everyone should get a fair show, the worst Battalion can easily put up two or three players for a district team, with the result that we will have a much wider selection to chose from for the Command Team. It was this fact that won us the Football Championship last season, and the lack of it that lost us the Hurling honours. Let us hope it will enable us to win them back.

The Boxing Championships.

We are very glad to see that the Command Council have taken up this branch of sport earnestly. It is none too soon. There is no doubt that a feeling prevails—and rightly, we believe—that the best of our boxers were not entered for the All-Army Championships at all. This is not to be wondered at, as we never held any Command Championships, or any sort of eliminating contests in the Command. However, these long-promised Championships have now been arranged, so it behoves all Units to get their ' White Hopes " ready. We hope, when the Championships have been fought and won in January, to be in a position to talk on something like even terms to our fistic friends from the Curragh, Athlone, and the other Commands, not excluding even that happy hunting-ground for Army boxers—the Cork Command.

Cross-Country Running.

The position as regards cross-country running is not so bad—at least we are in the same position as the other Commands and Corps, inasmuch as none of us have yet had a chance of showing what we can do in this line. However, the All-Army Championships will be on us very soon, so it is up to us to get busy. The Dublin Command will look pretty sick if we let the Cross-country Championships go without a fight, after running away with the track events last September. This branch of sport is one in which every soldier can take part, and, if properly encouraged, its good effects will soon be felt in every direction. We hear the 33rd Battalion have adopted a weekly run as an alternative to a route march. That's the sort of thing we want. Let us hope every other Battalion will follow the lead of the lads from Naas.

By the time these lines appear in print our first three big rallies will have been held, and we hope to be able to record huge strings of " flyers " at all three meets. By the way, Dundalk District will have to get moving. Dublin, Naas and Mullingar have promised to start this week, but we don't want to see the boys on the " Border " left behind.

A Word to Officers.

Before we conclude, we want to have a few " soft " words with Battalion Officers, particularly the Commanding Officers. All the work of the A.A.A. will go for nothing unless we have the whole-hearted co-operation of Commanding and other officers. The delegates who come up to the Command Council from Battalions are, for the most part, Subalterns or N.C.O.'s, with little or no authority. Certain decisions are arrived at, which these delegates promise to put into effect in their Units, but these promises are so much waste of time and words unless the men who make them have the earnest support of their Superior Officers.

If every Commanding Officer takes a lively interest in the sporting activities of his Battalion, and sees that his Officers do the same, the men will be only too glad to follow.

We want every Officer, N.C.O. and man to determine that **his** Battalion is going to be the premier one in the Command in the Sports Field, as well as in discipline and efficiency.

By this means we will be able to create a feeling of keen, healthy rivalry between Units, which will make the Army what it should be—the greatest sporting organisation in the country.

And—more important still—it will enable us to achieve that much-desired object, the development of a proper spirit of **esprit-de-corps.**

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

A meeting of the Standing Committee was held at Portobello Barracks on Monday, the 26th November, delegates present being:—Rev. T. J. O'Callaghan, Rev. S. Pigott, Captains McIntyre and O'Brien, and Comdt. Colgan.

* * * *

An appeal from Salvage Corps against a decision given against their football team by G.H.Q. Command was considered.

* * * *

After hearing evidence on behalf of Salvage team, it was decided to adjourn the further hearing of the case until Friday, the 30th inst., Hoban, Gormanstown, the player objected to, to be brought before the meeting.

* * * *

A report from Captain Liam O'Brien as to the state of the organisation in the Cork Command was read and considered satisfactory.

* * * *

An application from the Aerial Forces for grant to pay off debts was deferred. The Secretary was directed to communicate with Lieut. Robinson, Baldonnell, on the matter.

* * * *

A report dealing with the organisation of boxing tournaments and championships was read. Same was considered satisfactory.

* * * *

On Friday, 30th November, the Standing Committee met to consider the appeal—Salvage v. G.H.Q. Captain Wilson represented Salvage Corps, and Sergt. Major Duffy, Gormanstown.

* * * *

Mr. Harris, giving evidence, stated that he was present at an Association match played on September the 29th between Richmond Asylum and Bohemians (B), and he identified Hoban of the Gormanstown team as being a playing member of the Richmond Asylum team on that day. Sergt. Major Duffy stated that Hoban was at Gormanstown on that date, and consequently could not have taken part in the match as alleged by Mr. Harris.

* * * *

Hoban made a statement to the effect that formerly he was a member of the Richmond Asylum Association Club, but that since the formation of the Army Athletic Association he had not taken part in any games not catered for by the Army Athletic Association. He contradicted the statement by Mr. Harris that he played. Mr. Harris, in answer to Father O'Callaghan, stated that he spoke to Hoban on the date in question, and he had no doubt that Hoban of Gormanstown and Hoban of Richmond Asylum were one and the same man.

* * * *

After a lengthy discussion the representatives of Salvage and Gormanstown withdrew to allow the Committee to consider the matter. On being re-called to the meeting, the Rev. T. J. O'Callaghan informed the respective representatives that the Standing Committee had unanimously come to a decision. He suggested to both teams the advisability of having the match replayed. The teams decided to accept the suggestion, and the match will be re-fixed by General Headquarters Command.

* * * *

The Standing Committee censured the G.H.Q. Command on account of the absence of their representative from the Standing Committee meeting.

* * * *

In our last issue we suggested to Major General Prout the advisability of infusing new blood into his Command Council.

* * * *

We learn that the Major General, prior to our publication, had taken the necessary steps.

* * * *

A big athletic push is about to take place in the Waterford Command.

* * * *

With Comdt. D. J. Lawlor as Secretary, success is assured.

We commend to the other Commands the action taken by the Waterford Command Athletic Association:—"We now have appointed a Standing Committee whose duties it will be to meet each week, make fixtures, organise tournaments, and carry out the general routine work. We shall hold Command Council meetings each month, to which the Secretary shall tender reports."

* * * *

This idea of the Waterford Command is worth copying, especially in Commands where Battalions are very far apart.

* * * *

It is not generally known that Major General Prout, President of the Waterford Command Council, has been connected with G.A.A. affairs all his life. He was formerly Secretary to the Tipperary team.

* * * *

He also played a prominent part in the organising of Gaelic games in the U.S.A.

* * * *

Waterford's President and Secretary are real enthusiasts.

* * * *

Waterford Command's Boxing Championships are being held early next month.

* * * *

Athlone Command is at present carrying out a big reorganising campaign.

* * * *

Captain Peter Cowan, Custume Barracks, has been appointed Secretary in room of Captain Kiely. Peter is an enthusiast for handball and football. We remember having him for a next-door neighbour in Belfast Jail, 1921-22. No footballs being allowed, he kept himself in practice by kicking his cell door.

* * * *

Contrary to the general rule, the Senior Battalion Officers in Athlone are keenly interested in Athletics. Commandants Garrahan, Smith, Mitchel and Gantly and Captain Gray are earnest members of the Command Council.

* * * *

The Athlone Command Chaplain, Rev. Father Feehily, notwithstanding his arduous duties, is President of the Command Council.

* * * *

Harrier Clubs have been organised in each Battalion area.

* * * *

At present Inter-Company runs are being held.

* * * *

Handball is the most popular game in Athlone.

* * * *

Captain O'Doherty, Organiser, spent a week in the Athlone Command. His reports on the state of Athletics there are very satisfactory.

* * * *

General Headquarters have lost the services of Captain Chisholm, he having been transferred to the Army School, Kildare.

* * * *

We wonder will the School have an Athletic team. They have in Captain Chisholm one of the best Athletic Organisers in the Army.

* * * *

Boxing is the sole topic in Army Athletic circles at the present time.

* * * *

The big Tournament at Portobello Gymnasium on the 14th December promises to be the greatest fistic project launched in Ireland within the past 20 years.

There are 20 contests.

* * * *

Owing to the demobilisation of Bugler Keogh, the Lightweight Championship has been declared vacant, and will be fought for on the 14th.

* * * *

Cork are depending on Kelleher to bring home the laurels; whilst the Curragh are confident McCarthy is the future champion.

* * * *

Rumour has it Dublin may upset all the high hopes entertained by the boxing judges of both Commands.

* * * *

We all are anxious to see Boy Murphy in action. Good judges say he is a real champion.

The fight of the night should be the meeting of Joynt and McDonald. These boys met recently in Cork, Joynt getting the verdict by the narrowest of margins.

* * * *

McDonald says he will reverse the decision on the 14th.

* * * *

Dwyer and Darragh renew acquaintanceship also. These men met at the Rotunda in the Army Championships. Dwyer won after an extra round. Darragh has been looking forward to a return since then.

* * * *

Young Traynor, Kerry, meets Collins, Cork. Both boys love a scrap. This should be a contest worth seeing.

* * * *

The contestants report to Portobello Barracks at 11 o'clock on the 14th; weigh in at 3 o'clock. First contest at 7.15 p.m.

Tancy Lee will referee. Major General Morrin and W. McDonald will act as Judges, with Comdt. Corrigan as Timekeeper.

* * * *

Tancy Lee will spar an exhibition three rounds with Bradley, The Curragh.

* * * *

Three Army Novices will oppose three Civic Guards.

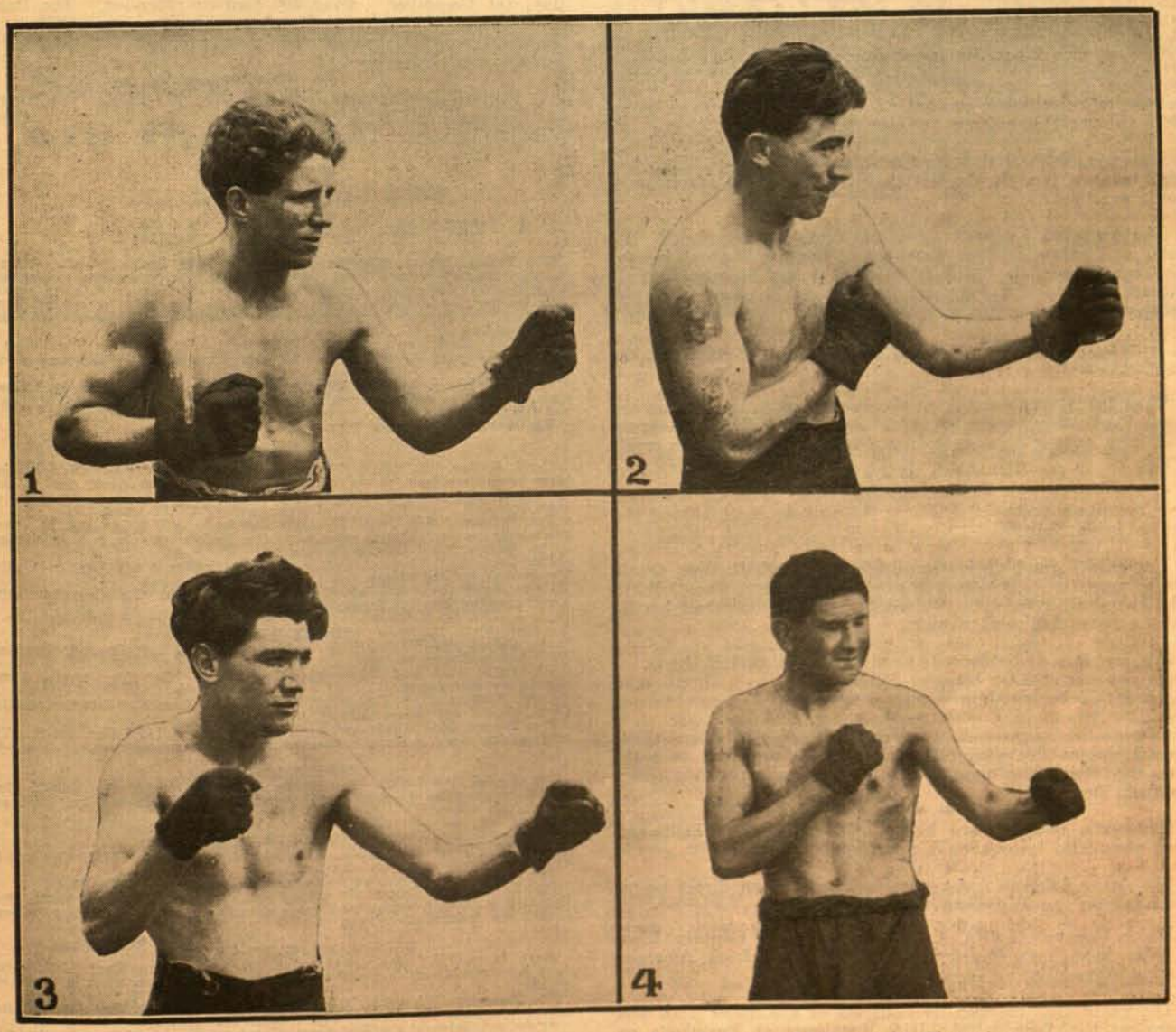
* * * *

To those people who always claim to be trainers, guides, guardians, and general managers of our boxers on Tourney nights, the announcement that Official Seconds and Assistants have been appointed will come as a shock.

* * * *

We met twelve persons at the Army Championship Contests at the Rotunda who wished to be present at the Ringside to

CORK COMMAND BOXING CHAMPIONS.



(1) Vol. Doyle, Feather-weight Champion.
(2) Vol. Kelleher, Light-weight Champion.
(3) Vol. Joynt, Fly-weight Champion.
(4) Despatch Rider Boy Murphy, Middle-weight, who meets Constable Somers, D.M.P. Champion.

impart inside knowledge to our boxers. We suspect a comfortable gratis Ringside seat was the cause of moving their kindly feelings.

* * * *

Such self-appointed philantrophists are requested to purchase admission tickets for the 14th December.

* * * *

Smoking will not be allowed in the Gymnasium during the contests.

* * * *

Seating accommodation is provided for close on 2,000 spectators.

* * * *

The prices of admission are extremely low—1/- to Balcony; 2/6, Front Seats; 5/- Ringside. Tickets may be had at Messrs. Elvery and Co., Ltd., and Messrs. Whelan and Son, Ormond Quay, and from Battalion Commandants.

* * * *

The aim of the Executive Council is to popularise the sport.

* * * *

We often pay double the price to see pictures of a fight.

* * * *

We hear Dublin Command is not resting on its laurels, as stated in our last issue. Many members of the Staff are to be seen on horseback at Phoenix Park each morning, and some members of the Horseback Brigade aver that the task of retaining a respectable posture in the saddle is more trying than the most strenuous Athletic contest.

* * * *

Rumour has it that a certain Army Pay Corps Officer has high hopes of landing the Governor General's Cup at Punchestown next year.

* * * *

The Army has a couple of brilliant cross-country riders. We refer to Captain O'Brien-Twohig and Captain Hubert Harty, Curragh Command. Captain Twohig, it will be remembered, steered to victory at Punchestown that crack 'chaser, Templemore, some years ago.

* * * *

Whilst Captain Harty is a constant performer at the lepping meets.

* * * *

The Civic Guard are taking the Boxing game up. There are some fine boxers in the Guards. In a short time the Army will have worthy opponents from their force within the roped arena.

* * * *

Colonel Broy, one of the earliest Army Athletic workers, now Secretary to the D.M.P., is the driving force behind the Police Athletic team.

* * * *

The D.M.P. and Civic Guard Football and Hurling teams played recently. The Guards won both games. The D.M.P., who have only recently organised Hurling and Football teams, gave a very creditable display.

* * * *

Stanley, late of Kildare, is Captain of the D.M.P. team.

An athletic contest between the D.M.P., Civic Guard, and Army would be a unique event.

* * * *

A move is being made to form a Physical Culture Class for Officers at Portobello Barracks. It is proposed to cater for the following sports:—Boxing, Rowing, Swimming, Swedish Drill.

* * * *

Gymnastic contests are being held at Aonach Taillteann next year. The Army should enter several teams.

* * * *

The Army Athletic Association has been given direct representation on the Taillteann General Council.

* * * *

Major General Morrin, Colonel Byrne, and Captain Liam O'Brien have been co-opted members of the Irish Amateur Boxing Association.

* * * *

The winners of the Boxing Contests of December 14th will represent the Army v. the Irish Amateurs at Portobello on January the 19th, 1924. Ten contests will be held.

* * * *

The Boxing Sub-Committee hope to arrange matches with Cross-Channel clubs early next year.

Lieut. Brooks, Army Pay Corps Athletic Club, formerly of the Bohemian F.C., is making great headway at the Gaelic games. He played with G.H.Q. Command v. Donegal, and was a distinct success.

* * * *

Salvage Corps lost their appeal v. General Headquarters Command. The match has been re-fixed, Gormanstown raising no objection.

* * * *

Seven Army Hurlers played in the Dublin League Final on Sunday last—Finlay, Aylward, Barry, Muldowney, Kelly, O'Neill and Lanigan—and were the outstanding players. Finlay and Aylward never showed to better advantage.

* * * *

Claremorris Command Dance was held at Salt Hill on Wednesday, 28th November. The dance was a huge success.

* * * *

Colonel Austin Brennan was the organiser. Austin never does things by half.

* * * *

A successful dance was held at Keogh Barracks on Saturday, 1st December. Over 300 couples attended. The Dance Hall was lavishly decorated. Amongst those present were:—Major General Hogan, Colonels Cronin, MacNeill, Higgins, Costello and Neligan.

* * * *

A Billiard Tournament for Officers is at present under way at Portobello Billiard Saloon. Over fifty Officers entered. Valuable prizes are being offered.

BOXING.

54TH BATTALION'S MONTHLY COMPETITIONS.

The Boxing Committee of the 54th Battalion held the second of a series of monthly competitions on Friday, November 16th, the programme consisting of Open Novices' Competition for all weights. The eagerness displayed in preparation for the Competition is an indication of the popularity of Boxing in this Battalion. The Garrison Gymnasium, with its spacious accommodation, was again the venue.

The Cup, which was won by "A" Company at the previous Competition by securing the most points, had to be surrendered to "D" Company at this Competition.

Capt. Harrington, Battalion Adjutant, acted as Timekeeper; Capt. McMenamin, Curragh, acted as Referee; Sergt. Major Delaney acted Judge, and B.S.M. Lawlor acted M.C.

The results of the various bouts were as follows:—

LIGHT WEIGHTS.

Corpl. Walker, "D" Coy. (9-9) versus Pte. O'Donnell, "A" Coy. (9-7) in a three two-minute bout, at the end of which the Judge declared that an extra round was necessary. Pte. O'Donnell was declared the winner at the end of the extra round.

Pte. McEntee, "A" Coy. (9-9) versus Pte. Burke, "D" Coy. (9-2) in a three two minute rounds. After an extra round Pte. McEntee was declared the winner.

Pte. Bowers, "A" Coy., walk over.

Pte. Crummy, "A" Coy. (9-9) versus Pte. Pender, "C" Coy. (9-5). Pte. Pender was declared winner.

Corpl. McGlinchy, "A" Coy. (9-9) versus Pte. Smyth, "D" Coy. (9-6). After a well contested bout Pte. Smyth won on points.

MIDDLE WEIGHTS.

Pte. O'Brien, "A" Coy. (11-5) versus Sergt. Pugh, H.Q. Coy. (11-1). Sergt. Pugh k.o. in the second round.

Pte. Patton, H.Q. Coy. (10-9) versus Pte. Geraty, "D" Coy. (10-11). Patton won in the third round.

Corpl. Kinsella, "A" Coy. (10-9) versus Corpl. Russell, "D" Coy. (10-11). Corpl. Russell was declared winner.

Pte. Brogan, H.Q. (10-1) versus Pte. Moorehouse, "C" Coy. (10-1). The towel was thrown in at the end of second round in favour of Brogan.

BANTAM WEIGHTS.

Pte. Cashel, "A" Coy. (9-0) versus Pte. Uzell, "C" Coy. (8-12). Pte. Cashel, on resuming the third round, shewed signs of weakness. Pte. Uzell was declared the winner.

MIDDLE WEIGHTS—SEMI-FINALS.

Pte. McCutcheon, "C" Coy. (10-3) versus Pte. Brogan, H.Q. Coy. (10-1). Pte. Brogan declared winner on points.

Pte. Smith, "D" Coy., gets walk over from Pte. Pender, "C" Coy.

Pte. Brogan, H.Q. Coy. (10-1) versus Corpl. Russell, "D" Coy. (10-11). Pte. Brogan hurt himself against the ropes and had to retire from the ring. Corpl. Russell was declared the winner.

SPECIAL SIX-ROUND CONTESTS.

Sergt. Barry, "C" Coy. (12-1) versus Pte. Flynn, "D" Coy. (12-4). After some hard punches and a gruelling course Barry k.o. his opponent in the fourth round.

Pte. McGeehan, "A" Coy. (9-10) versus Pte. Joyce, H.Q. Coy. (11-5). After a hard fight Joyce was declared winner in the sixth round.

At the conclusion of the final bouts, Comdt. O'Hegarty, Officer Commanding 54th Battalion, called all prize winners into the ring, and in a brief but spirited address referred to the advantages taken by the competitors since the last competition. He promised every assistance and urged the men to keep up their training.

The evening's sport terminated with the distribution of prizes to the winner of each bout, and the presentation of the Cup to the winning Company.

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OFFICIAL NEWS.

Appointments, Resignations and Discharges.

General Staff—Staff Duties—Appointments and Discharges Memo No. 7, dated 30th November, 1923, contains the following :—

APPOINTMENTS.

CHIEF OF STAFF'S DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Michael Collins to be Lieutenant, General Staff.
Lieut. Denis Hampton to be Lieutenant, A.C.E.
Lieut. Michael Hayes to be Lieutenant, A.C.E.
Capt. J. F. Foley to be Captain, A.C.E .
Lieut. John Bonham to be Lieutenant, A.C.E.
Lieut. A. Tracy to be Lieutenant, A.C.E.
Capt. Michael Columb to be Lieutenant, A.C.E.
Lieut. Kiernan Donnelly to be Captain, A.C.E.
Capt. Patrick J. O'Brien Malone to be Captain, A.C.E.
Comdt. John J. Kavanagh to be Captain, A.C.E.
Comdt. William Downes to be Commandant, A.C.E.
Comdt. Patrick J. Murtagh to be Captain, A.C.E.
Col. William J. Stapleton to be Colonel, A.C.E , as from 1st May.
Capt. John J. Noonan to be Captain, A.C.E.
2nd Leiut. Michael McManus to be Lieutenant, A.C.E.
Capt. Joseph F. Gantly to be Lieutenant, A.C.E.
Capt. John A. Goulding to be Captain, A.C.E.
Capt. John Garrahan, to be Lieutenant, A.C.E.
Capt. Edward O'Reilly to be Captain, A.C.E.
Lieut. James J. Flynn to be 2nd Lieutenant, A.C.E.
Lieut. Louis Ryan to be Captain, A.C.E.
Lieut. John F. Sherry to be 2nd Lieutenant, A.C.E.
Capt. Michael J. Brennan to be Captain, A.C.E.
2nd Lieut. Thomas W. Callaghy to be 2nd Lieutenant, A.C.E.
Comdt. William McCloskey to be Captain A.C.E.
Lieut. Patrick McCallion to be 2nd Lieutenant, A.C.E.
Comdt. Tim Hannon to be Captain, A.C.E.
Capt. James Collins to be Captain, A.C.E.
Lieut. Jer. Coghlan to be 2nd Lieutenant, A.C.E.
2nd Lieut. Jerh. O'Dwyer to be Lieutenant, A.C.E.
Capt. Thomas Harty to be Lieutenant, A.C.E.
2nd Lieut. Richard P. Devlin to be 2nd Lieutenant, A.C.E.
Capt. Robert Noonan to be Lieutenant, A.C.E .
Lieut. Patrick O'Malley to be Lieutenant, A.C.E.
2nd Lieut. Morris Dalton to be 2nd Lieutenant, A.C.E.
Capt. Andrew Killeen to be Captain, A.C.E.
Lieut. Ignatius Finnegan to be Lieutenant, A.C.E.
Lieut. Thomas St. John to be 2nd Lieutenant, A.C.E.
Capt. John F. Kinneen to be Captain, A.C.E.
Capt. James Smyth to be Lieutenant, A.C.E.
Lieut. John McDavitt to be Lieutenant, A.C.E.
Capt. James J. Comerford to be Captain, A.C.E.
Lieut. John J. Murphy to be 2nd Lieutenant, A.C.E.
Lieut. John F. Prendergast to be Lieutenant, A.C.E.
2nd Lieut. J. G. Keenan to be 2nd Lieutenant, A.C.E.
Capt. Matthew Kelly to be 2nd Lieutenant, A.C.E.
Lieut. Michael Higgins to be 2nd Lieutenant, A.C.E.
Lieut. Thomas Whelan to be 2nd Lieutenant, A.C.E.
Capt John J. Phelan to be 2nd Lieutenant, A.C.E.
Lieut. Joseph Murphy to be 2nd Lieutenant, A.C.E.
Lieut. James J. Heaney to be 2nd Lieutenant A.C.E.
Capt. James Wynne to be 2nd Lieutenant, A.C.E.
Capt. Joseph Doyle to be Captain, A.C.E.
Capt. John O'Sullivan to be Lieutenant, A.C.E.
Capt. Peter Conlan to be Captain, A.C.E.
Capt. Michael Allman to be Captain, A.C.E.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Comdt. General Sean Boylan to be Colonel Adjutant General's Staff.
Capt. Patrick Dunne, to be Captain, Adjutant General's Staff.
Comdt. Sean O'Keane to be Captain, Adjutant General's Staff.

DISCHARGES.

Save where otherwise stated the following Officers are demobilised as from 11th December.

An asterisk (*) before the Officer's name indicates that he has resigned.

Lieut. Bernard Anderson, "C" Company, 19th Battalion, Kerry Command.
Lieut. Michael Behan, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
Lieut. John Francis Boland, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
Lieut. Desmond Bolster, Curragh Command.
Lieut. Michael Bradley, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
Capt. John Patrick Brennan, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
Lieut. Murtagh Brennan, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
Lieut. Henry Brophy, Special Infantry Corps.
2nd Lieut. David Francis Bulman, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
Brigadier Edward Byrne, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
Captain Patrick Byrne, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
Comdt. Thomas Byrne, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
Captain Michael Cahill, Army Corps of Engineers.
Captain Thomas Carty, Army Corps of Engineers.
Captain George Patrick Carville, Special Infantry Corps.
2nd Lieut. Thomas Cashel Assistant Q.M., 31st Battn., Limerick Command.
Lieut. Thomas Cassidy, "C" Company, 53rd Battalion, Dublin Command.
2nd Lieut. Denis Clancy, Army Corps of Engineers.
Lieut. William Joseph Clifford, Armoured Cars Corps, Claremorris Command.
*2nd Lieut. Patrick Collins, Assistant Q.M., 36th Battn., Waterford Command.
Captain John Connaughton, Special Infantry Corps.
Captain Patrick Crawford, Special Infantry Corps.
2nd Lieut. John Delaney, "A" Company, 16th Battn., Dublin Command.
*Comdt. Owen Devine, Claremorris Command.
Lieut. John Dillon, Army Corps of Engineers.
Captain Andrew Dolan, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
Lieut. Joseph F. J. Doyle, Special Infantry Corps.
Captain Michael Doyle, Special Infantry Corps.
Captain Patrick Doyle, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
2nd Lieut. Thomas Doyle, "B" Company, 48th Battalion, Dublin Command.
Lieut. James Durkan, Special Infantry Corps
Capt. Thomas Fagan, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
Captain Joseph Fallon, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
Captain Patrick Fallon, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
Lieut. Timothy Farley, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
Captain James Farrelly, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
Comdt. Patrick Farrelly, Army Corps of Engineers.
Lieut. Albert H. Faughman, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
2nd Lieut. James Filan, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
Captain Daniel Joseph Finlayson, Special Infantry Corps.
Lieut. Francis Patrick Finneran, O.T.C. Curragh Camp.
Captain David Joseph Fitzgerald, Special Infantry Corps.
Lieut. Edward Fitzgerald, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
Lieut. Owen Fitzmaurice, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
Lieut. Joseph Fitzpatrick, Special Infantry Corps.
Lieut. Thomas Fitzpatrick, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
Comdt. Francis Flanagan, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
2nd Lieut. John Flynn, O.T.C., Curragh Camp. (30th November, 1923.)
Capt. Thomas Flynn, O.T.C., Curragh Camp. (30th November, 1923.)
Lieut. Gerard Peter Fogarty, Army Corps of Engineers.
Captain Thomas Folan, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
Captain Thomas Foley, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
Lieut. Patrick Forde, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
Capt. Edward Geoghegan, Special Infantry Corps.
Comdt. Patrick J. Gibbons, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
Lieut. John Gillespie, Special Infantry Corps.
Lieut. Patrick Goonan, "C" Company, 26th Battn., Claremorris Command.
Comdt. Martin Gorham, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
Lieut. James Guy, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
Lieut. Patrick Halley, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
Capt. Denis C. Harkin, (Attached) Command Staff, Dublin Command.
2nd Lieut. Nicholas Patrick Healy, Army Corps of Engineers.
Lieut. Thomas Healy, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
Lieut. Michael Higgins, Army Corps of Engineers.
Lieut. Walter Holland, Special Infantry Corps.
*Lieut. Charles Holmes, "B" Company, 60th Battn., Limerick Command.
*Capt. Wilialm Holmes, "C" Company, 3rd Battn., Donegal Command.
Lieut. William J. Holohan, Special Infantry Corps.
Captain William Hopkins, "C" Company, 26th Battn., Claremorris Command.
Capt. Peter Jourdan, Special Infantry Corps.
Lieut. Joseph P. Kavanagh, M.G. Company, 54th Battn., Curragh Command.
Lieut. Patrick Kealy, "C" Company, 2nd Battn., Border Unit.
Comdt. Michael F. Kelly, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
Lieut. David Kenneally, Special Infantry Corps.
Captain Austin Kenny, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
Capt. Hugh Kenny, Special Infantry Corps.
Lieut. Joseph Patrick Kenny, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
Lieut. Francis Kiely, Army Corps of Engineers.
Lieut. James J. Kirley, "A" Company, 54th Battn., Curragh Command.
2nd Lieut. John David La Touche, Army Corps of Engineers.
2nd Lieut. Joseph Lawlor, "B" Company, 4th Battn., Claremorris Command.
2nd Lieut. Joseph John Leahy, Army Corps of Engineers.
Lieut. Peter Leavy, O.T.C., Curragh Camp. (30th November, 1923.)
Lieut. John Leahy, Waterford Command.
Lieut. John Leonard, Special Infantry Corps.
Comdt. Hugh Denis Little, Army Corps of Engineers.
Captain Edward Lynch, Special Infantry Corps.
Capt. Patrick Joseph Lyne, Army Corps of Engineers.
Lieut. Henry McAllister, Special Infantry Corps.
2nd Lieut. William McAuliffe, "B" Company, 60th Battn., Limerick Command.
2nd Lieut. James Joseph McCabe, Assistant Adjutant, 33rd Battn., Dublin Command.
Lieut. Michael McCannon, M.G. Company, 26th Battn., Claremorris Command.
Captain Henry McCarthy, Army Corps of Engineers.
2nd Lieut. Michael McCarthy, Army Corps of Engineers.
—— Thomas J. McCarthy, Army Corps of Engineers.
A/Capt. Herbert D. McClenaghan, Army Corps of Engineers.
Lieut. Joseph McCormack, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
Capt. James McElduff, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
2nd Lieut. James F. McFaul, Army Corps of Engineers.
2nd Lieut. Andrew McGarry, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
Capt. Edward McGee, Army Corps of Engineers.
Lieut. Patrick McGinley, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
Lieut. Francis McGuillan, O.T.C., Curragh Camp. (30th November, 1923.)
Lieut. Cornelius McGrath, Special Infantry Corps.
Capt. Michael Leo McGuinne, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
Lieut. James McHugh, "B" Company, 26th Battn., Claremorris Command.
Lieut. Patrick McKiernan, Special Infantry Corps.
Captain Felix McMullen, Special Infantry Corps.
2nd Lieut. Martin McNamara, "C" Company, 18th Battn., Limerick Command.
Lieut. Michael McNamara, O.T.C., Curragh Camp. (30th November, 1923.)
Lieut. Michael McNicholas, Special Infantry Customs.
2nd Lieut. Richard McPhillips, "C" Company, 58th Battn., Dublin Command.
Capt. Michael McTiernan, O.T.C., Curragh Camp. (30th November, 1923.)
Capt. Andrew McTigue, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
Lieut. Charles Magee, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
Comdt. Michael Maguire, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
Comdt. Peter Maguire, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
Capt. John Mangan, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
2nd Lieut. James Matthews, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
2nd Lieut. Bernard Meade, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
Lieut. John T. Meade, O.T.C. Curragh Camp.
2nd Lieut. Joseph Meagher, Army Corps of Engineers.
Lieut. Owen Patrick Mellon (Attached) 50th Battn., Dublin Command.
Comdt. John J. Merry, Army Corps of Engineers.
2nd Lieut. Stephen Minogue, "C" Company, 12th Battn., Limerick Command.
Lieut. Thomas Mitchell, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
Captain Daniel Molloy, Mechanical Transport Corps.
Captain Capel Molyneux Moloney, Army Corps of Engineers.
Captain Martin Moran, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
Lieut. Sean Moran, Mechanical Transport Corps.
Captain William Mulcahy, O.T.C., Curragh Camp (30th November, 1923.)
2nd Lieut. Myles Anthony Muldowney, Assistant Adjutant, 54th Battn., Curragh Command.

Captain Patrick Mulleady, O.T.C., Curragh Camp. (30th November, 1923.)
Lieut. Angelo Murphy, Adjutant General's Department.
Captain Garrett Murphy, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
Lieut. Gerald Murphy, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
Lieut. Joseph Murphy, Army Corps of Engineers.
Lieut. Patrick Murphy, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
2nd Lieut. George Murray, "C" Company, 54th Battn., Curragh Command.
Lieut. Thomas Murray, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
2nd Lieut. Patrick Nalty, Special Infantry Corps.
Lieut. Joseph Noonan, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
Captain Robert Nugent, Special Infantry Corps.
Captain Sean O'Callaghan, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
Lieut. Brian O'Connor, Special Infantry Corps.
2nd Lieut. James P. O'Connor, "B" Company, 50th Battn., Dublin Command.
Captain Patrick O'Connor, Army Corps of Engineers.
2nd Lieut. Thomas O'Connor, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
2nd Lieut. Michael O'Doherty, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
Comdt. William O'Farrell, Waterford Command.
Captain Gerald O'Grady, Army Corps of Engineers.
Lieut. Bernard O'Halloran, Staff, 64th Battn., Waterford Command.
2nd Lieut. William O'Hara, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
2nd Lieut. J. J. O'Hare, Barrack Services, Department of Quartermaster General.
2nd Lieut. Denis O'Leary, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
Captain Thomas O'Neill, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
Captain Bryan Myles O'Reilly, Army Corps of Engineers.
Brigadier Seamus O'Reilly, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
Captain Thomas O'Reilly, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
A/Captain Richard J. O'Rourke, Army Corps of Engineers.
2nd Lieut. Alphonsus O'Shaughnessy, "A" Company, 18th Battn., Limerick Command.
2nd Lieut. Michael Francis O'Shea, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
Lieut. Patrick O'Shea, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
Captain Brian F. O'Sullivan, Army Corps of Engineers.
Lieut.-Comdt. Sean T. O'Sullivan, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
Captain Patrick Punch, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
2nd Lieut. Patrick Quinlan, "C" Company, 39th Battn., Limerick Command.
Captain Gerard Patrick Quinn, Special Infantry Corps.
Captain Myles Redmond, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
Captain John Reynolds, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
Comdt. John Rhatigan, Army Corps of Engineers.
Lieut. Richard Roe, Special Infantry Corps.
Lieut. Gerard Ryan, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
Lieut. James Ryan, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
2nd Lieut. Patrick Ryan, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
Captain John Scannell, Special Infantry Corps.
Lieut. William Scott, Army Corps of Engineers.
Lieut. John Scullion, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
Lieut. John James Scullion, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
Captain P. Shannon, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
2nd Lieut. James Shaw, Army Corps of Engineers.
Lieut. Andrew Sheehy, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
2nd Lieut. Francis Smyth, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
Captain John Smyth, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
Lieut. Patrick John Spittle, Special Infantry Corps.
Lieut. Edward Staines, M.G. Company, 20th Battn., Dublin Command
2nd Lieut. Michael Andrew Thunder, Army Corps of Engineers.
Lieut. Edward Tierney, Special Infantry Corps.
Lieut. Henry Toal, R.T.O., Cork Command.
Captain Robert Toland, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
Lieut.-Comdt. Owen Traynor, O.T.C. Curragh Camp.
Captain Michael Tully, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
Lieut. Henry Tuohy, M.G. Company, 29th Battn., Curragh Command
Captain Thomas Tuohy, M.G. Company, 28th Battn., Limerick Command.
Captain Michael White, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
Captain Cornelius Whooley, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
Lieut. John Wynne, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.

DELETIONS.

Notice of Demobilisation of the following Officers is withdrawn:
Lieut. Thomas Patterson, 33rd Battalion, Dublin Command. (Appointments and Discharges Memo. No. 5.)
Captain James O'Connell, 57th Battalion, Dublin Command. (Appointments and Discharges Memo. No. 6.)

SUSPENSIONS REMOVED.

The notice of suspension of demobilisation of the following Officers, published in Appointments and Discharges Memo. No. 6, is withdrawn, and demobilisation takes effect as from dates shown opposite their names in the foregoing list of Discharges:—
2nd Lieut. John Flynn, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
Captain Thomas Flynn, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
Lieut. Peter Leavy, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
Lieut. Francis McGuillan, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
Lieut. Michael McNamara, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
Captain James McTiernan, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
Captain William Mulcahy, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
Captain Patrick Mulleady, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.

ERRATUM—APPOINTMENTS AND DISCHARGES MEMO. No. 6.
Captain Patrick Collins, Michael Barracks, Cork Command, should read "Resigned."

RE-ATTESTATION OF TIME-EXPIRED MEN.

General Routine Order No. 56, issued by General Headquarters, Parkgate, under date 24th November, contains the following:—

Adjutant-General's Department.

1. In the case of each N.C.O. or man to be re-attested, A.F. 52a will be completed in every respect and returned to the Officer in Charge Records. The form A.F. 52 will be prepared, but the oath will not be administered until a date to be fixed later. In all cases the A.F. 52 will be handed to the Company Officer or Officer Commanding Unit, with instructions to retain same until he receives instructions to have it completed.
2. All men re-attested will be granted 14 days' leave with pay and ration allowance at their present rate. On return after 14 days' leave they will come under the new rates of pay as set forth in DEFENCE ORDER No. 30, and contained in the pamphlet, "Conditions of Service for Re-attested Men," of which a sufficient number of copies will be distributed among all troops. Attestation Forms in all cases will be dated as from date of expiration of the 14 days' leave.
3. New pay books showing new rates of pay will be issued in respect of all men immediately they re-attest, and these pay books will not be handed to the soldier until he reports back off his 14 days' leave.
4. The instructions in G.R.O. 54, paragraph 274, sub-paragraph 3—"Non-commissioned Officers and soldiers accepted for re-attestation will be transferred by the Officer re-attesting them to the Curragh on draft, and will be supplied with the new pay books, etc."—are cancelled.

Quarter-Master General's Department.

Pay on Attestation of Time-expired Men.

Re-attested men will be paid at the rate of 2/6 per day (the rate for a second-class Private). Each N.C.O. re-attested will receive the new rate in respect of his N.C.O. rank, but this rate of pay will be continued only on receipt of a certification that he has satisfied the conditions, and pass such tests as may be later imposed by the Chief of Staff. On no account will the new rate of pay be issued for any N.C.O. whose promotion has not already been published in Part II. Command Routine Orders.

Care will be taken that each N.C.O. and man who has re-attested will be in possession of full kit, and any deficiency will be made good by the Command Quartermaster.

Claims Against the Army.

1. The Minister for Defence has placed the whole responsibility in connection with claims against the Army upon the Army Finance Officer. The term "Claims" does not include bills under contract or under a regulated system of special purchase. Every organisation at present dealing with claims will, as from the date of this Order, come under the control of that Officer.
2. The preliminary arrangements necessary to consolidate the duties relating to claims will be as follows:—
   (A) Captain J. C. Hehir has been appointed to take control, under the Army Finance Officer, of the unified organization for dealing with claims. This central organization will be located in Portobello Barracks, Dublin. Captain Hehir's title in the new organization will be "Chief Claims Officer."
   (B) From the date of this Order every claim arising against the Army will be forwarded to the Chief Claims Officer.
3. In connection with claims against the Army which have been rendered but have not yet been dealt with, the immediate action to be taken will be as follows:
   (A) All claims now in Commands, whether with Claims Officers, Transport Officers, or other Officers, will at once be forwarded to the Chief Claims Officer, who will arrange for the procedure for the investigation of such claims.
   (B) Claims in G.H.Q. Office, other than the present Claims Office will be dealt with as follows:—
   (a) In regard to claims in respect of personal injuries, traffic accidents, etc., in the Adjutant General's Office for investigation, a schedule of such claims should be forwarded to the Chief Claims Officer.
   (b) Uncertified claims and accounts in the Accounts Office, Portobello, will be forwarded forthwith to the Chief Claims Officer for completion.
   (c) Any claims, or any files or documents relating to claims, in other G.H.Q. Offices should be forwarded at once to the Chief Claims Officer.
4. Action as above is to be completed by the 1st prox. A survey of the whole position in regard to claims will then be made, and fresh machinery will be established in Commands for investigations, the details of which will be communicated to G.O.C.'s at an early date.

SALUTING THE CENOTAPH.

General Routine Order No. 56 states:—
The Cenotaph erected in Leinster Lawn, Dublin, in commemoration of the late Commander-in-Chief, General Collins, and President Griffith, will be saluted by all Officers, N.C.O.'s and men when passing. Members of the Army in civilian attire will raise their hats.

DISBANDMENT OF MARINE INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT.

Defence Order No. 36 contains the following:—
The Service known as the Marine Investigation Department will be disbanded on the 1st December, 1923.
The General Officer Commanding Coastal and Marine Services, will arrange for the demobilisation of Officers and men of the Department.

SHOOTING OF GAME.

General Routine Order No. 58, dated 3rd December, contains the following notice from the Adjutant General's Office, under the heading, "Discipline: Shooting Game":—
A number of complaints by Land Owners have recently been made against Military Officers for shooting on lands without the Owner's authority. In future any Officer who shoots on lands without first obtaining the Owner's consent to so doing will be considered guilty of a serious offence and will be dealt with accordingly.

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Gaolainn do'n Arm.

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Sa bialann (ar leant.) An Dinnéar.	Suv vee lunn. Ad din nair.	In the mess (Continued). The Dinner.
Feóil, mairt feoil, caoir feoil.	Fyole, mort yole, keer role.	Meat, beef, mutton.
Muic feoil, bagún, stéig, gríscín.	Mwik yole, bog goon, shtayg, greesh keen.	Pork bacon, steak, chop.
Iasc, bradán, leatóg, turbaid.	Eeussk, brodhawn, lahhoag, thurbud.	Fish, salmon, plaice, turbot.
Sáirdíní, macraol, tross.	Saurdeenee, mo-ck-rail, thrussg.	Sardines, mackerel, cod.
Prátaí, cabáiste, piseanna.	Prawth-hee, kobawshda, pishinna.	Potatoes, cabbage, peas.
Pónairí, glasra, glasraí.	Poanirree, glossurra, glossuree.	Beans, vegetables, vegetables.
Meacain, turnaipí, mnúinín.	Mackin, thurnupee, inyoonee.	Parsnip, turnips, onions.
Ubhall, ubla, óráiste, óráistí.	Ooll, oola, oar rawshda, oar rawshdee.	An apple, apples, an orange, oranges.
Péirín, péiríní, toradh.	Pair reen, pair reenee, thurra.	A pear, pears, fruit.
Soghluisti, mislean, misleáin.	Soalishtee, meeshlawn.	Delicacies, a sweet, sweets.
Ris, ságu, toradh stánuithe.	Reesh, sawgo, thurra sthawnaha.	Rice, sago, tinned fruit.
Piobar, salann, mustárd.	Pibbur, sollun, mussthaurdh.	Pepper, salt, mustard.
Fínéagra, annlan, crúsca.	Feen naigra, ounlun, kroosska.	Vinegar, sauce, a cruet.
An caoir feoil rósta nó muic feoil rósta a beidh agat ?	Un keer yole roastha noo mwick yole roastha te vegga guth.	Is it roast mutton or roast pork you'll have ?
Dhuil stéig fuchta agat ?	Will shtayg fyuktha guth.	Have you stewed steak ?
Tá stéig gríoscta agam.	Thaw stayg greesska gum.	I have grilled steak.
Ar mhaith leat é ?	Err wah lath tay.	Would you care for it ?
Cia aca bhfearr leat iasc nó feoil ?	Hayku bar lath eessk noo fyole ?	Which would you rather, fish or meat ?
Lá troscaidh.	Law thrussga.	A fast day.
Go dtugaidh Dia Nodlaig mhaith dhuit (dhíbh).	wudhdugga Deea Nullig wah ghut (yeev).	May God give a good Xmas to you (to ye)
Gurab amhlaidh dhuit.	Gura boula ghut	The same to you.
Go dtugaidh Dia bliain nua mhaith dhuit (dhíbh).	Gudh dugga Deea bleen noe wah ghut (yeev).	May God give a good new year to you (to ye).
Nodlaig shuairc.	Nullig, hoork.	A merry Xmas.
Nodlaig shéanmhar chughaibh.	Nullig hainvur koov.	A prosperous Xmas to ye.
Mí na Nodlag, tubartas Nodlag.	Mee nun Nullug, thowerthuss Nullug.	December, a Xmas gift.

THE SMART SOLDIER

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An t-Óglác

Vol. I. No. 21. (New Series.) (Registered as a Newspaper). DECEMBER 29. 1923. Price TWOPENCE.

"The saddest words of tongue or pen
Are these: 'It might have been.'"

(Whittier).

An t-Óglách

DECEMBER 29, 1923.

THE OFFICER AND HIS MEN

At this time of the year the question of the comfort of the rank and file naturally comes more prominently than usual before the attention of the Officer. Every Officer worthy of the name is anxious to see that his men are as comfortably circumstanced as possible for the festive season, and that all that can be done is done for their entertainment.

But the comfort and welfare of the men under his command should at all times occupy the attention of the Officer. One of the first traits of a good Officer is the interest he shows in his men, not only as regards military efficiency, but also in everything that concerns their general well-being.

This attitude on the part of the Officer is one of the well-springs of good discipline. The best discipline is founded more on respect and regard than on any mere rigid regard for rules and regulations. The Officer who wins the affections of his men without encouraging undue familiarity has paved the way for a more prompt and cheerful obedience of orders, and can mould his men into the very best types of soldiers.

The Officer should be diligent in looking after the food and quarters of his men, and seeing that they are all that can be desired so far as possible. Their welfare should be his first thought after purely military matters, and he should endeavour to stimulate in them a desire to get the best out of life in the best possible way.

Out of barracks the Officer should display the same concern for his men. On a long route march it is his duty to see that his men are well housed and provided for before he gives a single thought to his own comfort. But the ways in which he can manifest his interest in and concern for his soldiers are too numerous to mention. They will readily suggest themselves to the Officer who really has the welfare of the men at heart. In return he can rest assured of the affection of the soldiers, and when such a relationship and thorough understanding is established between the O/C and the rank and file it makes for the greater efficiency of the unit. When such conditions are duplicated throughout the Army, it makes for the greater efficiency of the Army from both the military and social point of view.

Go dtugaidh Dia Nodlaig Mait dib

THE ARMY CODE.

Notes on the Defence Forces (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1923.

PART V.

DISCIPLINE.

General.

The provisions as regards Discipline are contained in Chapter 1, Part II. of the Act. These provisions apply to the Army as it now is, and as it will be when it is established under Part I. of the Act.

Persons Subject to Military Law.

The expression, "person subject to military law," which is used in the Discipline Sections of the Act includes all ranks.

Military Offences.

The term military offences includes all offences for which persons subject to military law may be tried and punished by a military tribunal. Most of the offences are of a purely military character, such as offences against military discipline and offences committed by one soldier against the person or property of another, but military tribunals may also try persons subject to military law for any offence which is a civil crime, subject to certain restrictions in the case of treason, murder, etc., when committed by a person not on active service. The various offences which can be dealt with by military tribunals are set out on Part II., Chapter 1 of the Act.

Courts-Martial.

Serious offences against military law are tried by Court-Martial. Courts-Martial are either General or Local. A General Court-Martial has jurisdiction to try all persons subject to military law—officers, non-commissioned officers and men—and it has power to award death or any less punishment mentioned in the Act. A Local Court-Martial has no jurisdiction to try an officer, but may try non-commissioned officers and men. It cannot award a more severe sentence than imprisonment.

Summary Disposition of Charges.

Charges against Officers.—Officers below the rank of Commandant who are charged with certain minor offences (see Section 78 of the Act) may be summarily dealt with by a General Officer Commanding a Command Area. The punishments which can be inflicted are: (1) Fine not exceeding £10; (2) severe reprimand, and (3) reprimand.

Charges Against Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.

Non-commissioned officers and men who are charged with certain minor offences may be summarily dealt with. In the case of a non-commissioned officer, the authority having power to deal with the case is the accused's commanding officer. In the case of private soldiers, the charge can be dealt with by the accused's commanding officer or his company commander.

The punishment which can be awarded to a non-commissioned officer by his commanding officer are as follows:—

1. In cases of offences other than drunkenness, fine not exceeding £5.
2. Fines in cases of drunkenness not on duty, as follows:—
   - First offence 10/-
   - Second offence 20/-
   - Third offence 30/-
   - Fourth and every subsequent offence ... 50/-
3. Deprivation of Acting Rank.
4. Severe Reprimand.
5. Reprimand.

The punishments which can be summarily awarded to a private soldier by his commanding officer are as follows:—

1. Detention not exceeding 28 days. There is a limitation on the amount of detention which can be awarded in cases of absence without leave.
2. In cases of offences other than drunkenness, fine not exceeding £3.
3. In cases of drunkenness in addition to, or without detention. Fines as follows:—

First offence	5/-
Second offence	10/-
Third offence	20/-
Fourth and every subsequent offence ...	30/-

4. Confinement to barracks for a period not exceeding 14 days.
5. Extra Guards and pickets.
6. Warning.

The punishments which can be summarily awarded to a private soldier by his company commander are as follows:—

1. In cases of offences other than drunkenness, fine not exceeding £1.
2. In cases of drunkenness, fine as follows:—

First offence	5/-
Second offence	10/-
Third and every subsequent offence ...	20/-

3. Confinement to barrack for a period not exceeding seven days.
4. Extra Guards and pickets.
5. Guards.

In the case of a non-commissioned officer or private soldier a commanding officer is authorised to award, in addition to or without any other punishment, any deduction from ordinary pay authorised by the Act to be made. These deductions are dealt with later under the title "Pay."

PART VI.

REDRESS OF WRONGS.

Mode of Complaint by an Officer.

An officer who thinks himself wronged by his commanding officer, and who has applied for but not obtained redress he considers himself entitled to, may complain to the Minister for Defence, who must examine into the complaint.

Mode of Complaint by a Soldier.

A soldier who thinks himself wronged by an officer other than his captain or by any soldier, may complain to his captain and, if he cannot obtain satisfaction, to his commanding officer, and if he cannot obtain satisfaction, to the General Officer Commanding, Command Area. Every officer so complained to must investigate the complaint, and, if satisfied of its justice, grant full redress to the complainant.

PART VII.

PAY.

Rates of Pay.

The Act provides that the rates of pay for officers and men are to be fixed by Regulations made by the Minister for Defence.

In accordance with this provision, the Minister for Defence has issued a Defence Order dealing with the matter. The following is an extract from Defence Order No. 30 so far as it deals with the rates of pay of Non-Commissioned Officers and men:—

2. Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.

Sergeant-Major (Battalion) ...	7/6 per day	
Quartermaster Sergt. (Battalion)	5/6 ,, ,,	
Coy. Sergeant Major	5/6 ,, ,,	
Coy. Quartermaster Sergeant ...	5/6 ,, ,,	
Company Sergeant	5/6 ,, ,,	
Sergeant	5/- ,, ,,	
Corporal	4/- ,, ,,	
Private, Class 1	3/- ,, ,,	
,, Class 2	2/6 ,, ,,	payable three months after enlistment if certified as having passed recruit stage.
Recruit	2/- per day	

Note.—The rate of 3/- for Class 1 Private will be issuable to a small proportion of picked men. From 5 per cent. to 10 per cent. of the Class 2 men will be eligible after at least six months in Class 2, and after certification as being suitable as regards conduct, education, musketry, drill, etc.

The above rates for N.C.O.'s and men shall apply in the case of all future enlistments and re-attestations.

3. Additional Pay for Soldiers who are Employed as Tradesmen.

GROUP A.

Armourer and Gunsmith	Baker
Ammunition Examiner	Boiler-maker
Artificer	Bricklayer
Fitter	Carpenter and Joiner
Electrician (various types)	Plumber and Gasfitter
Wireless Operator	Machine Gun Artificer
Blacksmith	Farrier
Searchlight Operator	Motor Driver (Armoured Car or 4-ton lorry)
Push Cycle Repairer.	Plasterer
Butcher	Harness-Maker
Driller	Dental Mechanic
Riveter	Qualified Male Nurse
X-Ray Attendant	Dynamo and Switchboard Attendant
Fettler	Draughtsman (various types)
Tinsmith and Whitesmith	Sailmaker and Tent Mender
Surveyor (various types)	Printer
Upholsterer	
Painter	

The above, upon certification and passing suitable tests, shall receive the pay of a Class 1 Private, plus 3/- per day or 2/- per day, according to skill.

GROUP B.

Higher Clerk	Hospital Cook (N.C.O.)
Postman	Barber
Motor Driver (Light)	Vulcaniser
Storeman (Technical)	Shoemaker
Store Ledger Keeper	Platelayer
Tailor	Holder-up
Operating Room and Laboratory Attendant	Despatch Rider
Masseur	Dispenser
Telephone Switch Board Operator	Blacksmith's Striker
	Photographer

The above, upon certification and passing suitable tests, shall receive the pay of a Class 1 Private, plus 1/6 per day, or 9d. (ninepence) per day according to skill.

The above rates for soldiers employed as tradesmen shall apply in the case of all future enlistments and re-attestations.

ALLOWANCES—N.C.O.'s AND MEN.

23. Ration Allowance.

2/- per day when rations are not issued.

24. Lodging, Fuel, and Light Allowance.

Married Soldiers: This allowance is included in Marriage Allowance.

Single Soldiers: 2/- per day.

Ration and Lodging, fuel and light allowance will take effect as from the 1st April, 1923, but will be issuable only to soldiers who reside out of Barracks, with permission, in quarters not provided at the public expense.

25. Marriage Allowance.

Marriage Allowance may be granted to N.C.O.'s and men subject to such conditions as may from time to time be specified and promulgated.

(a) All N.C.O.'s and men entitled to marriage allowance will allot, at least, 1/- per day towards the upkeep of their homes.

(b) The State will grant 1/6 per day as a marriage allowance to those N.C.O.'s and men who become entitled thereto. Where married quarters are provided the grant will be 1/- per day only.

(c) Additional Allowance for children will be as follows:—
(1) 1/- per day for each of the first two children.
(2) 6d. per day for each of the next two children.
(3) Four children will be the largest number provided for, so that 3/- per day will be the maximum allowance on this basis. Age limits, 16 years in the case of boys, and 18 years in the case of girls.

(d) These rates shall apply in cases of re-attestations of men married prior to the date of this Order, but not in cases of fresh enlistments until such time as regulations shall be issued showing the percentage of married men that may be borne on the strength, and then only in accordance with such regulations.

Authorised Deductions from Pay only to be Made.

The pay of an officer or soldier must be paid without any deduction other than that which is authorised by the Act. The cases in which pay is automatically forfeited and in which pay can be deducted are dealt with in the succeeding paragraphs.

Automatic Forfeiture of Pay of Officers.

The pay of an officer is automatically forfeited for every day—

(a) Of absence on desertion or without leave.
(b) Whilst he is in custody on a charge for an offence resulting in a conviction by a civil court.
(c) Whilst he is in custody on a charge resulting in a conviction by a court-martial unless the court-martial shall otherwise direct.

Automatic Forfeiture of Pay of Soldiers.

The pay of a soldier is automatically forfeited for every day—

(a) Of absence on desertion or without leave.
(b) Whilst he is in custody on a charge for an offence resulting in a conviction by a civil court.
(c) Whilst he is in custody on any charge resulting in a conviction by a court-martial (unless the court-martial shall otherwise direct).
(d) Whilst he is in custody on a charge of absence without leave for which he is afterwards awarded detention by his commanding officer.
(e) Of imprisonment awarded by a court-martial or a civil court.
(f) Of detention awarded by a court-martial or his commanding officer.

Definition of the Expression "Day" for the Purpose of Automatic Forfeiture of Pay.

The expression "Day" for the purpose of automatic forfeiture of pay means a period of absence, a period of custody, a period of imprisonment or detention for six consecutive hours either wholly in one day or partly in one day and partly in another, or any period of absence by reason of which the absentee was prevented from performing some military duty which was thereby thrown on some other person, provided that less than twenty-four hours shall be reckoned as more than one day.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

Absence Without Leave.		No. of Days Pay Forfeited.
FROM	TO	
9.30 p.m. on 17/11/'23	2 a.m. on 18/11/'23	None
9.30 p.m. on 17/11/'23	3.30 a.m. on 18/11/'23	One
9.30 p.m. on 17/11/'23	9.29 p.m. on 18/11/'23	One
9.30 p.m. on 17/11/'23	9.30 p.m. on 18/11/'23	Two
9.30 p.m. on 17/11/'23	9.29 p.m. on 19/11/'23	Two
9.30 p.m. on 17/11/'23	9.30 p.m. on 19/11/'23	Three
9.30 p.m. on 17/11/'23	9.29 p.m. on 20/11/'23.	Three
9.30 p.m. on 17/11/'23	9.30 p.m. on 20/11/'23	Four
Piquet at 7 p.m. on 17/11/'23.	8 p.m. 17/11/'23 (another man having been taken for piquet in place of absentee).	One
Guard mounting at 9 a.m. on 17/11/'23	10 a.m. on 17/11/'23 (another man having been taken for guard in place of the absentee).	One

Deductions from Pay of Officers which may be Made.

The Act authorises certain deductions which may be made from the pay of officers and men. Amongst these are:—

(a) The sum required to make good such compensation for any expense, loss, damage, or destruction occasioned by the commission of any offence as may be awarded by the court-martial by whom he is convicted of such offence.
(b) The sum required to make good any loss, damage or destruction of public property, which, after due investigation, appears to the Minister for Defence to have been occasioned by any wrongful act or negligence on the part of the officer.

Deductions from Pay of Men which can be Made.

The Act authorises certain deductions to be made from the pay of men. Amongst these are:—

(a) The sum required to make good such compensation for any expense, loss, damage, or destruction occasioned by the Commission of any offence as may be awarded by a court-martial by whom he is convicted of such offence.
(b) The sum required to make good such compensation for any expense caused by him or for any loss of or damage or destruction done by him to any arms, ammunition, equipment, clothing, instruments or regimental necessities or to any buildings or property as may be awarded by his commanding officer or by a court-martial.

[THE END]

INFANTRY IN BATTLE.

Every modern war weapon—poison gas, aircraft, tanks, liquid fire, etc.—has been introduced for one purpose only, i.e., to deal with the infantryman with the bayonet holding the ground in dispute, and nothing has been invented yet which can deal with him effectively and decisively. He can only be dealt with by other infantry men with the bayonet. All other engines of war can only help in bringing the opposing infantry forces alive to close quarters, when superior skill with the bayonet or superior numbers will decide the issue.

Infantry is, therefore, the most important arm of the service in war. Upon the efficiency, initiative and courage of the infantry the success of the Army depends.

Infantry can fight equally well in the defensive as in the offensive. It can fight by day and night, in all weathers and over every kind of ground. It has in itself sufficient fire power to meet almost every situation, and this independence and freedom of action makes it the decisive arm in battle. Acting in concert with artillery, it overcomes by fire power the resistance of the enemy.

Fire and movement are the means by which infantry fights. Fire renders movement possible and movement leads to the assault, which is the decisive act in battle.

The employment of entrenching instruments and the skilful use of ground permits infantry to effectively make use of its fire power as a help to movement. Casualties in battle are also thus reduced.

The bayonet is the weapon of the night attack, of the close encounter, of wood fighting, of the fight in fog and mist and of the decisive act of battle—the assault.

"Open Order" is the normal formation for infantry in battle. Movement in columns facilitating control is, however, maintained as long as movement in that formation is possible. Movement in columns is the method of night advances and attacks, of wood fighting, of advances in fog or mist and in a surprise fight against cavalry.

The object to be achieved and the condition of the troops decides whether an offensive or defensive battle is to be fought.

The offensive alone can give decisive results. It raises the morale of the troops and lessens that of the enemy. It deprives him of freedom of action and enables the attacker to impose his will upon him.

The defensive awaits the enemy's attack in a favourable position, but will seek, at the first favourable moment, to assume the offensive with all its forces. A purely defensive attitude will not be maintained unless this attitude is expressly so ordered—as for the sake of gaining time, etc.

The value of infantry in battle depends on its morale, upon the will to conquer of the individual soldier, and the energy, devotion to duty, and professional knowledge of its officers.

THE DAWN OF 1798.

Extracts from the Military Records of the Period.

NOW FIRST PUBLISHED.

The old military correspondence books from which we began to quote last week are a curious jumble of the trivial and the important. In the same faded volume one finds, cheek by jowl, as it were, bickerings about small accounts and suggestions for the defence of Dublin against the "Rebels"; the announcement that Ensign Meade of the 6th Foot cannot be permitted to purchase a Lieutenancy in the regiment because he "was advised to quit it, in consequence of his not having conducted himself to the satisfaction of the greater part of the Corps," is sandwiched in between letters clamouring for more troops from England to put down the Insurrection.

Hutments Nothing New.

Some people are under the impression that huts for troops were an invention of the recent European War, but away back in February, 1798, we find Abercromby writing to Pelham about such structures in Ireland. They had apparently been built "on the off chance," and Abercromby does not pretend to be enamoured of them. He writes as follows with regard to huts at Laughlinstown:—

> "As the huts are built I am willing to have them preserved, if Government does not object to the rent which is paid for the ground—£1,000 per annum. But I do not propose to keep more than 500 men there. It is not a position in which I should have placed any troops, had I not found it in the state in which it was."

By the last remark it is to be presumed that the writer means "had I not found the huts already erected there." Hutments were also erected, according to the same letter, at Blairis (near Lisburn), Tarbert, Limerick and Dungannon.

Deserters Escape from Prison.

There were escapes from prison in those days, too. His Excellency was anguished (presumably) by the information conveyed to him under date of 11th November, 1897, that no less than 12 "bould" militiamen and one Marine had escaped from the Provost Prison, Dublin, about six o'clock that morning "by breaking a hole thro' the ceiling of the room they were confined in, and passing thro' the Barrack Master's Store Room."

There is a full list of the escapees, who were all in prison for desertion, but it is annoying to find no further trace of their adventures. They should have had exciting times, that lot!

Newry Kicks Against Curfew.

They had a military Curfew in Ireland even before 1798, as witness the following, which might almost have been written by a British Officer in Dublin a few years ago:—

The Officer Commanding the Forces at Newry reports, on November 21st, 1797, to my Lord Carhampton, who on the following day transmits the report to Pelham in London:

> "My Lord (says the O.C., Newry), I this moment have the honour of your Lordship's letter. The regulations we endeavour to keep up in this town are that no people should be suffered to remain drinking in Ale houses after ten o'clock at night. All Lights are ordered to be put out at Eleven o'clock without good cause is assigned for being kept in, such as sickness, &c., &c.
>
> "No countersign has been given for some time, but all people found in the streets after Eleven O'clock by the Patroles (*sic*) are called upon to give an account of themselves, and if not a satisfactory one, are confined till the morning in our Guard Room. When we were in the habit of giving out a Countersign the indulgence we thought it our duty to show to some Individuals was so abused that People of all Descriptions were out at every hour of the night under the Protection of the Countersign.
>
> "No other rules, my Lord, have we attempted to establish and so little attention is paid to those we have, that very frequently, particularly of late, we have been obliged to use harsh measures to get out the lights at two and three o'clock in the morning."

Obviously, it was not all beer and skittles for the British Officer who attempted to control the liberty of the citizens of the frontier Town.

Lowering Clouds.

But affairs were gradually taking on a more sombre hue. This month 125 years ago Carhampton submits to Pelham, for the information of my Lord Lieutenant "a letter dated the 29th ulto. from Mr. Hugh O'Beirne, enclosing a copy of the Oath alluded to in his former letter of the 18th and which I had the honour of transmitting to you with mine of the 29th."

There is no copy of the Oath, but one can easily guess to what Oath the correspondence referred.

From this date onwards there is a series of bleats from "Loyalists" and nondescripts in different parts of the country for military protection. Abercromby, who was Commander-in-Chief at the time, received most of them with scant sympathy, as his letters to the Lord Lieutenant clearly indicate. His favourite formula in replying from the Royal Hospital to such request is:—"I request you will be pleased to acquaint his Excellency that, in my opinion, there does not appear any urgent necessity for complying with this request."

Covering Ireland with Troops.

But the action quickened. In December, 1797, Abercromby agrees to fall in with the wishes of Lord Donoghmore and send troops to be stationed at Ardfinan and Newcastle, near Clonmel "upon being informed that good quarters and forage are provided for the troops sent upon this service."

A few days later there is a letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Longfield, of the Cork City Militia, stating "that the Regiment is quartered in eleven different Cantonments in the County of Kildare, at each of which (in the present disturbed state of the country) a Guard is absolutely necessary; and the price of every kind of firing is so exceptionally high, that the present Government allowance is not more than sufficient to supply firing and candles for one guard."

From this on there is a pretty constant despatch of troops to different parts of the country. In announcing that a detachment of both cavalry and infantry is being ordered to Killibegs and Donegal, Abercromby expresses the hope that they will be "sufficient for the purpose of preserving tranquillity in that country, and—should any event occur which may require a greater force—Brigadier-General Knox, who commands at Enniskillen, will be ready to take such measures as the case may require."

A Sinister Phrase.

Comes the dawn of 1798, and a curiously significant phrase in a letter written by Abercromby from the Royal Hospital on the very first day of that eventful year to the Lord Lieutenant's Secretary:—

> "Sir,—Brigadier-General Cradock, the Quartermaster General, having represented to me that ten thousand blankets are necessary to provide for the opening of the ensuing campaign, I beg that you will please to obtain His Excellency's authority for their being provided . . ."

Note that sentence—"The opening of the ensuing campaign."

(To be continued.)

IN AND AROUND THE CURRAGH COMMAND.

Jottings from the Diary of our own Correspondent.

Thursday, Dec. 6th.—A notice in Command Routine Orders draws my feet down to the Command Gymnasium, and I enter to find a large platform planned for the accommodation of a fair-sixed orchestra. Enthusiastic groups of school children in the cheaper seats busy discussing the benefit their school funds are going to get from the concert, and more sedate parties in the reserved seats. I chance to see Commandant McDonnell, A.P.M., and wonder whether his conversation is of Bach's fugues or the latest in P.A. badges. 7.45 p.m. enter Colonel Brasse, marshalling on to stage his band of eighty performers. No need for the Colonel to carry a baton, for his hand gives an expressive wave and, *en avant*, "Irish March No. 2" (arr. Brasse) commences. Clarinettes with a light trill the whole way, breathing an old folk-dance, while heavier instruments enchant us with variations of "St. Patrick's Day." We hear the gradual swell of all instruments as the marching throng passes, and then, with a diminuendo, they are all past, and we are in the Gym. applauding Item No. 1.

The Colonel is wise to include the "Maritana" Overture, and deserves the appreciation called forth by the rendering of the item. Ballet music from "Giaconda" (Ponchielli) next, and feet are with difficulty restrained from performing an accompaniment.

Now, lest we tire of the band, Madame Grahe is introduced. She sings in a delightful mezzo, three songs:—(a) "If One Only Could" (Berger); (2) "Spring" (Hildahs); (c) "Lullaby" (Glutsam).

In the first two, while we joy in the quaintness of both settings, we are inclined to quarrel with the English language for presenting such obvious difficulties to Madame, but with "Lullaby" we feel enchanted. Madame is at home with her native tongue, and though perhaps we cannot understand the words "O Mein Liebchen," we can see the setting of a cradle with a mother bending over it. We thank you, Madame, for your songs.

No. 5 is Lizst's "Hungarian Rhapsodie," and my musical education is not so complete that I can indulge in appreciations of the Majors and Minors. Nevertheless, I fully appreciated the piece, although I wished that the heavier instruments would not be so reminiscent of the "1812 Overture."

Miss Dunne now takes the stage, and renders three songs—(a) "Irish Love Song," (b) "I Know Where I am Going," (c) "A Ballymure Ballad." "A" was that evergreen "Danny Boy." Miss Dunne will, I am sure, pardon me if I suggest that this song is too sober a song for her. With "B" she was very much more at home," while with "C" our hearts went out to her, and she was compelled to give an encore of the same piece. (Have you ever noticed how the ladies always save the best for the last?)

"Weber's Invitation to the Dance" follows, and none can resist that invitation unless it be the big drummer.

No. 8—Captain Sauerzweig with two charming violin selections—(a) "Romance" (Svenden) and (b) "Bercause" (Godard). Captain S. is Col. Brasse's chief deputy, and if all his musical accomplishments are as his violinist abilities, one feels that this is rightly so. The Captain is splendid.

No. 9—"Farandole—Dance Espagnol" (Bizet). Our minds revert as we listen to the pen-pictures of the French Revolution, and we see the crowds wildly circling the streets, dancing madly as they go. And so the night ends, and, like Pepys, so to bed.

* * * *

Saturday, December 8th.—Had letter this morning from friend o' mine in Dublin. Says that he is going to meeting at G.H.Q. *re* Meteorological Surveys. Reminds me that I had the pleasure of being at meeting in Dublin a few weeks ago when Comdt. Brooke-Smyth was down giving an interesting address on this matter to the mercantile interests of Ireland. He took us through the history of this work, and explained how, from the collection of data by an American Captain, the present system of forecasting by wireless has grown. Altogether interesting.

* * * *

Sunday, December 9th.—Am delighted to observe large number of soldiers attending the newly-decorated Church of Ireland. Augurs well for harmonious relations all round.

* * * *

Tuesday, December 11th.—Again to the Gymnasium. Another Command Boxing Tournament is due to start to-night, and to miss these affairs is to miss the joy of Curragh existence. Promptly at 7.45 p.m. B.S.M. O'Reilly introduces to the fairly large audience assembled, "Tancy Lee, holder of the Lonsdale Belt, ex-Flyweight Champion of Great Britain and Ireland, and the only man who knocked out Jimmy Wilde." I quote the Major verbatim. Tancy has arrived at the Curragh and is settling down well to his new duties as Army Boxing Instructor. He at once takes over duty as Referee, and everyone settles down for a nice night's work. We are not disappointed, and, while B.S.M. O'Reilly apologised for certain absences at finish, we feel he is only really patting himself on the back for the quality of sport provided.

* * * *

Wednesday, December 12th.—Another night at the Gym. with as fine a display of boxing after the first few fights as could be wished for. Col. Joe Byrne is M.C., and Tancy Lee is again officiating as referee. If one has not seen Tancy at this game it is to have missed the beauty of life, for he resembles nothing so much as a human top, spinning round all over the ring as he watches for clinches, etc. After the fighting, Col. Byrne distributes the prizes (or rather chits for the prizes, having explained that owing to Dublin being short of medals they are not available for distribution to-night), and the evening closes. In another column I have passed forward the results. By the way, I notice B.S.C. Thompson busy with his pencil. Evidently he is on the war-path.

* * * *

Thursday, December 13th.—Latest news from the front:—
Sentry at A.S.C. Barracks.—"Halt! who comes there?"
Answer.—"Friend."
Sentry.—"Advance, Friend, and be pulverised."

* * * *

Friday, December 14th.—Another big batch of O.T.C. going to-day. We are authorised to deny the rumour that the Central Hotel Newbridge, is the new Headquarters, O.T.C.

* * * *

Saturday, December 15th.—Must close this week's diary, as we go to press so early.

THE WANDERER.

G.H.Q. ANNUAL BALL.

All preparations are now complete for the first G.H.Q. Annual Ball, which takes place in the Metropole Ballroom on Friday, January 4th, 1924. The President and heads of the Army and Government will attend, and everything indicates that the function will be a brilliant success.

The issue of tickets is limited, and those who are desirous of obtaining same would be well-advised to apply immediately to the Hon. Sec., Comdt. Cullen, at G.H.Q., Parkgate.

Unique electric and other effects have been devised for the Ball, and the latest carnival novelties will be in evidence. Dancing is timed to commence at 10 p.m., and supper is arranged for midnight. Manahan's famous band of ten performers will supply the music.

SHRAPNEL.

The newly-gazetted Lieutenant was wearing his uniform for the first time in barracks. He had been greeted fifteen times as General, ten as Brigadier, four as Major, and once as Hindenburg, and was beginning to feel at home.

"But," he told the Mess, "what I miss particularly are the waistcoat pockets. You know I used to keep all my loose change in them."

"Ah, well," said the cynic, "after you have been a little longer in the Army you won't notice the change."

* * * *

The driver of the Albion lorry had adorned the radiator with a bunch of mistletoe.

"Mumph!" said his chum, surveying the decoration, "that's not the sort of bonnet I want to see under the mistletoe."

* * * *

NOTHING TO REPORT.

There has been no change in the curtains of the Sergeants' Mess at G.H.Q. since our last despatch. We understand that the proposal to embroider them has been definitely turned down.

* * * *

Weekly baths for N.C.O.'s and men are now compulsory at G.H.Q. That they do not exactly sing in their baths may be inferred from the remark of Private X as he listened to his fellow victims drying themselves:—"I always heard that cleanliness was next to Godliness, but it doesn't sound like it."

* * * *

We notice, in the report of the football match between G.H.Q., and Dublin Command, references to players "scoring Majors." Of course, it may be all right, but it seems rather hard on the superior Officers in question, not to say prejudicial to discipline.

This week we salute the correspondent who addressed a letter to the Editor of "Aand Togler." He meant well.

* * * *

More ingenuity was displayed by a correspondent outside the Army who contented himself with a hieroglyphic that might (or might not) have been the Egyptian for "An t-Oglach," but certainly did not resemble any letters of the Roman alphabet or the Gaelic. Did it baffle communications? Perish the thought!

* * * *

Another envelope was addressed to the Circulating Department. Which reminded us of the Auctioneer's clerk who was taking an inventory of a houseful of furniture. He discovered a loaded decanter on a sideboard, and the last entry in his notebook read, "One revolving carpet."

* * * *

There was a rumour that the Editor had acquired a gun.

"What for?" asked certain of his comrades apprehensively.

"Oh," promptly suggested Captain K., "I suppose he has run out of Shrapnel."

* * * *

No, Seumas; that crowd you saw outside Captain Dallaghan's office in Portobello were not there to sing carols, though they were looking for "notes."

* * * *

Some Orderlies have a fancy for decorating the naked windows of billets with futuristic designs in "frosting" and colours.

Said a visitor contemplating two such windows side by side, "I suppose that's what you would call a billet deux?"

No flowers, by request.

* * * *

Start the New Year well—buy two tickets for the G.H.Q. Annual Ball on the 4th January, and add to the attractions at the Metropole.

You remember those kittens that were born in the "An t-Oglach" store-room? The Scribe was quite pleased to find that one of them had been called after him—until the Staff Photographer explained why.

"You see," said that guileless youth, "it was the only one of the bunch that showed a real nasty temper. It scratched, and spat and swore."

The Scribe says it looks as if there might be a vacancy for a Staff Photographer soon.

* * * *

Nice little summer-house they have erected at the wicket gate of G.H.Q. And not the first summer-house in which there were chaste salutes.

* * * *

No, Sean; cross-country running is not so called because of the effect upon the temper of the stragglers.

* * * *

The clock at Portobello has put its hands up again. It is high time it ceased to advertise "No Tick."

* * * *

G.H.Q. ANNUAL BALL, METROPOLE, JANUARY 4th.

That's all! You just buy the tickets and we do the rest.

* * * *

The recruit from Belfast saw the alleged dog scooting across the barrack square.

"Hi, Bill," he cried, "look at thon wee dawg."

"That's not a 'wee dawg'," sniffed his chum, who had left the Falls a year earlier; "that's a little dog."

The other looked at the animal earnestly.

"A don't keer what yeh says," he declared at length, "et's dom lak a wee dawg!"

* * * *

Ever met Terpsichore? Fine girl! Will be in great form at the G.H.Q. Ball. Dig down for that ticket money.

* * * *

"An t-Oglach's" new artist will be a-sketching at the G.H.Q. Ball. **Now** will you buy those tickets?

PRIVATE OLIVER TWIST.

Drawn by Lieut. P. Collins.

THE ARMY IN THE DAIL.

In Dail Eireann on 4th December,

Mr. DARREL FIGGIS asked the Minister for Defence how many touring cars there are in the possession of the Army, and of what types, and the capital cost of these in the aggregate, what is the monthly cost for the running and upkeep of these cars, what officers are entitled to use the cars of each type, what duties require the allocation of each type, what is the form of authorisation given for such use of touring cars, and what is the basis of allocation of such cars for the use of officers.

MINISTER for DEFENCE (General Mulcahy): There are in the possession of the Army 285 touring cars, as follows:—

207	Ford	Touring Cars
25	Crossley	,, ,,
2	Dodge	,, ,,
15	Vauxhall	,, ,,
6	Overland	,, ,,
4	Rover Sunbeam	,, ,,
1	Star	,, ,,
2	Hupmobile	,, ,,
4	Hudson	,, ,,
1	Buick	,, ,,
1	Aongus Anderson	,, ,,
1	Clement Talbot	,, ,,
1	Benz	,, ,,
11	Fiat	,, ,,
1	Briscoe	,, ,,
1	Chandlier	,, ,,
1	Wolseley	,, ,,
1	Metalurgique	,, ,,

Many of these are cars seized or commandeered during the recent fighting. They are not all in use. The following are particulars in respect of cars which are in use:—

Ford	Touring	Cars	...	115
Crossley	,,	,,	...	16
Dodge	,,	,,	...	2
Vauxhall	,,	,,	...	9
Overland	,,	,,	...	1
Rover Sunbeam	,,	,,	...	4
Hudson	,,	,,	...	1
Buick	,,	,,	...	1
Angus Anderson	,,	,,	...	1
Fiat	,,	,,	...	6
		Total	...	156

Of which, roughly, 25 per cent. are off the road at all times for overhaul or light repairs.

It is not possible to state the actual capital cost of these cars. They come under four headings:—

(1) Cars taken over from the British Government at the time of evacuation by the British forces and in respect of which no specific sale figure is yet agreed on.

(2) Cars of various types that fell into the possession of the Army during the recent fighting.

(3) Cars commandeered from private owners.

(4) 25 new Ford Touring Cars at a cost of £130 each.

It is not the practice to keep a separate account in respect of the running and upkeep of each particular car. The average monthly cost for repairs and upkeep is £28 per car in use.

The duties of the Senior Officers attached to G.H.Q., Command Headquarters, and Special Services are such as make it essential to allocate touring cars to them individually. In the cases of Branches of the Administrative Departments of the Army the allocation is not made to officers, but to the particular branch. In allocating cars to officers or departments the type of car is not taken into consideration.

In the case of cars allocated to certain individual officers, the car is officially allocated in Departmental Routine Orders, and the officer concerned is responsible for the proper use of the car. In the case of cars allocated to Departments the head of the particular Department is held responsible for the proper use of the car. Each driver carries in his possession a Duty Order indicating his duties, journeys undertaken, etc.

Mr. DARREL FIGGIS: Will the Minister state if such allocation is made to Officers strictly for service duty only, and not for private purposes, and secondly, if there are any regulations governing the matter, would he give those regulations?

General MULCAHY: The allocation is made strictly for official duties. I will see what regulations are available in the matter, and have a copy sent to the Deputy.

Mr. WILSON: Do these cars pay the ordinary tax which the motor cars of private individuals pay?

General MULCAHY: They are not liable to pay the ordinary road tax.

SOLDIERS' UNEMPLOYMENT CONTRIBUTIONS.

TOMAS MacEOIN asked the Minister for Defence whether a soldier who prior to joining the Army was a contributor under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, but had exhausted his contributions and was then no longer entitled to benefit, would, on discharge from the Army, be credited with the special contributions provided for in Section 7 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1923.

General MULCAHY: It appears that this question arises out of a reply which I gave to a question asked by Deputy Alderman Byrne on the 25th September last, and which, I regret to say, was not accurate. The words " to their credit " in that reply involves a misinterpretation of Section 7 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1923, in as much as they imply that the contributions due from the Minister under the first part of that Section would not be payable if all contributions paid in respect of a soldier prior to enlistment had been exhausted as regards right to benefit. That implication is not in accordance with the law of the case. Regardless of the amount of benefit that has been paid to him prior to enlistment, every soldier

who enlisted in the Army for any period not exceeding twelve months,

or

who enlisted before 1st May, 1923, for a period of service which terminated on or before 1st May, 1924,

and

who, in addition, prior to the date of enlistment had had paid in respect of him under the Unemployment Acts either twenty contributions at any time or ten contributions since the 8th day of November, 1920.

shall have paid on his behalf by the Minister for Defence contributions, so as to secure that there shall be not less than twelve contributions to his credit in respect of each insurance year, during which year, or part of which, he has served in the Army.

In short, and generally speaking, the reply to the Deputy's question is, therefore, in the affirmative. The fact that pre-enlistment contributions had or had not been exhausted in any particular case, does not affect the matter.

FORCES OF PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

MICHEAL O hAONGHUSA asked the Minister for Defence whether he is prepared to consider payment of accounts due to traders for goods supplied to the Forces of the Provisional Government which occupied military and police barracks and other buildings throughout the Saorstát from January to June, 1922, inclusive.

General MULCAHY: Accounts from traders for goods supplied to forces of the Provisional Government occupying Military and Police Barracks and other buildings throughout the Saorstát from 1st February to 28th June, 1922, will be considered, and if it is proved that the goods were supplied to and were necessary for the maintenance of forces loyal to the Provisional Government, and the prices charged are reasonable, the accounts will be paid.

Mr. HOGAN (Clare): Arising out of that answer I would like to ask the Minister whether he considers the orders issued to the different merchants throughout the country for goods for the maintenance of those troops will be considered as Army Orders?

General MULCAHY: That would require some consideration, in view of the different circumstances in which orders were given, or alleged to have been given, on behalf of the Provisional Government.

COMMANDEERED CARS.

Mr. D. J. GOREY (for Mr. Patrick McKenna) asked the Minister for Defence whether he is aware that responsible officers under Captain Callaghan commandeered from Mrs. Sarah M. Donlon, Longford, on the 7th August, 1922, her five motor cars and returned same through Captain D. Molloy, Transport Officer, on the 13th August, 1922, seriously damaged and injured, whether Mrs. Donlon's account for damage and injury to the cars, particulars of which have been supplied, together with an account for motors supplied to the Army in the months of September and October, 1922, and in the months of April and May, 1923, amounting to £507 2s. 0d., have not been paid, whether repeated applications with particulars have been supplied, and why payment of this account has been so long delayed.

General MULCAHY: The five cars in question were not commandeered for military use. They were taken on the 7th August, 1922, because they were being used by claimant's son to carry arms and ammunition for Irregulars. Her son was arrested on the same day. The cars were returned to her on the 13th August, 1922. While in military custody they were used only when no other transport was available, and were properly cared for. When handed back they are stated to have been in as good condition as when taken. Claimant was requested to send a mechanic to the Barracks to have the cars examined before being returned, but she refused to do so.

A claim for £460 16s. 0d. for alleged damage to the cars while in military custody has been furnished, and is at present under investigation. Hirage accounts amounting to £33 18s. 0d. for September and October, 1922, and April and May, 1923, have been received. Their settlement has been unduly delayed, but is receiving attention at present.

Mr. GOREY: Arising out of the Minister's answers, I desire to ask what importance he would attach to that paragraph in the answer in which it is mentioned that the cars, when handed back, " were stated to have been in as good a condition as when taken "—how much reliance does the Minister place upon that?

General MULCAHY: The statement is made on the authority of our responsible officer.

Mr. GOREY: Well, we know in what condition the cars are when they are handed back. We know the state they are in.

ARMY ACCOUNTS.

MICHAEL O hAONGHUSA asked the Minister for Defence whether he will immediately consider the necessity for setting up in Cork a small Committee to investigate and assist in expediting the payments of the numerous claims in Cork City and County for motor vehicles, motor cycles, boats, etc., commandeered by National Troops and in many cases damaged while being used by the troops during operation.

General MULCAHY: Arrangements have already been made for the inter-departmental Commandeered Motor Vehicles Committee to sit locally in various districts in An Saorstát so as to expedite the settlement of the claims referred to. That Committee is sitting in Cork to-day.

TOMAS O CONAILL asked the Minister for Defence if compensation has yet been paid to Messrs. Hoary and Tully, Mental Hospital Attendants, Ballinasloe, on account of their bicycles which were commandeered by the Military Authorities over twelve months ago.

General MULCAHY: Compensation has not been paid in these cases. It is hoped it will be paid at an early date.

TOMAS O CONAILL asked the Minister for Defence if he can state the reasons for the delay in paying the account due by the Army Authorities to Mr. James McMahon, victualler, Woodford, Co. Galway, for which application has been repeatedly made by Mr. McMahon personally and by his solicitors.

General MULCAHY: Amounts totalling in all over £200 have been paid to Mr. McMahon, and no outstanding accounts can be traced.

Our Christmas Competitions

It has been decided not to award a second prize in the competition, " My Ideal Officer."

Below we print the essay which secured the second prize in the competition for essays on " My Ideal Soldier." The writer is Private A. Devlin, 4th Battn., Military Customs Brigade, Pettigo, Co. Donegal.

It is a fact that for centuries in most of the great Armies of the world the Irish soldier, by his deeds on the field of battle, has made his mark. Search the annals of these great armies and you will always find him occupying a leading place, both as a fighter and a leader of men. Now, after all these years, an Irish Army takes its rightful place in history once again, and the present soldiers of Ireland must do their utmost to keep up the traditions of those to whom I have referred.

During the few short months which our Army has been established, the Irish soldier, owing to the unsettled state of the country and the arduous work which he has been called upon to perform, may not be the perfect machine of, say, the old British Army, but this can be easily accounted for when one realises the short space of time at his disposal for training. It is hoped that, with a return to normal conditions, the soldier of Ireland shall compare favourably with the soldier of any other country. So in the following sentences I shall give what, in my opinion, would be " My Ideal Soldier."

I shall take the Irishman who joins the Army of his country, and feels that he is doing a great service to that country by serving in the ranks of the Army. He shall obey all commands and orders from his superior Officers, and shall show them every respect which is their due as such, and he must set an example to his comrades in this respect. He must set his mind on his training; on the parade ground he must pay marked attention to his instructors, and, not satisfied with that, he shall devote some of his spare time in his Barrack Room in going over privately any movements of drill, etc., which he may have learned during the course of the day, and not idle his time foolishly.

He must also pay marked attention to cleanliness, and always appear on duty or in public spotless; be careful of his uniform, his arms and equipment. He must resolve not to betray that trust which his superiors have reposed in him.

The soldier's conduct on all occasions must be beyond reproach, and especially when he leaves barracks and appears among the citizens of the town where he is serving. He should remember that the fair name of our Army may be besmirched by one dishonourable public act on the part of one of its soldiers. So he shall resolve that while he wears the green uniform of the Irish Army no single act of his shall ever tend to lower the fair name of that Army, but, on the contrary, he shall encourage that good name in every way, and especially by his exemplary conduct.

I would expect him to be of temperate habits, for it has been proved that the soldier who indulges in intoxicants is found to be much less efficient than his comrade who practises the virtue of temperance.

He should take an earnest interest in athletics, and remember that his Company or Battalion will be expected to keep up a reputation on the playing field in hurling, football, boxing, etc., just as it must do in skill of arms. In addition to being a splendid pastime, sport will keep him physically fit for his duties as a soldier.

Lastly, our soldier must always remember that he is a servant of the people, and must carry out his duties impartially, showing no favour to any particular creed or class.

I hope also the Irish soldier of the future will avail himself of the many facilities to learn the language of his country in common with the rest of her people.

To the man who will fulfil the above conditions I shall give the palm as " My Ideal Soldier," and there shall be found in him a good servant of the State and a credit to his country and its Army.

KEOGH MEMORIAL FUND.

THIRD LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

DUBLIN COMMAND.

1st Infantry Battalion.
£5—Capt. F. Holland.
£2 2s. each—Capt. J. Byrne, Ex-Capt. S. Byrne, Capt. P. McColgan, Capt. B. J. Donnelly, Capt. P. Giles.
£1 each.—Lieut. G. Carroll, Lieut. T. Harper, Lieut. J. Kane, Lieut. T. Drumm, Lieut. L. Murtagh, Ex1Lieut. M. Clarke, Comdt. F. X. Coughlan, G.H.Q.
10s.—Lieut. P. Wylie, I.O.
£50—Other subscriptions collected by Lieut P. O'Neill from N.C.O.'s and men.
Total, £73.

55th Infantry Battalion.
£5—Comdt. J. K. Curney, O.C.
10s. each—Lieut. J. Goodwin, Capt. T. McNeill.
Total, £6.

Work Corps.
£5—Col. J. Dunne.
£1 each—Comdt. W. Whelan, Comdt. G. Hampton, Comdt. P. Geraghty, Capt. J. Hanlon, Capt. T. Murtagh, Capt. H. Kenny, Capt. W. O'Brien, Capt. R. Farquason, Capt. J. Heeney, Capt. D. Hamilton, Lieut. T. Innes, W. Berry, T. Timmons, W. Duffy, J. Murphy, J. Madden, P. Howard, C. Murphy, M. O'Brien, J. Keenan, — Pendergast, J. Smithers, J. Smyth, J. Doyle, M. Kenny, V. Cassidy, M. Farnum, —. Munnelly.
Total, £33.

Railway Protection, Repair and Maintenance Corps.
£1 1s.—Major General C. F. Russell.
10s. 6d. each—Comdt. C. Naus, Comdt. E. W. Moran, Comdt. P. R. Farrelly.
10s.—Comdt. J. R. Rhatigan.
7s. 6d.—Capt. P. J. Lyne.
6s.—Cajt. S. E. Conlan.
5s. each—Comdt. D. Dowling, Cpat. H. D. Little, Capt. C. M. Wiggin, L. E. Bastable, Capt. A. W. Conmee, Capt. J. Fitzsimons, Capt. J. J. Coleman, Capt. H. O'Shea, Capt. J. Stafford, Capt. J. Gilroy, Capt. O'Connor, Capt. C. M. O'Connell, Lieut. O'Driscoll, Lieut. Duane, Lieut. J. Doyle, Lieut. W. Dwyer, Lieut. Barriscale, Lieut. R. Devlin, Lieut. T. O'Neill, Lieut. J. Walsh, Lieut. J. Daly, Lieut. W. Knight, Lieut. W. Coppinger, Lieut. C. Sheridan, Lieut. W. Lynch, Lieut. T. Cousins, Lieut. E. Magee, Lieut. A. Treacy, Lieut. J. McGlynn, Lieut. J. J. Comerford, Lieut. E. S. Lynch, Lieut. M. O'Leary, Lieut. P. McMahon, Lieut. R. Hennessy, Lieut. D. Clancy, Lieut. N. P. Healy, Lieut. M. A. Thunder, Lieut. J. Kenny, Lieut. N. H. Maloney, Lieut. E. Russell, Lieut. J. J. O'Hare, Lieut. D. H. Lawson, Lieut. B. M. O'Reilly, Lieut. McCarthy, Lieut. P. F. Butler, Lieut. T. O'Mahony, Lieut. A. Gaughgan, Lieut. A. Murphy, Lieut. E. Conlan, Q.M.S. J. J. Sisk, C.S.M. Hayes, C.S.M. Mackey, Sergt. T. McAuliffe.
£1 14s.—Other subscriptions, N.C.O.'s.
Total, £18 15s.

Army Ordnance Corps and Armourers' Section.
£1—Comdt. C. Carberry.
10s. each—Capt. J. Henry, Capt. Harpur, Lieut. M. Kennedy, Lieut. P. McKenna, Lieut. Woodcock, Lieut. Cooke, Lieut. Kelly, Lieut. O'Reilly, Lieut. Wm. Doyle.
7s. each—Lieut. S. McMahon, Sergt.-Major P. McEvoy.
5s. each—Pte. E. Reid, Lieut. Kavanagh, Pte. Hanlon, Pte. R. Garland, Pte. Carroll, Pte. Doyle, Pte. Fynes, Pte. O'Keeffe, Pte. Croasdale, Pte. Jordan, Pte. Kelly, Pte. Healy, Pte. J. O'Donnell, Cpl. T. Fullam, Pte. P. Jennings, Pte. Hannigan, Pte. Murphy, Pte. Horrigan.
£4 4s.—Other subscriptions—N.C.O.'s and men.
£1 6s.—Ordnance Sweep.
Total, £16 4s.

Army Supply Corps.
5s. each—Comdt. C. Farrell, Comdt. Donohue, Capt. Byrne, Capt. Pederschi, Barney Nolan.
£11 2s.—Other subscriptions, N.C.O.'s and men.
Total, £11 7s.
Total, £11 7s.
£1 each—Col. L. Archer, Comdt. J. Smyth, Capt. E. O'Rourke, Capt. M. C. Egan, Capt. L. Cryan.
10s. each—Lieut. J. P. O'Sullivan, Capt. T. A. Keneghan.
Total, £6.

Mountjoy Prison Staff.
£2 each—Comdt. P. B. Cosgrave (deceased), R. R. Cosgrave 174 Great Brunswick Street.
£1 1s.—Comdt. P. O'Keeffe.
£1 each—Capt. Miceal Kelly, Lieut. Sean Scully 16th Battn.
10s. each—Lieut. Hugh Fox, Lieut. Patk. Drury.
Total, £8 1s.

Staff Duties Department.
£1 each—Maj.-General Sean Guilfoyle, Comdt. W. J. O'Reilly, Comdt. Jos. Byrne, Capt. L. O'Broin, Comdt. Jos. Guilfoyle.
Total, £5.

Kilmainham Prison Staff.
£1—Comdt. Tim O'Neill.
10s. each—Capt. D. Begley, Capt. N. A. Ryan, Lieut. C. B. Jennings, M.O.
£2—Other subscriptions, N.C.O.'s and Men.
Total, £4 10s.

B. Coy., 28th Infantry Battn., Crusheen Barracks, Crusheen.
5s.—Lieut. H. Gill.
£1 10s.—Other subscriptions, N.C.O.'s and Men.
Total, £1 15s.

Munitions Department.
£1—Col. J. Furlong.
10s. each—Capt. A. Mayne, Capt. S. O'Sullivan.
5s. each—M. Kelly, M. Keogh, J. Karby, S. O'Daly, F. Gosku, S. McAlinden, J. O'Melia, Mark Furling, S. Doyle, W. Ryan.
£3 18s. 6d.—Other subscriptions.
Total, £8 8s. 6d.

Collected by Miss Bridget Slattery, Bodyke Co. Clare.
£1 each—Miss B. Slattery, Padraig a Cadla, oseph O'Doherty, Capt. J. D. Moloney, Comdt. M. Hehir, John Holohan, Dr. J. Holmes, D. Sparling.
10s. each—Miss Little, Miss O'Doherty, Miss N. Slattery, Miss Murphy, Mrs. O'Callaghan, Miss Lill Kelly, Mrs. Eva Dunnan, Mrs. M. Scanlon, Rev. W. O'Kennedy, Pat Stuart, Pat Willy, W. J. Holohan, Mrs. W. Purcell, P. J. Hogan.
6s. 6d.—Miss Ita Slattery.
5s. each—John Byrnes, Miss Kathleen Canny.
3s. 6d.—Other subscriptions.
Total, £16.

Collected by Col. B. McMahon.
£1 each—P. J. McEvoy, F. Moore, J. Cleary, M. McDowell, John Murphy, Mrs. Sheridan.
10s. each—Pat Forde, Mrs. Wall, R.G.R., T. Ryan, J. P.; P. Quigley, Thos. Liloyd, P. V. Muldowney.
5s.—B. Slatie, C.D.
Total, £10 10s.

Collected by Col. D. Neligan.
£2—Comdt. McAuliffe.
£1 each—Capt. as. Murray, Capt. Sean Nelison.
15s.—Col. M. Costello.
5s. each—Comdt. Mortell, Comdt. L. Egan, Comdt. Donoghue, Capt. J. Caprani, Lieut. L. P. Smith, Capt. A. J. Quirke, Capt. Brennan, Mr. D. O'Duffy, Mr. A. Forrestal, Mr. Hardiman, Mr. O'Leary.
2s. 6d.—Other subscriptions.
Total, £7 12s. 6d.

Collected by Major General Sean Quinn.
£1 each—Col. F. Martin, Comdt. F. Saurin, Col J. Dunne (Chemicals), Comdt. P. Ennis, An tAtair O'Claimin, W. Kelly (Compound), P. Morrow, Comdt. J. Fitzgerald.
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5s.—P. J. Coleman, Baldonnell.
Total, £21 5s.

Grand Total, £247 8s.

THE ESCAPE OF AODH RUADH

'Tis Christmas night, the year of grace 1591. In the upper chamber of that grim keep known as Bermingham Tower three youths are feverishly filing the iron bars which guard the narrow window. First one comes out beneath the hands, and then a second. Now the opening is large enough to admit the passage of a man's body. Quick, fasten the rope to the remaining bars, and then, taking care to make no sound, the three youths lower themselves into the waters of the common sewer that encircles their prison.

In single file they cautiously creep through mud and slime until they reach the boundary wall. Here a form looms through the gloom. A whispered word in the Gaelic tongue, and a few moments later they are following a trusted guide through the dim-lit city streets.

The gate is reached, and, praise God, it's open. Then out into the country swiftly run the fugitives, on through the night, and when the late winter dawn lights the snow-clad countryside, they are many miles from Baile Atha Cliath, and the pent-house of that grim gaoler—Lord Deputy Fitzwilliam.

Pushing on without drink or food, the famished youths gain the friendly shelter of the kindly Wicklow hills, but their strength is now exhausted, and one by one they sink to the ground unable to proceed further.

The guide, viewing the distressful condition of his charges, pushes on to the house of the gallant Fiach MacHugh himself, and explains their woeful plight. Help is readily forthcoming, and the stricken youths are tenderly conveyed to O'Byrne's Castle, where their famished bodies are tended with care.

Poor Art O'Neill, weakened by imprisonment, is dead, but that tall youth with the proud, handsome face, and mass of chestnut curls, is built of stouter material. Mark him well. He is destined to write his name in no uncertain characters on the history of his land—Aodh Ruadh O'Donnell, Chieftain of Tyrconnell.

HISTORICUS.

PRIVATE MURPHY WRITES HOME AT CHRISTMAS.

ARMY ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

The Importance of Cross-Country Running—Points for Consideration—Boom in Boxing Continues Unabated—Army Week in Kerry—Hurling and Football Contests.

The importance of physical fitness, activity and endurance in the Army cannot be over-estimated.

Circumstances frequently arise on active service when troops will be called upon to march twenty-five to thirty miles a day and fight hard in between. They may, for instance, be retreating before a victorious enemy, with heavy burdens to carry during the march, have to dig in when they halt, fight until forced by superior numbers to march again, or surrender, or they may be pursuing a defeated enemy when forced marches involving great endurance are of almost equal importance.

There need be no hesitation in saying that of two Armies of equal numerical strength, the one trained to superiority of endurance, toughness and activity, although inferior in other respects, i.e., the use of weapons, etc., will be certain to triumph in the end.

Physical fitness is, therefore, of the greatest importance, particularly in an Army consisting chiefly of Infantry as is ours.

TO ATTAIN PHYSICAL FITNESS.

Having considered the importance of physical fitness, activity and endurance, the next thing for consideration is the best means of attaining it.

The performance of purely military duties is not sufficient in itself to develop the necessary physical fitness in the soldier. The recruit on joining is, therefore, given a special course of physical training, which, if properly carried out under the supervision of experts, results, after a very short time, in putting him into a good state of physical fitness. But that alone is not sufficient, and the value of games and sports as adjuncts to physical training is of great importance, and should form a great part of the soldier's physical education.

In considering the sport which is the best form of active recreation, let us take Cross-Country Running.

The value of Cross-Country Running is well known to athletes, and those who wish to keep themselves fit during the winter months for their summer competitions find no better way of doing so. It is also a well-known fact in sporting circles that the athletic club whose members indulge in this form of winter sport always turn out the greatest number of successful athletes at the summer meetings.

SHOULD BE MADE COMPULSORY.

Cross-Country Running should not only be taken up and encouraged in the Army as a form of sport, but should be made compulsory as a necessary form of training, and included in the training syllabus of Physical Training, and also the Battalion syllabus.

Owing to the numerous other duties of the Battalion, it is not possible for all men to attend Physical Training parades. The Battalion Commander should, therefore, arrange to hold cross-country runs by Companies not finding duties on certain days, when every man in the Company should turn out.

The distance of these runs should be gradually increased and a time standard laid down which will be decreased, within reason, as the men's running powers and stamina improve. Men not attaining the standard time should be turned out and made to run the distance frequently until they do so. Physical disability should not be accepted as an excuse for exemption from these runs without a medical certificate.

It must be borne in mind that, in the matter of physical fitness, as in all other matters affecting the efficiency of troops, it is not a proof of the efficiency of a Brigade or Battalion to be able to turn out a team of from twenty to thirty men that will defeat teams from all other units in physical endurance. When an effort is required on active service which will tax the endurance of the whole unit, it will be poor consolation to the Commander to know that he has trained twenty or thirty men on whom he can rely to "get there." It is essential, therefore, that all men in the unit must be equally trained.

OFFICERS.

When the Officers of the unit are called upon to endure the hardships and physical tests required on active service, it will be a poor day for the discipline and efficiency of the unit if they are unwilling or unfit to endure hardships with their men, the confidence of the men in them will at once disappear, or, worse still, it may be replaced by contempt, and good leadership will no longer exist in the unit. Discipline and efficiency can only be maintained by the efforts and example of the Officers.

All Officers, therefore, should at all times be an example of physical fitness, and, with that end in view, they should be made to take part in all physical exercises with the men.

POINTS FOR CONSIDERATION IN CROSS-COUNTRY RUNNING.

1. Cross-Country Running to form one of the events in the annual Army competitions.
2. Section, Platoon and Company competitions in which every effective man of the unit takes part, to be held in Battalions, prizes to be given.
3. Brigade competitions in which all effective men in Battalions take part.
4. In practising cross-country runs, men should be encouraged to keep together, and the racing away of the best runners should not be permitted.
5. A selected runner should be detailed to make the pace, which should be carefully regulated with a view to getting all men home within the standard time laid down for the distance. A good idea is to classify runners according to their ability, each class to run together, a good runner being detailed to set the pace in each class with a view to bringing them out. As men improve they will be advanced into a better class, and so on. This will stop straggling and stimulate apathetic and lazy runners to extend themselves.
6. In competitions, Officers or N.C.O.'s of other units should be placed out as points with slips to be given to each runner, these slips to be handed to the Judges at the winning post.
7. The question of running in fighting order to be considered.
8. Duties should be detailed in such a way as to leave all men available to take part in the run of their respective units.
9. The arranging of runs should be carried out by the O.C. Unit in conjunction with the Physical Training Instructor.

T. RYAN, Comdt.

CURRAGH TAKES ACTION.

Arrangements Made for Weekly Runs Across Country.

Simultaneously with the above article from Comdt. Ryan, we received the following report showing the days and hours allotted at the Curragh to Battalions and other formations for weekly cross-country running:—

An Officer representing Command Headquarters will be present at the start and finish of the run.

The distance for the month of December will be four miles.

MONDAYS.—29th Infantry Battn., Corps Military Police and Details, and the Formation occupying Stewart Barracks from 10 to 12.

TUESDAYS.—43rd Infantry Battn., and the Formations occupying Beresford Barracks, from 10 to 12.

WEDNESDAYS—54th Infantry Battn. (a very limited number), O.T.C. and all details attached, from 10 to 12.

THURSDAYS.—62nd Infantry Battn. and all Details attached, also Kildare Barracks, from 10 to 12.

Troops will be marched to the starting point, which in all cases must be outside the Camp defences, and will wear great Coats, which will be left in charge of two "Light Duty Men."

Only the minimum number of Officers, N.C.O.'s and men are to be left behind in charge of Barracks, and all fatigues should be postponed until after the exercise. Guards will not be relieved. There shall be no diminution of the strength of Guards.

CURRAGH COMMAND BOXING TOURNAMENT.

Snapshots by Instructional Officer B.S.C. Thompson.

Specially drawn for "An t-Oglach."

Every Officer, N.C.O. and man in the Unit or Formation, except those on special duty, attending Hospital, or on light duty, will compete. A book, showing the ranks, names, &c., of all Officers, N.C.O.'s and men taking part in the competition will be produced at the start of the run. This book will be initialled by the Superintending Officer.

"Points" will be posted with flags. These will be found from non-competing Units, by mutual arrangement between Officers Commanding. "Tokens" will be issued at each "Point," and will be given up at the finishing "Point," thus ensuring that the course has been covered by all competitors.

After the first three or four runs, the Battalion will be divided into Packs.
No. 1 Pack will consist of the best 15 or 20 Officers, N.C.O.'s and men.
No. 2 Pack, the next best 20 or 30.
No. 3 Pack, the next best 20 or 30, and so on, if necessary, down to the 12th Pack.

The Pack may consist of more, but it is not advisable to have more than 20 in the first Pack. Units are segregated into Packs in order to develop good runners, as an encouragement for best efforts, and for the purpose of ensuring that individuals who might otherwise "slack" in the hope of being eliminated from future events will be categorised on their speeds, and will continue to compete in the Packs.

In each Pack the best and second best runners will be in charge. The second best will lead the Pack, and the best will act as "whipper in." The latter will sound a whistle when he observes the "Tail" getting too long, or the Pack showing signs of exhaustion. The Pack will be "pulled together" and slowed down. The pace will again be increased when the signs of exhaustion have subsided.

Commanding Officers will arrange that the Baths are in working order, and a good supply of hot water available for use about the time the race is finished.

Officers, N.C.O.'s and men who (owing to duties) are unable to compete on the day allotted to them, must do so at the same hour next day. The point to remember is that every fit Officer, N.C.O. or man *must* do the course once a week.

THE RUN IS TO START PUNCTUALLY AT 10.0 A.M.

On the day previous to the race Commanding Officers will notify Command Headquarters where the Race will start from.

If, in the opinion of the Officer superintending the Run, certain competitors did not give their best efforts, such may be ordered to do the course next day, at a time which will not interfere with their ordinary duties.

BOXING TOURNEY AT PORTOBELLO.

On Friday evening, December 14th, the most successful Boxing Tournament organised by the A.A.A. since its inception was held at Portobello Barracks. The boxing, which was of a high standard, was enjoyed by a large audience. Amongst those present were:—Lt.-Gen. Gearoid O'Sullivan, Adjutant General; Lt.-Gen. Sean O Muirthuile, Q.M.G.; Major-Generals Hogan (Dublin), McMahon (Curragh), McSweeney (Baldonnel), Quinn and Guilfoyle; Chief Commissioner O'Duffy, Civic Guard; Chief Commissioner, Murphy, D.M.P.; Col. Broy, D.M.P.; Colonels Cronin and Higgins; Mr. J. J. Keane, N.A.C.A.I., etc.

The rank and file of the Army, Civic Guard and D.M.P. were strongly represented.

The first contest of the evening was for the Army Light-weight Championship. Sergt. McCarthy, Curragh, defeated Vol. Ormonde, Kerry, on points.

In the Light-weight Final, Kelleher (Cork) defeated McCarthy on points. Both boys gave a clever display, the decision going to Kelleher by a narrow margin.

Guard O'Brien, Civic Guard, defeated Sergt. Stack, Curragh, the referee stopping the contest midway through the third round. O'Brien has a useful right, but his defence could be improved, with advantage. He issued a challenge from the ringside to any middle-weight in the Army. The challenge was accepted by the Curragh and Cork Commands, and the bout will be staged in the near future.

Bugler Collins, Waterford, forced Vol. Frazer, Cork, to retire at the end of the second round.

One of the finest contests of the evening was provided by Vol. Doyle, Feather-weight Champion, Cork, v. Bandsman Cullen, Kerry. The bout went the full ten rounds, Doyle being declared the winner.

Guard McGill was declared the winner of his contest over Sergt. Drinan, Civic Guard.

Sergt. Collins, Cork, beat Vol. Delaney, Athlone. This bout was well contested, but at times was spoiled by open glove hitting.

Vol. Kidley, Heavy-weight Champion, beat Const. Somers, D.M.P., Somers retiring at the end of the third round. Somers, a fine young fellow, with training, should make good. He deserves great credit for his game display against a much more experienced opponent.

Tancy Lee sparred an exhibition three rounds with Sergt. Brogan, the Curragh. The spectators were deeply impressed by Lee's display. When we consider that Lee has been out of action for a number of years, his scientific and speedy exhibition on Friday evening leaves us wondering what he was like when in tip-top fighting form.

The tit-bit of the evening was the meeting of Vol. Joynt, Fly-weight Champion, and Vol. McDonald, The Curragh. It is no exaggeration to state that this contest was the finest exhibition seen in Dublin within the past twenty years. Joynt took the first four rounds; McDonald the fifth and sixth; the seventh was even, and the eighth was Joynt's; the ninth and tenth were McDonald's, who was declared the winner. The applause at the end of the bout signified the pleasure of the spectators.

The last bout—Sergt. Dwyer, Welter Champion, Cork, v. Sergt. Darragh, Curragh—was the most gruelling contest of the evening. Both men gave a fine display of scientific boxing. Dwyer's two-handed hitting worried Darragh considerably. Darragh made Dwyer miss his leads on many occasions. At the end of a close contest Dwyer was awarded the decision.

In summing up the tournament, we can say that boxing has a fine hold in Army circles. Considering that the majority of the contestants have had, so far, no scientific training, the display given augurs well for the success of our boxers against all comers, having at their disposal now the services of such a trainer of champions as Lee has proved to be.

The arrangements within the Gymnasium were all that could be desired.

A CONTRADICTION.

We have been asked to publish a statement that Capt. McColgan, Kehoe Barracks, did not authorise the publication in a Dublin paper of a challenge to the winner of the Dwyer-Darragh contest. The first intimation of the affair that Captain Colgan had was when it appeared in the Dublin daily Press.

ATHLONE COMMAND.

Hurling and Football at Longford and Portlaoighise.

At Longford, on December 8th, 23rd Battalion were down to meet 22nd Battalion in football and hurling, but 22nd Battalion having intimated that they were not fielding a hurling team, by mutual agreement the hour of the football contest was arranged for 2 p.m., and precisely at that hour both teams took the field.

The field, being sodden, dulled the play, and a very regrettable feature was the tendency to roughness. However, Captain Begley, in his able manner, checked this unsportsmanlike attitude, and great praise is due to him for the satisfactory and efficient manner in which he performed his arduous duties.

After a strenuous hour's tussle, the 22nd Battalion emerged victorious on the score of 1 goal 1 point to nil.

The 23rd Battalion were awarded the points in the hurling match.

At Portlaoighise, on same date, the 51st Battalion encountered the 5th Battalion in football and hurling. About an hour after the appointed time, Lieut. McEvoy started the football going, and a stiff, thrilling match ended in a win for the 5th Battalion on the small score of 1 point to nil.

The score adequately represents the small difference between the contestants, for while the 51st Battalion were unlucky in getting scores, the 5th Battalion were equally unlucky in not procuring more. Lieut. McEvoy had no difficulty in handling the situation.

In hurling, the 51st carried home the laurels after an exciting hour's play by 5 goals 1 point to nil.

Considering that this is the first appearance of the Athlone hurlers, they are to be congratulated on their fine display, as many older and better versed teams might have gone down before the splendid Maryboro' selection. Lieut. Cordial performed his duty as referee in a manner satisfactory to everyone concerned.

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ARMY WEEK IN KERRY.

What may almost be styled an "Army Week in Kerry" came to an end on Wednesday night, 5th December, with the Boxing Tournament. It commenced on the previous Saturday, when the Waterford and Limerick football and hurling teams travelled to Tralee.

On Saturday night a very enjoyable Whist Drive, organised by the Sports' Committee, was held in Ballymullen Barracks, the members of both visiting teams participating.

On Sunday, at Tralee Sports' Field, the football and hurling matches were brought off.

On Sunday night a very successful dance was held in the Gymnasium Hall, Ballymullen Barracks. There was a very large attendance, which included the visiting football and hurling teams. General O'Daly, Col. and Mrs. McGuinness, and several prominent Officers from the Kerry Command, were present. Towards the end of the night, General O'Daly thanked the people from Tralee who attended the dance and helped to make it a success, and congratulated the visiting teams on their victory.

The Waterford and Limerick Captains, on behalf of their respective teams, thanked the Kerry Sports' Committee for the manner in which they were treated during their stay in Tralee. They had not experienced anything like it up to the present, and they hoped that when the Kerry Command visited either of them they would be able to treat them likewise.

Below we give details of the games:—

HURLING.

The day was anything but favourable to outdoor pastimes, heavy showers falling at intervals, while the sod was very greasy. Under these conditions, the games were not productive of first-class play.

The first game listed was the hurling, which started at scheduled time. From the start Limerick showed their superiority all over the field, and were clearly the better trained team. They ran out easy winners by a large score.

Col. McGrath and Mockler were the principel scorers for the Limerick team, while Dooley and Doyle were the most conspicuous for the home team.

Capt. Kearney gave entire satisfaction as referee.

FOOTBALL.

The football teams took the field immediately after the football contest. Waterford winning the toss, elected to play with the breeze in their favour. Play was confined to midfield for some time, after which Waterford attacked and scored a goal and two minors in quick succession. Kerry replied with a point. Waterford soon returned to the other end and held the upper hand until the half-time whistle, when the scores read:—

Waterford ... ... 2 goals 6 points.
Kerry ... ... 1 point.

On resuming, Kerry forced the play, and were very unlucky in not finding the objective, owing to erratic shooting by the forwards. Some fierce struggles took place in the Waterford goal mouth, but the backs were equal to the occasion. Kerry could only secure 2 points, while the visitors in determined rushes raised the white flag twice also. Full-time score:—

Waterford ... ... 2 goals 8 points.
Kerry ... ... 3 points.

Capt. O'Brien was a very capable referee.

Waterford gave a good all-round display, while Capt. Nolan, Capt. Larkin and Birmingham were the pick of the Kerry fifteen.

THE BOXING TOURNAMENT.

Six boxing bouts were brought off on the night of the 5th inst.

Comdt. Duffy and Sergeant Dooley, who organised the fixture, have every reason to feel grateful at the success of the tournament. They had splendid material in the different men who entered the ring—a splendidly arranged one.

The six-round contest (Bantams) was a clear win for Corporal Traynor against Vol. Lynch, both of the Kerry Command.

Bandsman Cullen was the victor in the second bout of ten rounds against Volunteer O'Connor, who went out in the fourth round through putting out two of his knuckles.

In the third contest Mattie Healy was counted out in the first round after severe punishment from John O'Leary.

Volunteer Kindley (Curragh Command) defeated Sergeant Logue (Kerry Command) in the fourth bout (a ten-round contest).)

The fifth clash between Volunteer Ormond (Kerry Command) and Pte. McCarthy (Curragh Command) was declared a draw after an exciting and clean fight throughout.

The sixth and concluding bout (six rounds) wa won by Sergt. McCarthy (Curragh Command) from Vol. O'Hara (Kerry Command) after an extremely close contest, in which some brilliant exchanges were witnessed.

INTER-COMMAND FOOTBALL CUP TIE.

G.H.Q.'s Easy Victory Over Dublin Command.

This tie was played at Croke Park on Friday, 21st inst. Both teams had previously met in the final of the Army Championship, when Dublin Command emerged victorious. Since then, however, General Headquarters has greatly improved, and was eagerly awaiting an opportunity of reversing the decision given against them.

It was fully half an hour after the scheduled time before the two teams lined up under Rev. Father Cotter, Command Chaplain, Cork Command. From the throw in play was of a very high order, the catching and passing of the G.H.Q. team being a feature of the game. Dublin Command were early pressing, but failed to penetrate the stalwart defence of the Staff, in which Major General Quinn, Comdt. O'Brien, Lawless, Heuston and Doherty were the outstanding players. As a result of the neat passing movement, play was transferred to the Dublin Command end, where, in a scrimmage around the goal, Holland fisted through for a major. Dublin Command bounded away and Doyle notched a point, a performance which he repeated a few minutes later. The ball travelled up and down the field, the pace set being very fast. The Dublin forwards bombarded the G.H.Q. goal but found Price "all there" on every occasion. A series of frees put the G.H.Q. forwards in possession, but bad luck prevented any further scere, and the half-time whistle blew leaving the scores:—

G.H.Q., 1 goal.
Dublin Command, 2 points.

On resuming, G.H.Q. got away vigorously and Synnott put his side further ahead by scoring a major. Lawless of the G.H.Q. was ordered off the field for an infringement of the rules at this period, and on the hop G.H.Q. got away per Cannon, Maher securing and notching a minor from a very difficult angle. Synnott, a few minutes later, raised the white flag.

At this period G.H.Q. held absolute control of the game and by accurate passing and placing kept Dublin in their own half. Maher scored a goal which was disallowed by the goal umpires owing to the fact that he was standing inside the parallelogram before the ball entered it. Superb passing by Doherty and Synnott put Brookes in possession to score a goal in his usual inimitable fashion. Just on time, Holland secured right in the goal mouth but was badly fouled. The full-time whistle went with G.H.Q. still attacking. Scores:—

G.H.Q., 3 goals, 2 points.
Dublin Command, 2 points.

G.H.Q. meet Waterford Command in the final on January 6th at Croke Park.

EUROPEAN BOXING CHAMPIONSHIPS.

It will be of interest to Irish amateur boxers to learn that arrangements have been made by the European Amateur Boxing Council to hold European Championships each year.

Having Tancy Lee as our trainer, the Army holds more than an outside chance of capturing a couple of the honours.

Arrangements have been made by the Olympic Boxing Council for the holding of the World's Amateur Boxing Championships at Paris, commencing 15th July, 1924.

We haven't heard of an Irish team being entered.

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BOXING AT THE CURRAGH.

RESULTS OF MATCHES ON THE 11TH AND 12TH DECEMBER.

FIGHT 1.—FIRST ROUND, FLY-WEIGHTS—BOYS.
Boy Butler fought Boy Harte. Very good fight, going full three rounds. Boy Harte awarded verdict on points.

FIGHT 2.—FIRST ROUND, WELTERS.
Pte. Lamb, 29th Battn., fought Pte. McGowan, 6th Battn. Fight lasted 30 seconds. McGowan winner: Lamb threw in.

FIGHT 3.—FIRST ROUND, WELTERS.
Pte. Power, 9th Battn., fought Pte. Mahon, 29th Battn. First round full of vim. Mahon threw in in second round. Power wins.

FIGHT 4.—FIRST ROUND, WELTERS.
Pte. Smiley 6th Battn., v. Greenashe, 9th Battn. A three round fight, very mediocre. Greenash won by Smiley retiring, third round.

FIGHT 5.—FIRST ROUND FLY-WEIGHTS—BOYS.
Boy Lally fought Boy Rainey. A three-round fight full of interest. Well contested. Lally declared winner.

FIGHT 6.—SIX TWO-MINUTE ROUND CONTEST (SPECIAL RETURN).
Young McDonald, 62nd Battn., fought Young Darling, Curragh. This fight was a return match, Darling having been awarded verdict last time. Young McDonald walked into Darling, who displayed very clever footwork. After very hard punishment in rounds 1, 2 and 3. Darling threw in before starting 4th round. McDonald is a lad worth watching.

FIGHT 7.—FIRST ROUND, FLY-WEIGHTS—BOYS.
Boy Harte fought Boy Costelloe. Harte forced matters all through first round, and the throwing up by Costelloe in 2nd round was not unexpected.

FIGHT 8.—FIRST ROUND, MIDDLES.
Devlin, 29th Battn., fought Kinsella 6th Battn. Kinsella was in very great form, and it simply sounded the note of the inevitable when Devlin went to the floor for ten in the first round. Kinsella won.

FIGHT 9.—SECOND ROUND, MIDDLES.
Sergt. McGrath, 6th Battn., fought Pte. McDade, 6th Battn. Fight went first round with McGrath pressing. McDade seemed bewildered by attack. In second round McDade was sent to floor for 9, stood up gamely, and was sent down again, to be escorted to corner. McGrath won.

FIGHT 10.—SIX 2-MINUTE ROUNDS RETURN CONTEST.
Boy Harte, Challenger, fought Boy Woods, Defender. Another return match. Woods having obtained verdict in last fight. Both boys stand about 4-6, and the laugh of the evening was provided in this fight, which went all the way. Snowy Woods was declared the winner, and deserved the verdict. All credit is due to Boy Harte, who was giving away weight.

FIGHT 11.—FIRST ROUND, BANTAMS.
Boy O'Connor fought Boy Cooke. A commonplace fight, going three rounds. Cooke obtaining verdict. These boys were well matched.

FIGHT 12.—FIRST ROUND, FEATHERWEIGHT.
Jones, 6th Battn., fought Heapey, 9th Battn. Jones opened very aggressively, and Heapey retired in first round, giving verdict to Jones.

FIGHT 13.—FIRST ROUND, BANTAMS—BOYS.
Boy Hill versus Boy Keane. Hill was declared winner, Keane not appearing.

FIGHT 14.—SPECIAL FIGHT.
Ryan, 43rd Battn., Curragh, fought Quirke, 42nd Battn., Cork. The opponents entered the ring and after preliminaries opened up, Ryan hit Quirke, Quirke hit the floor—that was all. Ryan won in six seconds.

FIGHT 15.—FIRST ROUND, BANTAMS.
Boy Hill fought Boy Smith. Very disappointing, although going three full round no brilliance was displayed. Boy Smith declared winner.

SECOND NIGHT—12TH DECEMBER.

FIGHT 1.—SECOND ROUND, WELTERS.
McGowan, 6th Battn., fought Power, 9th Battn. After a smart attack by Power, who used all sorts of whirlwind measures, McGowan threw in first round. Power won.

FIGHT 2.—SEMI-FINALS, BANTAMS.
Boy Croke fought Boy Mulligan. After thirty seconds hard attack by Croke, Mulligan received a body hit that rendered him *hors de combat*! Croke won in first round.

FIGHT 3.—SEMI-FINALS, MIDDLES.
Kinsella, 6th Battn., fought Fenlon, 6th Battn. Kinsella retired in first round. Fenlon wins.

FIGHT 4.—SEMI-FINALS, WELTERS.
Moran, 6th Battn., fought Greenashe, 9th Battn. Moran retired first round. Greenashe won.

FIGHT 5.—SPECIAL SIX 2-MINUTE ROUND CONTEST.
Vol. Carlton, 62nd Battn., fought Fitzgerald, 43rd Battn. Carlton was battered all round ring in first round and his seconds threw in towel. Fitzgerald won.

FIGHT 6.—SEMI-FINALS, BOYS.
Boy Power fought Boy McKenna. Power was knocked out by McKenna with a body punch in the first round.

FIGHT 7.—UNLISTED FIGHT. BOYS' BATTALION.
Cpl. Byrne fought Boy Taylor. Although Byrne was obviously the better man, and was aided in this by the fact that Taylor had two smashed thumbs from the previous night. Taylor displayed pluck worthy of comment, and succeeded in breaking the run of 1-round fight by lasting to the second round, when his seconds, realising the hopelessness of it, threw in. Byrne won.

FIGHT 8.—FINALS, FLY-WEIGHTS, BOYS.
Boy Harte fought Boy Lally, and succeeded in making the best fight of the evening in the Novice Class. The fight went the full three rounds, and verdict went to Lally. Both were very heartily applauded.

FIGHT 9.—FINAL FEATHERS, BOYS.
Boy O'Riordan fought Boy O'Shea. Another one-round match, O'Shea retiring after sticking out first round. O'Riordan winner.

FIGHT 10.—FINAL WELTERS (NOVICES).
Power, 9th Battn., fought Hickett, 29th Battn. Power again displayed his superior ringmanship by letting Hickett force the fighting, maintaining a clever defence in first and second rounds. In a very fine style he opened up the third round, and "mixed things" so well that he left Hickett badly trounced. Power was awarded verdict. This is a coming man.

FIGHT 11.—FINAL, BANTAMS—BOYS.
Boy Cooke fought Boy Smith. For a final this was a disappointing affair, Smith having a tremendous advantage in reach which he failed to make use of. After going three full rounds fight was awarded to Smith. Cooke would have been well advised to try in-fighting.

FIGHT 12.—SPECIAL SIX 2-MINUTE ROUND CONTEST.
Boy O'Shea fought Boy McFarlane. A very well fought fight, worthy of emulation by older men to-night. The six rounds were full of interest, and speculation as to the winner was 50-50 until verdict was given to McFarlane, possibly because of his having displayed better work in latter rounds.

FIGHT 13.—FINAL, MIDDLEWEIGHT.
Vol. Fenlon versus Sergt. McGrath, 6th Battn. Fenlon declared winner owing to inability of Sergt. McGrath to fight.

FIGHT 14.—SPECIAL FIGHT—BOYS' COY.
Cpl. Byrne, Boys' Coy., versus Vol. McKenna, Boys' Coy. McKenna was hurt in stomach during first round and retired early in second, conceding fight to Cpl. Byrne.

FIGHT 15.—SPECIAL SIX 2-MINUTE ROUND CONTEST.
Cpl. Dunne, Boys' Coy., fought Vol. Murray, 43rd Battn. Very different types of fighters. Dunne was possibly a stone lighter than Murray and was giving advantages to the latter in height and reach. After good mix-up in first round Dunne was compelled to throw in early in second. Murray winner.

FIGHT 16.—FINAL, FEATHERS.
Mooney, 9th Battn., fought Jones, 6th Battn. Jones retired in first round after being down three times in forty seconds. Mooney winner.

FIGHT 17.—SPECIAL TEN 2-MINUTE ROUND CONTEST.
McCartney, 9th Battn., fought Healy H.Q. Staff. This was the fight of the evening and was accorded every attention. Space precludes detailing of rounds, but it was perfectly evident that McCartney's long experience in the ring was gradually gaining points in his favour. Fight went the whole ten rounds, and contestants shook hands before going to their corners for verdict, which was awarded to McCartney. He is, of course, an old hand, and has been seen before to advantage, but encouragement should be tendered to Healy for a very game exhibition of pluck combined with no small measure of skill.

FIGHT 18.—FINAL WELTERS.
Power, 9th Battn., v. Greenhalgh. Power was evidently tired, but managed to make things so unpleasant for Greenhalgh that he (Power) received the verdict after going the full three rounds. Power is a man of whom special comment should be made, and is well worth the consideration of other commands at his weight.

This concluded the fighting, and Colonel Byrne, after presenting prizes, announced next contests to be held on 26th and 27th December, and trusted that a good audience would be present to witness specially arranged bouts between various Commands.

2ND BATTALION HARRIERS.

Harrier teams from "A," "B," and "D" Companies met at Birr on 1/12/'23 in a challenge contest over a 3½ miles course.

Each team started well, and made good going over a rough course. "A" Company's team showed splendid training, and romped home the winners, the foremost of "A" Company home being Vol. Lynch, who did the course in twenty-four minutes.

The winning six of "A" Company were:—Vol. Lynch, Vol. Moore, Vol. Hackett, Vol. Doyle, Vol. Kershaw, and Vol. Galvin.

Vol. Kelly, of "D" Company, made a good run, passing the post fourth.

Sergt. Downey and Capt. Wall, of "B" Company, came 6th and 7th, respectively.

The defeated teams are confident of winning back their laurels in the near future, and are earnestly training for same.

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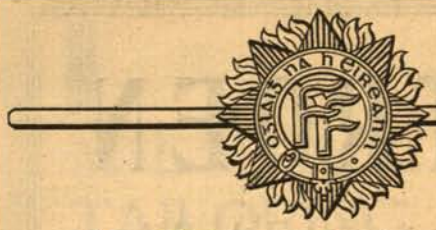

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ENTRIES.

Lt. B. O'Byrne, scratch; Comdt. Marie, plus 25; Capt. P. Keogh plus 50; Lieut. J. J. Walsh, owes 20; Capt. L. O'Brien, plus 50; Lieut C. Steinmaer, owes 20; Lt. G. J. Murray, plus 65; Capt. S. O'Shea, plus 20; Capt. C. Turner, plus 125; Lt. H. Fox, plus 25; Capt. C. O'Rourke, owes 20; Comdt. J. Hyland, plus 80; Comdt. Mortell, scratch; Lieut. J. J. Murray, plus 125; Capt. L. Balfe, owes 30; Comdt. L. O'Brien, owes 50; Capt. Dallaghan, plus 125; Comdt. F. Saurin, plus 125; Capt. T. Glynn, plus 80; Lieut. D. J. Owens, plus 40; Comdt. F. O'Brien, plus 10; Capt. T. J. Murphy, plus 15; Comdt. Sean Cullen, plus 125; Capt. H. Kennedy, plus 60; Lieut. H. Leonard, plus 75; Capt. P. Coughlan, plus 50; Capt. H. Cannon, scratch; Lieut. S. O'Connor, plus 100; Major Gen. J. J. Quinn, plus 125; Col. J. Dunne, plus 125; Lieut. Jno. Murphy, plus 80; Lieut. F. Kirkpatrick, plus 25; Lieut. S. Kavanagh, plus 70; Capt. M. Kilkelly, plus 80; Capt. P. J. Keily, plus 125; Lieut. M. Breslin, plus 50; Lieut. H. K. McWilliams, scratch; Lieut. A. Stapleton, plus 45; Col. J. Furlong, plus 50; Comdt. N. Corrigan, plus 125; Capt. J. Kirwan, owes 25; Capt. F. O'Doherty, plus 50; Capt. J. Murray, owes 30; Major Gen. Vize, owes 75; Lieut R. Downes, owes 20; Capt. M. Wilson, owes 50.

FIRST ROUND RESULTS.

Capt. P. Keogh, a bye; Capt. T. J. Murphy, do.; Comdt. L. O'Brien, do.; Lieut. J. Murphy, do.; Capt. T. Glynn, do.; Lieut. B. O'Byrne, do.; Lieut. H. Fox, do.; Comdt. Mortell, do.; Comdt. L. Marie, do.; Lieut. T. Kirkpatrick, do.; Comdt. N. Corrigan, do.; Lieut. J. J. Murray, do.; Capt. M. Wilson, do.; Comdt. S. Cullen, do.; Lieut. M. Breslin, do.; Major Gen. Vize, do.; Comdt. Hyland, do.; Lieut. C. Steinmaer, do.; Lieut. S. O'Connor, w.o. Capt. C. Turner; Comdt. F. O'Brien beat Lt. J. J. Walsh; Lieut. D. J. Owens beat Capt. C. O'Rourke; Lieut. H. T. McWilliams beat Capt. S. O'Shea; Comdt F .Saurin beat Capt. L. O'Brien; Capt. L. Balfe beat Capt. H. Kennedy; Lieut. G. J. Murray beat Lt. M. Leonard; Col. Dunne w.o. Capt. Dallaghan; Col. J. Furlong beat Capt. P. J. Keily; Capt. J. Kirwan beat Capt. P. Coughlan; Capt. H. Cannon beat Capt. M. Kilkelly; Lt. S. Kavanagh w.o. Lt. A. Stapleton; Major Gen. J. J. Quinn beat Capt. J. J. Murray; Lt. P. Downes beat Capt. F. O'Doherty.

SECOND ROUND.

Capt. T. J. Murphy beat Capt. P. Keogh; Lt. C. Steinmaer beat Comdt. J. Hyland; Lieut. Owens beat Lt. McWilliams; Lieut. Downes beat Major Gen. Quinn.

G.H.Q. AMATEUR DRAMATIC SOCIETY.

It is intended to form an Amateur Dramatic Society among the N.C.O.'s and men of G.H.Q.

All who are desirous of joining this new society should forward their names without delay to the Editor of "An t-Oglach," G.H.Q., Parkgate. State if any previous experience in theatricals.

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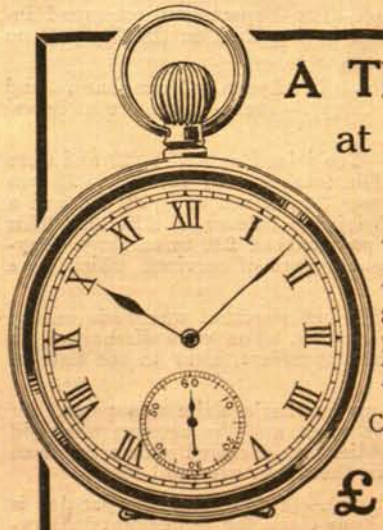

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DEPENDANTS' ALLOWANCE.

Only in exceptional cases are questions relating to Dependants' Allowances or Marriages Allowances replied to in these columns. All other letters relating to such matters are forwarded to the Departments which deal with these questions.

Before writing lengthy complaints of non-payment of Allowance, our correspondents should make sure that application has been made for payment.

Thomas Keane.—We are informed that altogether £26 14s. was paid in this case and that your account was clear on the day of your discharge.

Mrs. Mary Keogh (Dublin).—We are informed that this claim was rejected, and that you were notified accordingly. It appeared from the Investigator's report that your son, previous to enlistment, contributed fifteen shillings per week to the home and when his board was deducted from this the difference did not justify the granting of an allowance.

" Poor " (Curragh Camp).—The Department concerned informs us that the Dependant having died on the 25/2/'23 no claim could be allowed.

" Hopeful " (Newbridge), T. Lyons (Monaghan), and " Anxious One " (Curragh Camp).—These claims are at investigation.

" Bandsman " (Belfast).—You joined on 13/11/'22 and were assessed at 21s. weekly. The total due to the 4/12/'23 was £58 13s. The sum of £20 was despatched on 4/12/'23, and a further £10 on 8/12/'23, leaving a balance of £28 13s. This latter will be cleared off in payments of £10 fortnightly. Payments were withheld for particulars of services, which have since come to hand.

John Dunne (Dublin).—The last payment was made on the 2/11/'23 and amounted to £35 8s. You were discharged on 6/11/'23. The payments are, therefore, clear to the date of your discharge.

" Joseph " (Dublin).—Your brother's claim was passed for payment at seven shillings a week, and the account was paid up to the 1/9/'23. The soldier was declared a deserter from 14/8/'23, and the account is, therefore, overpaid 18s.

" D. Block " (Curragh Camp).—(1) Two shillings per day is the correct allowance. (2) Your claim for Dependants' Allowance was rejected.

PAYMENT ON DISCHARGE.

Payment of twenty-eight days' Pay and Allowances has been authorised for soldiers discharged on and after 22nd June, 1923, subject to the usual conditions in Defence Order No. 20. All claims in this respect should be forwarded, *together with a COPY of the Discharge Certificate*, to the Chief Pay Office, Portobello Barracks, Dublin.

All letters received at AN T-OGLACH Office relating to this question have been forwarded to the Chief Pay Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NO REPLIES BY POST.—Vol. P. V. (Ballymullen Barracks)—We regret that we cannot reply by post in any circumstances. Your letter has been forwarded to the proper quarter for attention.

SENT FORWARD.—(P. Hogan, Kilbarry)—Your letter has been sent to the proper Department for attention.

MEDICALLY UNFIT.—Ex-Sergeant L.B. (Dublin)—Please inform us on what grounds you were pronounced medically unfit.

EMPLOYMENT.—Robert Monaghan—Apply to the nearest Employment Exchange.

RE-ATTESTING.—" 38 " (Abbeyleix)—We would advise you to re-attest for six months. It seems to be your sole prospect. With regard to your civilian apparel, you might make a claim to the Chief Claims Officer, Portobello Barracks, Dublin, giving full particulars.

BACK PAY.

All claims in this respect which have been verified on investigation are being held, pending the sitting of an Adjudication Committee to deal with them. The results will be duly notified to the Claimants.

TRANSFERS.—" Ack, Ack, Ack " (Naas)—Transfers are not possible at the present time. Your letter, however, has been sent to the quarter concerned.

COMPANY CLERK.—" T.F."—Apply to your O.C.

BACK PAY.—" Liam O'Dea " (Sligo)—We have made special inquiries in this case and are informed that your Claim was duly received and has been filed pending adjudication by the Back Pay Claims Committee.

BARBER'S PAY.—" Employed " (Kanturk)—There is no existing authority for payment of Proficiency Pay to Barbers.

PROFICIENCY PAY.—" Royal " (Curragh)—Two shillings per day is the only rate unless specially authorised by the Q.M.G.

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OFFICIAL NEWS.

Appointments, Resignations and Discharges.

General Staff—Staff Duties—Appointments and Discharges Memo. No. 8, issued under date of December 14th, 1923, contains the following :—

APPOINTMENTS.

CHIEF OF STAFF'S DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. C. B. Harty to be Captain, Remounts Service.
Comdt. W. J. Brennan Whitmore, to be Commandant, Staff G.H.Q.
Comdt. Robert Halpin to be Commandant, Staff G.H.Q.

ARMOURED CAR CORPS.

Lieut. Matthew Breslin to be Lieutenant, Armoured Car Corps.
Lieut. John O'Brien, to be Lieutenant, Armoured Car Corps.

LIMERICK COMMAND.

Capt. P. Duggan to be Captain Q.M. 11th Battalion.

TRANSFERS.

2nd Lieut. P. McKenna from Chief of Staff's General Branch, to be Camp Quartermaster, G.H.Q., as from 21/11/'23.

Captain G. McCourt, Camp Quartermaster, G.H.Q., to be Camp Adjutant, G.H.Q., as from 21/11/'23.

Colonel Dunphy, D.A.A.G., Curragh Command, to be G.S.O. (2) Mobilisation and Organisation Branch, as from 21/11/'23.

2nd Lieut. Brendan E. T. Kennelly, Assistant Adjutant, Air Service Infantry, to General Staff, G.H.Q.

Commandant M. Grogan, 20th Infantry Battalion, to Adjutant General's Branch.

CORRIGENDA.

(S.D.M. No. 7, paragraph 20.)
Lieut. John F. Prendergast to read Lieut. James F. Prendergast.
Lieut. John McDavitt to read Lieut. John McDevitt.
Captain Matthew Kelly to read Captain Matthew Kenny.
Captain Peter Conlan to read Captain Patrick Conlan.
Captain J. F. Foley to read Captain J. Foley.
Lieut. A. Tracy to read Lieut. A. Treacy.
Lieut. Kiernan Donnelly to read Lieut. Kieran Donnelly.

(S.D.M. No. 7, paragraph 20.)
Delete :—Lieut. Joseph Murphy, Army Corps of Engineers.
Delete :—Lieut. Michael Higgins, Army Corps of Engineers, paragraph 21.

(S.D.M. No. 7, paragraph 20.)
Delete Lieut. James J. Flynn, Army Corps of Engineers.

(S.D.M. No. 7, paragraph 20.)
Delete Captain Thomas Harty, Army Corps of Engineers.

(S.D.M. No. 7, paragraph 22.)
John Coughlan, Captain, Paybook No. 44144, should read James Coughlan, Captain, Paybook No. 44144.

DISCHARGES.

Save where otherwise stated the Officers in the following list are demobilised as from 20th December, 1923.

An asterisk (*) indicates that the Officer to whose name it is prefixed has resigned.

Captain Sean Bannon, 2nd i/c 26th Battalion, Claremorris Command. *2nd Lieut. John Joseph Barry, M.G. Company, 43rd Battalion, Curragh Command. 2nd Lieut. Michael Jospeh Barry, 10th Battalion, Cork Command. Captain James Baxter, O/C. "B" Company, 22nd Battalion, Athlone Command. Comdt. Patrick Beirne, O.T.C., Curragh Camp. Comdt. Luke Bradley, Dublin Command. V/Comdt. Thomas Brady, O.T.C., Curragh Camp. *2nd Lieut. Francis Byrne, do. Captain James Byrne, Armoured Car Corps. Captain Patrick Byrne, Q.M., 27th Battalion, Kerry Command. *Lieut. John Byrnes, "A" Company, 34th Battalion, Claremorris Command. *Lieut. Michael Byrnes, 34th Battalion, Claremorris Command.

Comdt. Patrick Coughlan, O.T.C., Curragh Camp. Lieut. Patrick Canavan, do. Captain Patrick Joseph Carney, Staff, Limerick Command. Captain Francis Cassidy, O.T.C., Curragh Camp. *Lieut. John Joseph Clancy, do. Captain William John Clancy, do. Captain John Clarke, do. Captain Patrick Connaughton, do. Lieut. Eamon Conroy, 52nd Battalion, Claremorris Command. Lieut. Henry Conway "C" Company, 2nd Battalion, Military Customs Brigade. Lieut. George Cooke, O.T.C., Curragh Camp. Comdt. James Corbett, do. Captain Michael Corless, M.G. Company, 52nd Battalion, Claremorris Command. Comdt. Francis Corrigan, O.T.C., Curragh Camp. Captain James Coughlan, M.G. Company, 20th Battalion Dublin Command. Lieut. Patrick Coughter, O.T.C., Curragh Camp. 2nd Lieut. Patrick Joseph Courtney, "C" Company, 65th Battalion, Cork Command. 2nd Lieut. John Coyne, Assistant Q.M., 52nd Battalion, Claremorris Command. 2nd Lieut. Nicholas Crilly, O.T.C., Curragh Camp. Captain Joseph Cullen, do. Captain Ignatius F. Cunningham, do.

Lieut. Alexander C. Dalgano, O.T.C., Curragh Camp. *2nd Lieut. Michael Deane, Assistant Q.M., 26th Battalion, Claremorris Command. Captain David Deasy, M.G. Company, 52nd Battalion, Claremorris Command. 2nd Lieut. John Deasy, O.T.C., Curragh Camp. Comdt. Thos. John Dee, do. Lieut. Thomas Deely, do. *2nd Lieut. John Delaney, "B" Company, 8th Battalion, Dublin Command. *2nd Lieut. Clayton Dillon, Assistant Q.M., 32nd Battalion, Cork Command. Captain David Edward Dolan, O.T.C., Curragh Camp. Captain Bernard Donnelly, O/C. "A" Company, 1st Battalion, Dublin Command. 2nd Lieut. James Donoghue, O.T.C., Curragh Camp. *Captain Martin Donohue, do. *Lieut. Francis Donovan, "A" Company, 43rd Battalion, Curragh Command. Captain Sean Donovan, O.T.C., Curragh Camp. Lieut. Patrick Dougan, do. Comdt. James Dorr, do. 2nd Lieut. Leo Anthony Douris, "C" Company, 43rd Battalion, Curragh Camp. Captain James Doyle, O.T.C., Curragh Camp. Lieut. Thomas Joseph Doyle, do. Lieut. Edward Duffy, do. Comdt. Francis P. Duffy, do. Captain Richard Barry Duke, Adjutant, 15th Battalion, Cork Command. Comdt. Thomas Dunleavy, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.

*Lieut. John William Ennis, "A" Company, 6th Battalion, Special Infantry Corps. Lieut. Edward Erwin, O.T.C., Curragh Camp. Lieut. Jeremiah Falvey, do. Lieut. Michael Ferry, "B" Company 46th Battalion, Donegal Command. 2nd Lieut. Bernard Flanagan, Assistant Adjutant, 46th Battalion, Donegal Command. Captain James Flanagan, Army Corps of Engineers. Captain Stephen Fleming M.G. Company, 26th Battalion, Claremorris Command. Captain Thomas Flood, "A" Company, 52nd Battalion, Claremorris Command. 2nd Lieut. Bartholomew Fogarty, O.T.C., Curragh Camp. Captain Patrick Folan, do.

Captain Michael Gallagher, O.T.C., Curragh Camp. Lieut. Patrick G. Gargan, do. *Colonel Thomas Gay, Department of Chief of Staff. Captain Edward Gavan, O.T.C., Curragh Camp. Lieut. John J. Geraghty, do. 2nd Lieut. Gerald Griffin, do.

Col.-Comdt. Patrick Haran, O.T.C., Curragh Camp. Comdt. Joseph Healy, do. Lieut. Michael Healy, do. *Comdt. Joseph Hearne, Legal Officer, Athlone Command. Lieut. Michael Hennelly, "B" Company, 52nd Battalion, Claremorris Command. Lieut. Patrick Joseph Heraty, O.T.C., Curragh Camp. Lieut. Denis Hickey, "C" Company, 40th Battalion, Cork Command. *Captain Brian Higgins, O/C. "A" Company, Special Infantry Corps. Lieut. Michael Hishon, O.T.C., Curragh Camp. 2nd Lieut. James C. Hyland, do. Captain Thomas J. Hynes, do.

Captain Thomas Irwin, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.

Captain Richard Joyce, O/C "C" Company, 4th Battalion, Claremorris Command. Lieut. Bernard Judge, O.T.C., Curragh Camp. *Captain Patrick Judge, O/C. "A" Company, 26th Battalion, Claremorris Command. Captain Michael Kavanagh, O.T.C., Curragh Camp. Captain Walter Keady, Q.M., 52nd Battalion, Claremorris Command. Captain Sean Keane, O.T.C., Curragh Camp. Captain Sean Keegan, Staff, Dublin Command. *2nd Lieut. Thomas Kehoe, Assistant Adjutant, 50th Battalion, Dublin Command. Lieut.-Comdt. Liam Kelliher, O.T.C., Curragh Camp. 2nd Lieut. Alfred V. Kelly, 53rd Battalion, Dublin Command. *2nd Lieut. Edward Kelly, "A" Company, 65th Battalion, Cork Command. Lieut. Patrick Kelly, O.T.C., Curragh Camp. *Captain Patrick Kennedy, 54th Battalion, Curragh Command. Lieut. James Kenny, O.T.C., Curragh Camp. Comdt. Patrick Kenny, do. Captain John Kiloury, do. Lieut. Frederick Alfred Kirby, Army Corps of Engineers.

Lieut. John Lawlor, O.T.C., Curragh Camp. Captain John Leonard, do. Lieut. Daniel Liston, "C" Company, 88th Battalion, Cork Command. Lieut. James Lydon, O.T.C., Curragh Camp. Comdt. Peter Lynch, do.

Lieut. David McAuliffe, O.T.C., Curragh Camp. 2nd Lieut. John McCarthy, do. Captain Rory McDermott, Department of Chief of Staff. Lieut. John A. M Donnell, Staff, 5th Battalion, Athlone Command. 2nd Lieut. Patrick Robert McGinn "A" Company, 19th Battalion Kerry Command. Captain John McGivern, O.T.C., Curragh Camp. Lieut. Thomas McGonnell, "A" Company, 21st Battalion, Dublin Command. 2nd Lieut. Richard McGough, M.G. Company, 46th Battalion, Donegal Command. *Lieut. Matthew McGrath, 34th Battalion, Claremorris Command. 2nd Lieut. Bryan McGuire, "B" Company, 26th Battalion, Claremorris Command. Captain Michael McGuire, O.T.C., Curragh Camp. Lieut. Henry McHale, Military Customs Brigade. Captain James McHale, O.T.C., Curragh Camp. *2nd Lieut. John McKenna, 52nd Battalion, Claremorris Command. Captain Martin McKenna, O.T.C., Curragh Camp. 2nd Lieut. Timothy McMahon, Army Corps of Engineers. Lieut. Edward McMorrow, O.T.C., Curragh Camp. Captain Edward John McMunn, Armoured Car Corps. Lieut. Patrick McNeilly, O.T.C., Curragh Camp. Captain Andrew McPartlan, do. Captain John McSherry, do.

Lieut. Patrick Mahony, "A" Company, 28th Battalion, Limerick Command. 2nd Lieut. John Maloney O.T.C., Curragh Camp. Lieut. Michael Mulchrone, do. *2nd Lieut. Edward Mulligan, Army Corps of Engineers. Lieut. George Murphy, M.G. Company, 22nd Battalion Athlone Command. Captain John Francis Murphy, O.T.C., Curragh Camp. Lieut. John T. Murphy, Military Customs Brigade. Captain Michael Murphy, O.T.C., Curragh Camp. Captain Thomas Murphy, do. 2nd Lieut. Thomas Murphy, "B" Company, 52nd Battalion, Claremorris Command. 2nd Lieut. William Murphy, "C" Company, 52nd Battalion, Claremorris Command. Captain Michael Murray, O/C. M.G. Company, 20th Battalion, Dublin Command. Captain Peter Murtagh, Adjutant, 1st Battalion, Coastal Defence Corps. Captain Thomas Murtagh, Adjutant, 26th Battalion, Claremorris Command. Lieut. Peter Monaghan, O.T.C., Curragh Camp. 2nd Lieut. Reginald Monoan, Army Corps of Engineers. Captain Michael Moran, Adjutant, 9th Battalion, Kerry Command. Comdt. Patrick William Moran, O.T.C., Curragh Camp. 2nd Lieut. James Patrick Morrow, Assistant Adjutant, 20th Battalion, Dublin Command.

2nd Lieut. Sean Nestor, Assistant Adjutant, 28th Battalion, Limerick Command. *Captain Martin Nevin, 34th Battalion, Claremorris Command. Lieut. James Newman, Armoured Car Corps. Lieut. James Noonan, Military Customs Brigade. Captain William Noone, O.T.C., Curragh Camp. Captain Gilbert Nugent, do. *Lieut. Leo Edward O'Beirne, P.O. 46th Battalion, Donegal Command. Lieut. F. X. O'Brien, Claremorris Command. Lieut. Michael O'Brien, O.T.C., Curragh Camp. Lieut. Michael Joseph O'Brien, do. Captain James O'Byrne, Adjutant, Tintown "A," Curragh Camp. 2nd Lieut. Michael J. O'Connell, do. Lieut. William O'Connell, do. Capt. Michael O'Connor, O/C. "C" Coy., 50th Battn. Dublin Command. Lieut. Michael J. O'Farrell, O.T.C., Curragh Camp. *Lieut Michael O'Farrell, Staff, 25th Battn., Waterford Command. 2nd Lieut. Patk. Joseph O'Hanlon, O.T.C., Curragh Camp. Captain Leo O'Leary, do. Comdt. Patrick O'Malley, Staff, Claremorris Command. *Lieut. Daniel O'Mullane, O.T.C., Curragh Camp. Lieut. Martin O'Neill, do. *Lieut. Philip O'Reilly, do. Captain James O'Reilly, do. *Captain Michael O'Reilly, do. Lieut. John J. O'Shea, do. 2nd Lieut. Thomas O'Sullivan, "A" Company, 32nd Battalion, Cork Command.

Lieut. Nicholas Purcell, "A" Company, 1st Battalion, Military Customs Brigade. Captain James Quinn, O.T.C., Curragh Camp. Captain Denis Patrick Quish, do.

Lieut. David Ramsay, O.T.C., Curragh Camp. 2nd Lieut. Thomas Ramsay, M.G. Company, 26th Battalion, Claremorris Command. Captain Sean Rattigan, O.T.C., Curragh Camp. 2nd Lieut. Bernard Reid, do. Comdt. Patrick Reynolds, do. Lieut. Ambrose Reidy, do. *2nd Lieut. Edward Roche, do. 2nd Lieut. Michael Roddy, do. 2nd Lieut. Daniel Rooney, M.G. Company, 31st Battalion, Limerick Command.

Lieut. Thomas Shanahan, "A" Company, 36th Battalion, Waterford Command. 2nd Lieut. Patrick Shields, M.G. Company, 53rd Battalion, Dublin Command. *Captain James Shore, Staff, Waterford Command. *2nd Lieut. Thomas J. Simons, Assistant Adjutant, 52nd Battalion, Claremorris Command. *Lieut. Denis Slattery, Special Infantry Corps. Captain John Joseph Smyth, M.G. Company, 60th Battalion, Limerick Command. Lieut. Sean Smith, O.T.C., Curragh Camp. 2nd Lieutenant Anthony Stapleton, Army Corps of Engineers. *Lieut. Daniel Sweeney, Staff, Kerry Command.

Captain Patrick Tierney, "C" Company, 60th Battalion, Limerick Command. 2nd Lieut. Michael Walsh, O.T.C., Curragh Camp. *Lieut. John Ward, "B" Company, 37th Battalion, Dublin Command. Lieut. Joseph Ward, O.T.C., Curragh Camp. *Captain Charles Weston, Army Corps of Engineers. Captain Thomas Wilkinson, M.G. Company, 50th Battalion, Dublin Command. Lieut. Edward Wilson, O.T.C. Curragh Camp. *Lieut. John Wren, "C" Company, 15th Battalion, Cork Command.

DELETIONS—APPOINTMENTS AND DISCHARGES MEMO. No. 7.

Notice of Demobilisation of the following Officers is withdrawn :—
Captain Thomas Foley, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
Lieut. Thomas Healy, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
Lieut. Michael Higgins, Army Corps of Engineers.
Comdt. Michael F. Kelly, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.

2nd Lieut. James Matthews, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
2nd Lieut. Bernard Meade, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
Lieut. John P. Meade, O.T.C. Curragh Camp.
2nd Lieut. George Murray, "C" Company, 54th Battalion, Curragh Command.
Captain James McElduff, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
Lieut. Joseph Noonan, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
2nd Lieut. Michael F. O'Shea, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.

ERRATA—APPOINTMENTS AND DISCHARGES MEMO. No. 7.

The following Officers should appear as having resigned :—
2nd Lieut. Denis Clancy, Army Corps of Engineers.
Captain William Hopkins, "C" Company, 26th Battalion, Claremorris Command.
2nd Lieut. Patrick Lynch, Assistant Q.M., 46th Battalion, Donegal Command.
Lieut. Angelo Murphy, Department of Adjutant General.
2nd Lieut. William McAuliffe, "B" Company, 60th Battalion, Limerick Command.
Captain Thomas Tuohy, M.G. Company, 28th Battalion, Limerick Command.

ALTERATION OF DATE.

Captain Thomas Callaghan, Command Staff, Claremorris Command, and Captain Thomas F. Slattery, Ordnance Officer, Claremorris Command, whose names appear in Appointments and Discharges Memo. No. 4, to read: "Demobilised as from 1st December, 1923."

PERMISSION TO HOLD DANCES AND ENTERTAINMENTS.

General Routine Order No. 59, issued under date 18th December, by General Headquarters, Parkgate, contains the following :—

On and from the date of the publication of this Order no dance (public or private) under the auspices of the Army will be held without the permission, in writing, of the G.O.C. COMMAND.

In addition, permission in writing from the ADJUTANT GENERAL will be necessary to hold a dance or other entertainment in Barracks. Application for this permission must be forwarded through the G.O.C. COMMAND.

In all cases the promoters will notify the A.P.M. Command, forwarding at the same time a copy of the written permission, together with full information as to the date, and the time and place at which the dance or entertainment will be held. A list of the names of all civilians who are to attend at such entertainments will be submitted to the A.P.M.

BATHS.

General Routine Order No. 59, issued under date 18th December, by General Headquarters, Parkgate, contains the following :—

Officers Commanding Units will ensure that Weekly Bathing Parades are held, and that every man in the Unit has a weekly bath.

When men are stationed in outposts Officers Commanding will endeavour to relieve the detachment, if necessary, on one day for the weekly bath parade.

A Bath Book must be kept by each Company. This will consist of a nominal roll for the Company. The date on bath parade will be entered against each man's name. The Bath Book will be forwarded weekly to the Medical Officer to enable him to complete his sanitary return.

Officers Commanding Units will inspect these books monthly, and will insist on the weekly bath for each man.

CIVIL TRIALS: PRODUCTION OF MILITARY WITNESSES AT.

General Routine Order No. 59, issued under date 18th December, by General Headquarters, Parkgate, contains the following :—

There are in the Army, Officers and men who are in a position to give evidence in cases in which proceedings may be instituted in the Civil Courts against certain prisoners at present in Military custody. Every facility will be given to the Civil Authorities in prosecuting these cases, and in discovering and producing in Court the Officers and men who can give the required evidence.

CHRISTMAS RATIONS.

General Routine Order No. 59, issued under date 18th December, by General Headquarters, Parkgate, contains the following :—

Extra rations, to the value of two shillings per man, will be issued to all ranks on Christmas Day, 1923. Quartermasters will make the necessary arrangements at once.

Only extras *in food* will be allowed, and Officers responsible for supplying articles not authorised will be held responsible for payment.

VACANCIES FOR TEMPORARY CLERKS

The Army Finance Officer has vacancies for Temporary Clerks, Grades I., II. and III., in his department. As a guide to the qualifications necessary for each individual grade, the duties normally assigned to the grades are outlined below. Applications, with references, details of educational qualifications and experience, age, etc., should be addressed to the Army Finance Officer, College of Science, Dublin, in the applicant's own handwriting, not later than 14 days after the date of publication of this notice.

Grade I.—Advanced book-keeping, cash accounting, store accounting, contract work. Experience in general office work and correspondence essential.

Grade II.—Book-keeping and audit of accounts and correspondence relating thereto.

Grade III.—Routine Clerical Work, such as registration of correspondence, copying, costing, computation, etc.

SURPLUS ARMY STORES AND SUPPLIES.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING SALES.

Defence Order No. 39, issued by the Minister of Defence under date of 8th December, 1923, is as follows :—

1. Sales of Army Stores or Supplies will not be carried out except with the express sanction of the Quartermaster General.

2. Stores or Supplies will be sold as a rule by open competitive tender or by auction, as may be most expedient, at the place where they lie, if possible, or at the nearest commercial centre, if their probable sale price will justify expenditure in their removal.

The utmost vigilance will be exercised by all Officers concerned in the question of Sales with a view to securing the greatest advantage to the Government in dealing with the goods, a reserve price being fixed in all cases of Auction Sales, and in other cases when necessary.

4. Public advertisement to a reasonable extent should be made of the goods for disposal by the Officer responsible for the sale.

SALES BY TENDER.

5. Forms of Tender should be issued to likely Contractors. They should provide for :—
(a) Facility to firms tendering to inspect goods for sale.
(b) Sale by lots, if the quantities offered for sale at one tendering are large.
(c) Payment before removal—the Officer to whom payment is to be made and the mode of payment to be stated.

SECURITY FOR FULFILMENT OF CONTRACT.

(d) Removal within time fixed, any articles not so removed to be forfeited and resold, security forfeited and loss, if any, to be recovered from first buyer.
(e) Goods to be taken with all faults and errors of description without question on part of buyer.
(f) Goods to remain at buyer's risk until removed and no expense to be borne by Government except such as may be incurred in loading up when it is considered desirable that this should be carried out by the Military.

6. The following special clause should be inserted in Contracts for Sales :
Sales.—The quantities inserted in the annexed schedule are an estimate of the probable quantities for disposal during the period covered by the Contract, and the Minister does not bind hmself to any quantities other than those actually for disposal which may be considerably more or less than such estimate.

SALES BY AUCTION.

7. (a) Only firms of the highest standing should be employed as auctioneers.
(b) An Officer should attend the sale, certify the lots sold, and report in writing how the sale was conducted.
The Conditions of Sales by Auction will follow generally those laid down for Sales by tender in paragraph 5, a reserve price being fixed on the basis of paragraph 3.
(c) When an auctioneer is employed, the Officer in charge of the Stores or Supplies will (in conjunction with the auctioneer if necessary) prepare an Inventory or Catalogue of the Stores or Supplies to be sold. The conditions of sale will be plainly stated thereon.
(d) The Auctioneer will recover the amounts due from purchasers and pay them over, less his agreed commission to the Army Finance Officer for credit to public funds.

SALES BY PRIVATE TREATY.

8. If, in exceptional circumstances, a sale by private treaty is found to be advisable, the special authority of the Quartermaster General must be obtained for such sale.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

9. Copies of all Sales Contracts will be furnished to the Army Finance Officer.

10. Delivery of goods sold shall not be given until paid for. The procedure for payment will be as follows :—
On the sale being completed, the responsible Officer will forward to the Army Finance Officer in duplicate a statement giving the details of the sale, duly certified. The Army Finance Officer will then collect the money and return to the Officer one copy of the statement with a certificate of payment. This document will be the authority for handing over the goods, and will support the writing-off charge of the articles in the store accounts.

11. Officers, N.C.O.'s or men will not be permitted to purchase stores or supplies under these regulations.

12. Advertisements which may be necessary under para. 4 will be forwarded direct to the Quartermaster General for insertion. The names of the papers in which and the dates on which insertion is desired should be stated.

OUR PHOTOGRAPHS.

The Photographic Department of "An t-Oglach" is now equipped to supply any demand for copies of the exclusive photographs which appear in the paper at the following prices :—

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